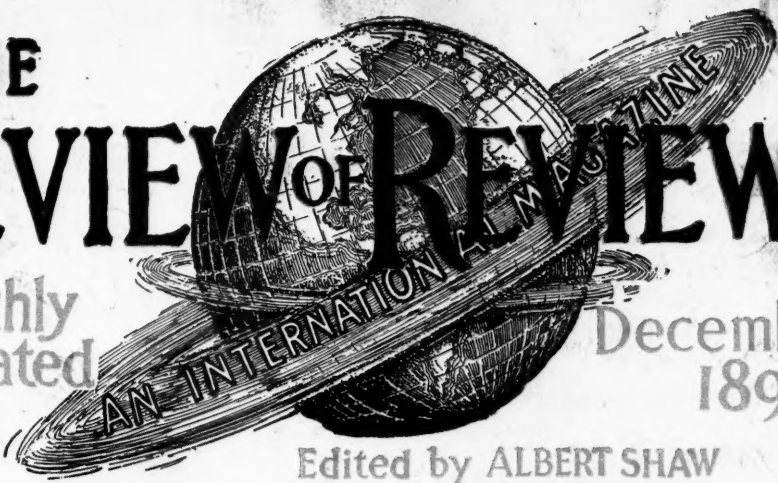




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Monthly Illustrated

December 1896



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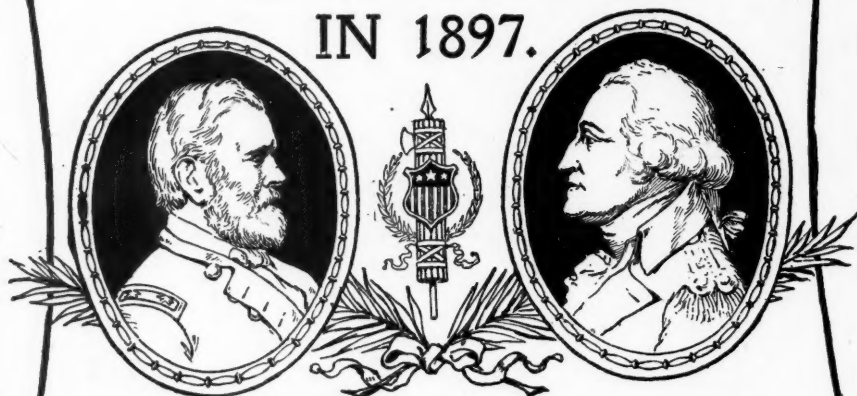
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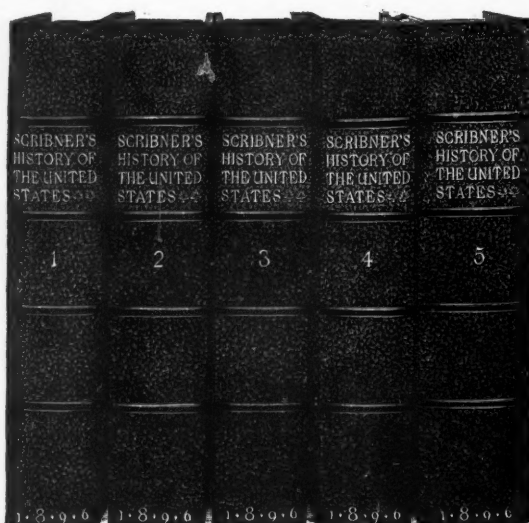
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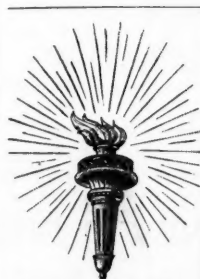
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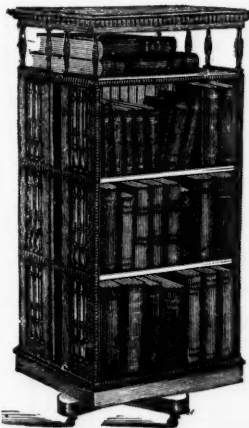
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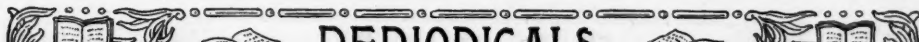
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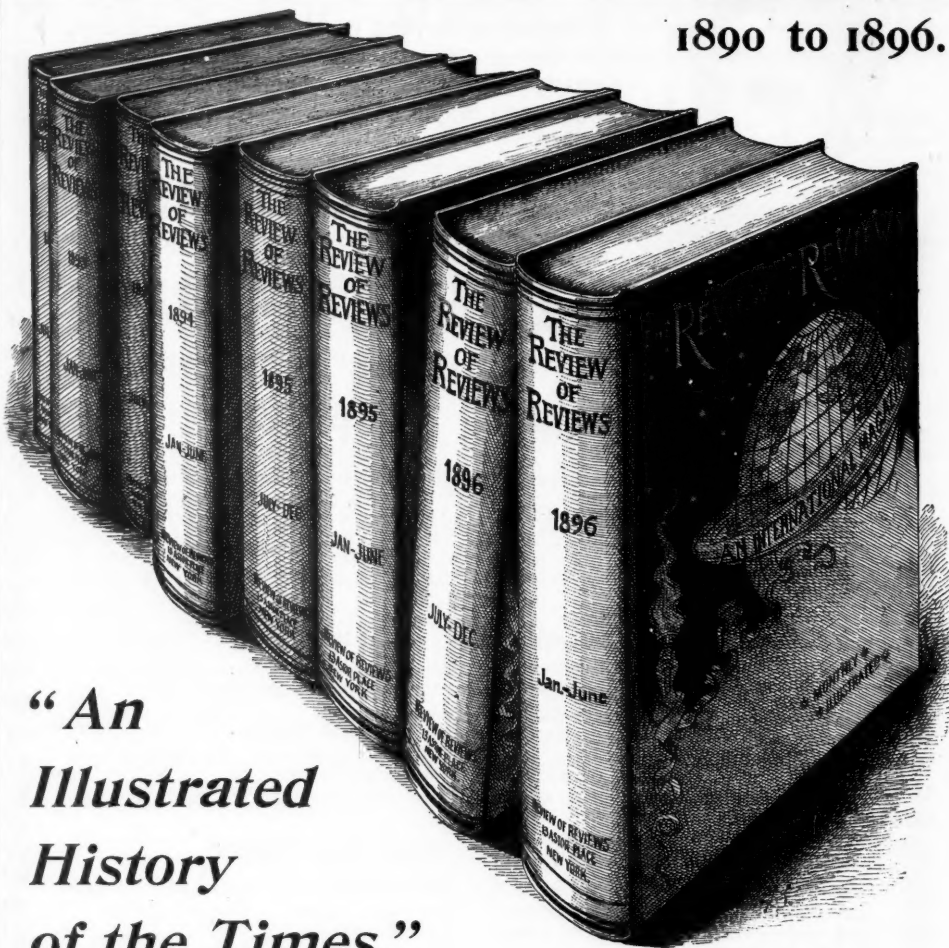
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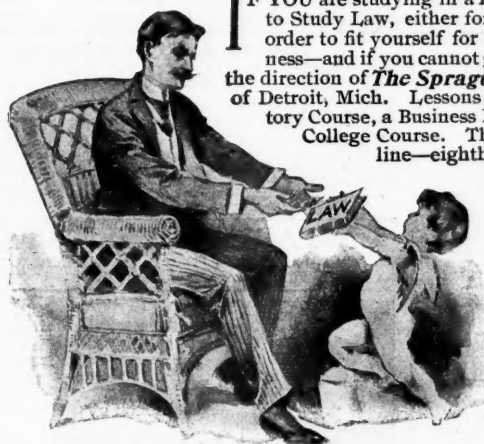
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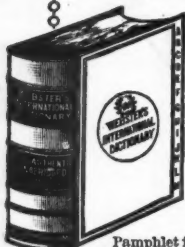
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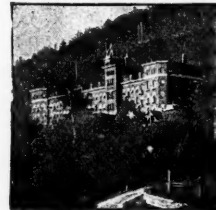
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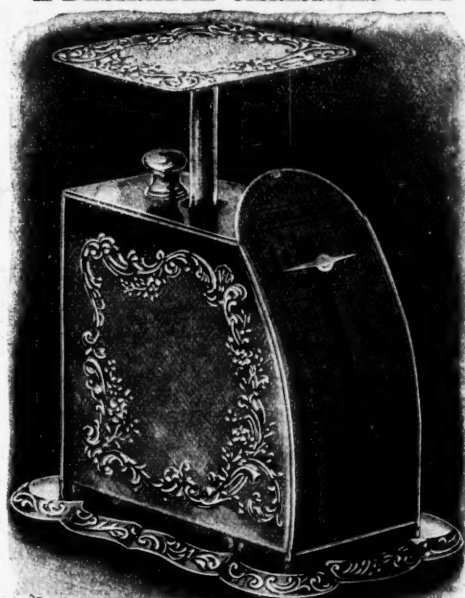
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Printed in this December number of the "Review of Reviews."

Advg. Page.	Advg. Page.	Advg. Page.
American Swedenborg Pub. Co..... 45	Fords, Howard & Hulbert..... 16	New York Newspaper Syndicate.....102, 103
Allen & Co., Henry G..... 41	Frowde, Henry..... 41	Nichols Co., The C. A..... 40
Appleton & Co., D.....14, 15, 16	Grant, F. E..... 41	Plummer, J. H..... 42
Arnold, Edward..... 29	Harper & Brothers.....18, 19	Putnam's Sons, G. P..... 39
Art Amateur..... 45	Harper's Weekly Club.....67, 68	Review of Reviews, The.....50, 51
Art Student..... 44	Hegger, Frank..... 43	Richmond & Co., George H..... 41
Baker-Taylor Co., The..... 44	Herrick & Co., E. R..... 41	Roberts Brothers..... 33
Barbee & Smith..... 45	Houghton, Mifflin & Co.....24, 25	Robinson & Co., C..... 41
Barnes & Co., A. S..... 39	International News Co..... 44	Rosenthal, R. S., Dr..... 44
Bemis Pub. Co..... 58	Kasson & Palmer..... 65	Russell & Son, R. H..... 40
Benjamin, William Evarts..... 43	Kerr & Co., Chas. H..... 38	Scribner's Sons, Charles.....7, 8, 9
Black Cat, The..... 52	Knight Company, Joseph..... 27	Soule Photograph Co..... 58
Carter & Co., H. H..... 43	Kroeh, Charles F..... 40	Sprague Correspondence School..... 57
Century Co., The.....2, 3, 4, 5	Lamson, Wolfe & Co..... 37	Stokes Company, Frederick A.....20, 21
Clarke, James..... 88	Lane, John..... 17	Stone & Kimball..... 36
Cortina Library..... 58	Lippincott Company, J. B.....22, 23	Syndicate Publishing Co.....109
Cosmopolitan..... 43	Little, Brown & Co.....16, 34	The New York Tribune..... 6
Critic Co., The..... 65	Living Age Co., The..... 47	University of Chicago Press, The.....94, 95
Crowell & Co., T. V..... 32	Loisette, Prof. A..... 58	Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd..... 39
Dodd, Mead & Co..... 28	Longmans, Green & Co..... 31	Whidden, Bradlee..... 58
Duncan, Keller & Co..... 42	Macmillan Co., The.....10, 11, 12, 13	White & Co., James T..... 45
Elkus, Laurence..... 42	McClure Co., The S. S.....108	Winston & Co., John C..... 40
Encyclopedia Publishing Co..... 46	McClurg & Co., A. C..... 35	Youth's Companion, The..... 49
Estes & Lauriat.....26, 27	Merrill & Baker..... 30	
Eugene Field Fund..... 44	Merriam Co., G. & C..... 58	
	Moulton Photograph Co..... 58	

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1896.

"Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me."

Frontispiece.

The Progress of the World—

The Election and the Business Revival.....	643
The Triumph of American Conservatism.....	643
The Verdict Conclusive.....	644
The Final Alignment of States.....	645
Sound Money in the Northwest.....	646
The South Not for Silver in Future Campaigns.....	646
Mr. McKinley, Mr. Hanna, and the Cabinet-Makers.....	646
Arbitration in the Venezuela Dispute.....	647
The Original Issue.....	648
Mr. Cleveland's Message and Its Effects.....	648
The Commission and Its Work.....	648
The Sober Second Thought of England.....	649
The Plan Agreed Upon.....	649
A Happy and Auspicious Solution.....	649
The Historic Figure of Grover Cleveland.....	650
A Footnote to History.....	650
Some Long Marks to His Credit.....	651
Mr. Cleveland at Princeton.....	651
A Blundering Foreign Policy.....	651
Abandonment of American Interests in Turkey.....	652
The Cuban Question.....	652
Congress and the Revenues.....	653
The State Elections.....	653
Some Stalwart Old Men in Politics.....	653
Europe and the Sultan.....	654
Russia and France.....	654
Bismarck and the Russo-German Treaty.....	655
A Network of European Alliances.....	655
Lord Rosebery's Deliverance.....	655
Mr. Gladstone's Policy.....	656
The Policy of the English Government.....	656
Lord Rosebery's Resignation.....	656
The Liberal Leadership.....	657
The Legislative Outlook in England.....	657
The Archbishop of Canterbury.....	657
The New Bishop of London.....	658
The Famine in India.....	658
The Kaiser's Cartoon.....	658
Some Visiting Men of Letters.....	659
Princeton's Great Affair.....	659
The Late Speaker Crisp.....	660
The Late M. Challemeil-Lacour.....	660

With portraits of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, President Cleveland at Princeton, General Weyler, Senator Morrill, Prince Bismarck, Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, the new Bishop of London, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the late Speaker Crisp, the late M. Challemeil-Lacour. Also a geographical view of the election results, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events..... 661

With portraits of Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, and Edward J. Poynter, and other illustrations.

Foreign Politics in Caricature..... 664

With reproductions from European journals.

Professor Haupt and the "Polychrome" Bible.. 669

By Clifton Harby Levy.

With portraits of Prof. Paul Haupt, Prof. Haupt's pupils, Rev. C. J. Ball, Prof. T. K. Cheyne, President Harper, Canon Driver, Prof. C. H. Toy, Prof. Friedrich Delitsch, Prof. Kittel, Prof. Stade, Prof. Cornill, Prof. Siegfried, Dr. Horace Howard Furness, and Prof. Francis Brown.

The Kindergarten Age..... 681

By Hezekiah Butterworth.

With portraits of Friedrich Wilhelm Froebel, Miss Elizabeth Peabody, and Mrs. Cooper, and other illustrations.

Child-Study in the Training of Teachers..... 687

By E. A. Kirkpatrick.

With portraits of President G. Stanley Hall, Prof. J. Mark Baldwin, Prof. E. W. Scripture, President Walter L. Hervey, Col. Francis W. Parker, Principal E. H. Russell, Prof. C. C. Van Liew, Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Prof. M. V. O'Shea, and President Irwin Shepard.

New York's Great Movement for Housing Reform..... 698

With portraits of W. H. Tolman, R. Fulton Cutting, Jacob A. Riis, R. W. Gilder, Alfred T. White, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles Stewart Smith, E. R. L. Gould, W. Bayard Cutting, George W. Young, John D. Crimmins, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Isaac M. Seligman, and Joseph S. Auerbach, and other illustrations.

The Sunday Schools: Their Shortcomings and their Great Opportunity..... 702

By Walter L. Hervey.

Leading Articles of the Month—

What Language Did Christ Speak?	711
Wanted: A World Language.....	712
A Literary View of Sunday School Books.....	713
How Detroit Infants Are Led Through "Culture Epochs".....	713
England's School Question.....	714
Our Agricultural Experiment Stations.....	716
The Possibilities of California.....	717
Nansen the Explorer.....	718
The International Situation.....	719
England's Ally the Assassin.....	723
The Czar on Tour.....	724
Lord Rosebery.....	725
Free Silver only the First Step.....	727
The Attack upon Capital.....	728
Manufacturing in Japan and China.....	729
Workmen's Wages in France.....	730
Old Age Pensions in Denmark.....	731
The Late William Morris.....	732
Walter Crane's Tribute to William Morris.....	732

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 733

Some Estimates of the Year's Literary Output—

I. Fiction, Poetry and Belles-Lettres.....	741
By Hamilton W. Mabie.....	
II. The Year's Advance in History and Political Science.....	744
By Albert Bushnell Hart.....	
III. The Popular Science of the Year.....	746
By Ripley Hitchcock.....	

With portraits of J. M. Barrie, John Watson, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Sarah Orne Jewett and Andrew Lang, and view of Mrs. Humphry Ward's house.

Notes and Comments on the Latest Books .. 754

With portraits of Edward Eggleston, James Schouler, Noah Brooks, Mary Cowden-Clarke, Mario, Hamilton W. Mabie, Woodrow Wilson, the late Henry C. Bunner, and Johanna Ambrosius.

This Year's Books for Young Folks..... 755

With illustrations from various juvenile publications of the season.

Classified List of New Books..... 760

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 763

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'SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME.'
From the painting by M. Tisot, by permission of MM. Maime et Fils, Tours, France.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIV.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1896.

No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Election
and the
Business Revival.*

The people of the United States are immensely relieved when a presidential election is accomplished and off their hands, no matter what the outcome may be. The campaign period always covers from fifteen to twenty weeks, and the strain and suspense become extremely hard to bear as the contest proceeds. At no time since 1860 has so much significance been attached to a presidential election as to the one just concluded; and consequently the sense of relief felt by the community in having the thing settled in favor of the *status quo* has shown itself in unprecedented ways. The election of Mr. Bryan would have meant a popular demand for a change in the standard of values. The whole business of the country is now transacted within the walls of a colossal edifice of confidence and credit, resting upon the foundation of the gold standard. It was believed by the business world that Mr. Bryan's election might give such a seismic shock to that foundation as to shake to pieces the whole superstructure of credit and confidence. The effect, therefore, upon business while such a campaign was being waged may be likened to the sudden paralysis overtaking the house-building industry of some fast-growing city if scientists should gravely prophesy that destructive earthquake shocks might soon be expected in that region. Nobody knew exactly what would happen, as regards the relative market value of gold and silver, if Mr. Bryan should be elected; but business men were generally agreed that there would be severe disturbances. And the mere prospect of disturbances destroys confidence and paralyzes credit. The election of Mr. McKinley was taken by the business community to mean that the accustomed basis of value would not be changed, and that we shall continue, at least until after the end of this nineteenth century, to use the same standard of measurements as England, France, Germany and the principal commercial nations of the world are using. This assurance was what the business men of the United States seemed principally to desire. The effect of the election was magical in its restoration of commercial confidence. Buying and selling were immediately resumed, and the demand for goods of all kinds led to the opening of hundreds of factories which had been shut down for a considerable time.

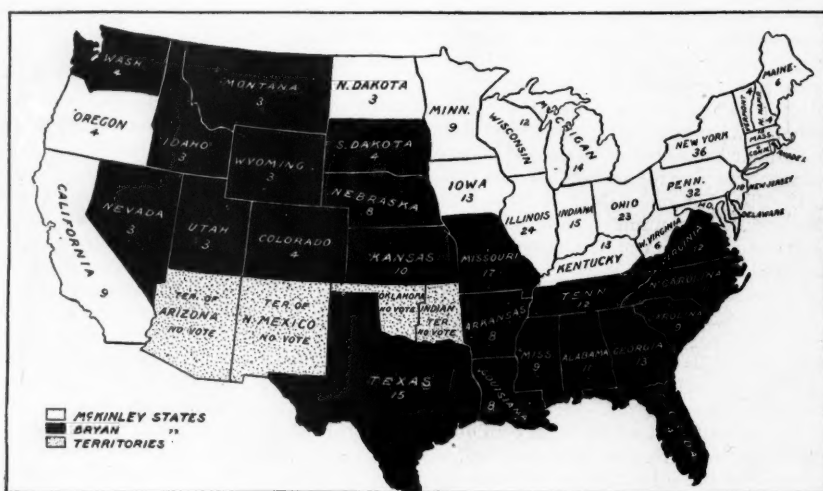
*The Triumph
of American
Conservatism.*

Whatever else was demonstrated by the course of the campaign and the result of the election, there was shown beyond all question the essential conservatism and sagacity of the American people. The pessimists who have been pronouncing universal suffrage a failure, and popular self-government a disappointing experiment, can find no confirmation of their views in any fair interpretation of this last election. Speaking broadly, the whole American people can be better trusted to govern the country honestly, wisely and with patient self control, than any selected element or section of the people could be trusted. Popular self-government is a long way from perfection, to be sure; but it happens to be nearer perfect than any other form of government that could possibly enter into rivalry with it. The questions at issue in this last election, in spite of the opinion of many excellent persons to the contrary, were exceedingly difficult and perplexing questions. Nearly all the public men of all parties, big politicians and little politicians alike, have for twenty years been adversely criticising the gold standard, and professing their earnest desire at the earliest possible moment to make silver a full money metal again. In pursuance of policies looking as their goal towards the ultimate restoration of silver to open and unlimited coinage, our government had by purchase accumulated by far the vastest quantity of the white metal ever assembled in the history of the world. It was inevitable that the time must come when one of the great parties would take its stand in favor of the completion of the programme and the full acceptance of silver. A few years ago, nobody could have foretold with certainty which of the great parties would find itself at length committed to the policy of independent American bimetallicism. Although a Democratic President led the sharp reaction against the silver policy which, in 1893, secured the repeal of the compulsory silver purchase law of 1890, it happened that the silver men found the Republican party, by reason of its superior strength in the old commercial communities of the North and East, least willing to break away from the international measure of value; while the Democratic party, with its superior strength in the agricultural states of the South, where the silver sentiment had obtained a stronghold, proved unexpectedly easy of

capture. The enthusiasm with which the Democratic party promulgated its free-silver and anti-monopoly platform, and enlisted under the banner of its ardent and self-confident young nominee, seemed for a time to be almost irresistible. Its appeal was made to farmers and workingmen with passionate earnestness. Nearly all the prominent leaders of the anti-silver forces had at some time or other denounced the gold standard and demanded the restoration of silver in language which was now widely quoted against them with great effect. A large majority of the people of the country are farmers and wage earners. In view of the real difficulties under which agriculture has labored, and the dull times which have brought the wolf near the door of the average workingman, it would not have been a very conclusive proof of the failure of popular government if the free silver cause had triumphed at the polls. The Senate of the United States had been absolutely controlled by the free silver men for several years. If the states from which those Senators came had given large popular majorities in favor of the silver doctrine, at a time when restlessness and discontent due to industrial stagnation tempted the people to vote for some radical change, why should it have been thought very surprising? The thing that has made philosophers doubtful of the safety of popular self-government has been the fear that changes would be demanded capriciously, and that civilization would suffer through the impatience and violence of great masses of men swayed by the spirit of radicalism. A severer test than that of this year is not likely to be made in our time; and the philosophers are answered. The American people, taken in the great mass, are shown to be fundamentally conservative.

*The
Verdict
Conclusive.*

Through the early half of the campaign, the confidence of Mr. Bryan's principal leaders was unbounded. They believed that his popular majority was sure to be vastly larger than any majority ever before given to a presidential candidate. Many of them went so far as to predict that Mr. Bryan would carry every state in the Union. There had come to his support the Democratic party, the Populist party, the American Silver party, the network of semi-political labor organizations, and the agricultural interest in the main, so far as it was articulated through Farmers' Alliances and similar organizations; and the great undercurrent seemed to have set irresistibly towards the Bryan combination. But this movement that was launched as the most invincible one ever known in the history of American politics, was in fact beaten by the largest majority ever rolled up in a presidential election. Approximately 13,000,000 votes were cast, and Mr. McKinley's plurality over Mr. Bryan is about a million. The largest plurality ever given before in the history of the country was President Grant's over Mr. Greeley in 1872, which slightly exceeded three-quarters of a million. No other plurality ever reached a full half-million. Even if it were our opinion,—which of course our readers know it is not,—that a popular verdict in favor of the free coinage of silver would in fact have resulted advantageously for the country, we should nevertheless look upon the outcome of the election last month as a magnificent vindication of the capacity of the American people for self-government. No great popular verdict was ever given in a fashion more deliberate, intelligent and untrammelled. The American people simply declared at the polls that they could afford to keep on the



A GEOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF THE ELECTION RESULTS.



(From a copyrighted photograph by J. C. Hemment.)

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND MRS. M'KINLEY.

hum-drum, safe side. The 7,000,000 men or more who voted for McKinley were not acting under any dictation or duress. Whatever moral coercion of employed men by employers may have been attempted, it could not have affected the result to any appreciable extent. Nor was this a vote-buying campaign on either side. Never since the war have the voters in so large proportion carried their honest manhood into the campaign, or based their action so wholly upon their sincere convictions. It does not follow in the least that the country is satisfied with all things as they are, or that public opinion would not favor many judicious reforms. But it is demonstrated, once and for all, that the country will not sanction economic experiments so fundamental in their nature as the free coinage of silver would be under existing circumstances. The verdict is conclusive.

*The Final
Alignment
of States.*

The far South was carried solidly for Mr. Bryan, but the border states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky gave pluralities for the McKinley electors. Beyond the Missouri River Mr. Bryan was successful until the Pacific Coast was reached, where California and Oregon went Republican. When the middle time-point in the campaign was reached it had become

pretty evident that the East would go solidly for McKinley and that the far South and far West would in the main support Bryan. Thus one-third of the total number of electoral votes were practically sure for Bryan, one-third were sure for McKinley, and the victory was seen to depend upon the question which candidate should win a majority of the votes of the remaining third. This carried the final battle into the middle Western states, and it was there that the victory for sound money was secured. Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan gave great majorities for the Republican ticket,—much larger majorities, indeed, than had been expected by the Republican managers. Ohio and Indiana yielded respectable pluralities, but fell considerably short of expectations. McKinley's success in North Dakota was under the circumstances a notable triumph, and it was something to have come so near carrying the erstwhile Populist state of

South Dakota that the result was in doubt for many days. A careful study of the facts and conditions of the campaign convinces us that the victory for sound money is final and never to be reversed as regards all the states which gave pluralities for the McKinley electors. There was nothing haphazard or accidental about the verdict in any of those states. If Mr. Bryan were to try issues again on the same platform, it is altogether probable that in all these states which declared against him last month the adverse majorities would be further increased,—not for reasons personal to Mr. Bryan, but through an invincible objection to his programme. On the other hand it is more than possible that half a dozen states which last month were carried by the Bryan electors would, after a little further discussion of the questions involved, conclude to array themselves upon the conservative side. In Mr. Bryan's own state of Nebraska, the election was very close; and a change of 4,000 votes would have put Kansas into the Republican column. As for Tennessee, there are reasons for believing that the sound money cause, if submitted to the voters to-morrow on its pure merits, would carry the state by a good majority. The map on the preceding page gives an appearance of prevalence to the silver sentiment that the facts do not sustain.

*Sound Money
in the
Northwest.*

So far as we have observed, the Eastern press and the Eastern public have not yet done full justice to the election returns of the great Northwest. In view of the deep solicitude manifested during the campaign by people in the vicinity of New York regarding the situation in such states as Iowa and Minnesota, for example, it is somewhat amusing as well as instructive to note the fact that the aggregate sound money majorities in a compact region belonging to the trade zone of Chicago, and including northern Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, were very much larger than the aggregate sound-money majorities given by the city and state of New York and the adjacent populations. Where New York gave a McKinley plurality of less than 275,000, a like population in the West, including Chicago and territory tributary to that city, gave a plurality of about 400,000 votes for the McKinley electors. The only Western state that voted for Mr. Bryan by a crushing majority was the mining state of Colorado, —a state in which for a number of years all parties, Republican, Democratic and Populist alike, had been unqualifiedly in favor of free silver coinage.

*The South not for
Silver in Future
Campaigns.*

As for the South, —which, apart from the border states of Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, was carried for Bryan, —it must be remembered that for a long time the Republican party has been practically non-existent in that region. The Populist party had arisen in recent years as a bitter antagonist of the old Democratic organization. But this year the union of Democrats and Populists in favor of Bryan resulted in a greatly confused party situation all over the South. It is extremely significant to observe that Mr. Bryan's southern victories were won by majorities only a fraction as large as those cast for the Democratic candidates in the four preceding presidential elections. The more influential Southern papers which supported Mr. Bryan are declaring very generally that the free silver proposition has now been definitely shelved by the action of the American people. If in view of facts now known the campaign were to be tried over again, it is not likely that the Southern vote which was cast for free silver on November 3 could be polled again. In short, although Mr. Bryan carried a large number of states and will have a respectable vote in the Electoral College, the cause he advocated was one that in its very nature could not survive a defeat. Mr. Bryan seems not to have comprehended this fact, for he has announced his intention to devote the coming four years to the free-silver propaganda in preparation for the campaign of the year 1900. He will not find it so easy as he imagines to reassemble that army which had enlisted for ninety days only, and which was dispersed on November 3. He will find, for example, that Tammany, ardent as it was in the silver cause for a few brief weeks, can never be rallied again under

that banner. It is a lost cause so far as practical politics is concerned, and the sooner Mr. Bryan discovers that fact the better it will be for his future career. His gifts and aptitudes are varied, and he may yet perform useful service and attain honors worthy of his ambition, if he does not allow a single idea, —a fallacious one at that, —to take complete possession of his mind.

*Mr. McKinley, Mr.
Hanna, and the
Cabinet-Makers.*

The politicians and newspaper correspondents have naturally been giving themselves great concern since the election over Mr. McKinley's cabinet, and the distribution of other honorable and much-desired places in the public service. Innumerable tentative lists of cabinet officers have been printed in the newspapers. But none of them have rested upon anything except the conjectures of place-hunting politicians, or the imaginings of the newspaper correspondents. These gentlemen of the press, in the dearth of political news since the election, have been at their wits' end to invent something to satisfy the demands made by the management of their respective metropolitan journals. Mr. Hanna, —who was vituperated before Mr. McKinley's nomination at



COLUMBIA'S CHOICE.

COLUMBIA (to Mr. McKinley): "Ah, you are the man for me!"

SHADE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON: "I congratulate you, my dear! 'Sound money' is the best policy!"

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE RESULT AS EXPRESSED BY "PUNCH'S" CARTOONIST.



BROTHER JONATHAN AND JOHN BULL IN UNISON: "MAY WE ALL LIVE LONG AND PROSPER."

From the Telegram (New York).

St. Louis by many Republican newspapers and politicians that were working for the nomination of somebody besides McKinley, and who was vituperated only less viciously through the campaign by the supporters of Mr. Bryan,—has been universally praised and flattered since the election day. He is evidently not a bit the worse for all the mud that was thrown at him. He exhibited remarkable gifts as a campaign manager, and no one seems to believe that his methods were otherwise than businesslike and honorable. A man who has given evidence of executive talents of so high an order as Mr. Hanna's, and who has hitherto been the President-elect's closest political adviser, would unquestionably make a valuable cabinet minister. It has been assumed in some quarters that Mr. Hanna's acceptance of a cabinet portfolio would savor so much of a reward for services to Mr. McKinley that there would be some serious impropriety in it. But this view would scarcely bear a sober second thought. Mr. McKinley finds himself charged with enormous responsibilities, at a period of our government's history that is very critical and trying, both in matters of

domestic policy and in external affairs. It is Mr. McKinley's plain duty, therefore, to surround himself with cabinet advisers whose co-operation seems to him most likely to insure a successful administration. And it is for Mr. McKinley alone to decide what men can render him the best assistance. Of one thing we have become convinced by testimony upon which we place reliance; and that is that Mr. McKinley had made no direct or indirect pledge of any appointment or other reward to any man, whether before his nomination or before his election. He finds himself entirely free from the embarrassment of pre-election promises. His campaign labors seem not to have exhausted him at all, and his health is reported to be entirely unimpaired.

*Arbitration in
the Venezuela
Dispute.*

In the large field of public affairs the most important news of the month of November to the people of the United States, apart from the presidential election news, was the announcement that an arrangement had been made between Lord Salisbury's government on the one hand, and our own government at Washing-

ton on the other, for the arbitration of the Venezuelan question. The plan agreed upon calls for the settlement by arbitration of the whole issue in dispute, with the proviso, however, that as regards districts which have been for a long time settled in good faith,—whether by British subjects on the Venezuelan side of what may be found to be the true divisional line, or by Venezuelans upon the British side,—the substantial rights of the settlers shall be carefully and equitably guarded, each case resting upon its specific merits. This suggestion regarding the treatment of settled districts appears to have emanated from Secretary Olney, and it was accepted by Lord Salisbury as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty which seems to have prevented his earlier consent to the demand for arbitration. The provision for settlers in no wise detracts from the value of the full and satisfactory concession which the British government has made in favor of the American request that the Venezuelan dispute be terminated on its merits as disclosed before a tribunal of arbitration.

The Original Issue.

Both governments are entitled to the warmest congratulations. Mr. Olney has gained everything that he had contended for, and his interpretation of the Monroe doctrine stands accepted once and for all at home and abroad. Strictly speaking, however, the United States is placed in an illogical position in the arbitration treaty, inasmuch as our government supersedes Venezuela as one of the principals in the controversy. Our original position was fixed by resolution of Congress, which directed the President to express to the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela the desire of the United States that the long-continued boundary dispute should be brought to a fair and peaceful end by arbitration. Mr. Olney, acting for our executive department, proceeded to tender this expression of American sentiment. Venezuela was more than willing to arbitrate, but England not only bluntly refused, but informed us that we were meddling with what was none of our business. Mr. Olney replied that it had always been the policy of the United States to consider that any encroachments upon the territory of the Western hemisphere by European powers were

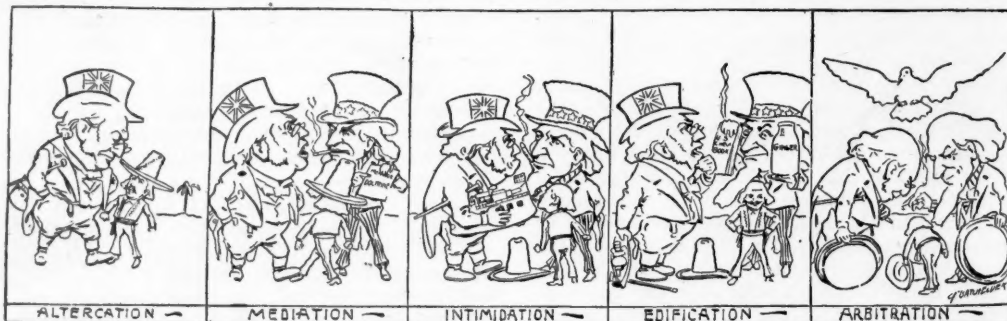
to be deemed matters of serious concern to the government of the United States; and he proceeded to elaborate the Monroe doctrine with great vigor and effect. Lord Salisbury retorted that the Monroe doctrine was no part of international law, and that a boundary dispute between England and a South American power could not be regarded by Great Britain as a matter which in any wise concerned the government of the United States.

Mr. Cleveland's Message and Its Effects.

President Cleveland thereupon issued his famous message to Congress summing up the correspondence, reaffirming the applicability of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan case, and asking Congress to authorize the President to appoint a commission which should be charged with a study of the facts of history in order to ascertain the true divisional line between the territory of British Guiana and the territory of the republic of Venezuela. In conclusion the President intimated that the honor and dignity of the United States might require the support of the findings of such a commission by the strong arm of the nation's military and naval power. Those were not the President's words, but such was his intimation. Congress acted immediately and unanimously, authorizing the appointment of the commission, and voting money for its necessary expenses. The English press viewed the President's course as nothing else than a threat of war against England, and the money market was thrown into a state of hysterical disturbance. Vast amounts of English capital invested in American enterprises were recalled, and the precipitation of bonds and stocks upon the market naturally resulted in the withdrawal of great sums of gold from the United States Treasury for export to England. Thus, while engaged in selecting the members of the Venezuelan commission, the President was also obliged to issue bonds with which to replenish the Treasury's depleted stock of gold.

The Commission and Its Work.

The Commission was duly appointed, and it consisted of the following nine members: Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court; Judge Alvey, of the District of Columbia Court; President Gilman, of the Johns



PROGRESS OF THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.—(From Chicago Times-Herald.)

Hopkins University; Dr. Andrew D. White, recently Ambassador to Russia, and Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, a prominent New York lawyer. The Commission was organized and entered upon its work in January of this year. It has brought great knowledge and remarkable thoroughness to bear upon the prosecution of its task, and not content with the voluminous materials submitted for its consideration by the governments of Venezuela and Great Britain, it has, through its own expert representatives, gone much deeper into the evidence than either of those governments ever went,—leaving nothing unexamined in the archives of Holland at the Hague, of Spain at Madrid, or of the Vatican at Rome. It was well understood that the Commission had almost completed its work, and the report was confidently expected in time for President Cleveland to discuss it in his message to Congress early in December.

*The Sober
Second Thought
of England.*

Meanwhile, the better judgment of the English people had reasserted itself, and much pressure from many sources had been brought to bear upon Lord Salisbury to make him see how much wiser it would be to accept some plan of arbitration than to await the decision of the American Commission. The scholarly, thorough, and impartial methods of the Commission had become recognized by the whole world, and it was clear that if its decision were once given it would be practically impossible for either claimant to make good any other boundary than the one pronounced just and right by these American Commissioners. While great care had been taken to prevent any premature expressions, there had been a growing belief everywhere, not only in the United States and South America, but also in Europe, that the evidence was tolerably certain to sustain the Venezuelan contentions.

*The Plan
Agreed Upon.*

Under the arrangement agreed upon, England will name two arbitrators, the United States will name two, and these four will select a fifth. In case of their failure to agree upon a fifth, however, King Oscar of Sweden is to designate some jurist or publicist of recognized standing. Doubtless this plan will obtain a tribunal that will be ready and willing to render a just and fair judgment. Nevertheless, strictly speaking, the arrangement cannot be quite fair to Venezuela, for it is a plan which gives England two members of the board who must of necessity be very eager for the success of the British contention. The two members appointed by the United States, in the very nature of the case, will have no motives except an honorable and equitable adjustment of the dispute. Our government has never for a moment placed itself in the attitude of an advocate of the Venezuelan claims. It has only stood for the principle of arbitration, holding that inasmuch as the dispute between Venezuela and England could not be settled by agreement between

the two parties, it ought to be referred to an arbitral board for equitable solution. It is customary in making up international arbitration boards for the two parties in dispute to appoint representatives avowedly in sympathy with the contention of their respective countries, although they are also expected to be men of character and standing, with a proper sense of justice. We do not for a moment suppose that Venezuela's claims will suffer through the difference of the American members of the arbitration board; but it is plain enough to any one that the forthcoming tribunal will be peculiarly constituted, inasmuch as England's members will of necessity be *ex-parte*, while Venezuela in that sense will not be represented at all.

*A Happy
and Auspicious
Solution.*

The government and citizens of the republic of Venezuela have a right to feel a little disappointed, now that they have waited all these months so expectantly, not to know the conclusions of the American Commission. For thirty-five or forty years the Venezuelans had been trying in vain to obtain fair treatment at the hands of England; and they may well be pardoned for having felt a great satisfaction in the appointment of the American Commission. Nevertheless, the Venezuelans have now the prospect of an early and substantially equitable settlement of the whole question, on a plan which will be final and which will remove all chances of war. Everybody therefore has good reason to be satisfied. Out of the controversy which for a few weeks was thought by many people on both sides of the ocean to endanger the good relations between England and the United States, there has come a better understanding than ever existed before, and a great enhancement of mutual respect. Americans know better than they did before that English public opinion desires just dealing, and that the real English feeling towards America is one of great friendliness and good will. Englishmen, on the other hand, understand better than they did before that public opinion in the United States must be reckoned with, and that America has the courage of its convictions. There is good reason to believe that the happy settlement of the Venezuelan controversy is to be speedily followed by a general arbitration treaty between England and the United States, which will stand as a great testimony to the determination of both these nations that no future page of history shall be stained with the record of so monstrous a crime against civilization as a war between the two halves of the English-speaking world. Such progress in the path of international righteousness is,—when also coupled with the testimony to national character, sanity and stability furnished by the presidential election,—news enough for one month, certainly. The two events, viewed together, may well give heart and courage to those who believe that it is worth while to keep on fighting the great battles of civilization.

*The Historic
Figure of Grover
Cleveland.*

In all this recent history-making, it must be admitted that the figure of one man stands out in more bold and striking relief by far than that of any other. This historical figure is no other than Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. Four years ago Mr. Cleveland was triumphantly elected by an apparently united Democratic party. This year he has found himself despised and rejected by the great organization of which he was the reputed chief. It was not Mr. McKinley, Mr. Hanna, or any of the Republican leaders against whom the Bryan forces showed any particular personal rancor. Mr. Cleveland himself was, to them, the hated embodiment of almost everything against which they were arrayed. On the other hand, there was comparatively little intensity of personal feeling on the part of any of the Republicans against the leaders of the Bryan party. Such manifestations of extreme bitterness and hostility were reserved for the small but influential remnant of the seceding Democrats, who were identified with the views and policies of Mr. Cleveland and the administration. Thus, although Mr. Cleveland finds himself to-day outside the pale of either great political party, as those parties are now constituted, the defeat of free silver must nevertheless be regarded as in some sense the most conspicuous victory ever won by Mr. Cleveland in his eventful political career. For he, more than any one else, had made the issue, and the firmness of his stand for the past three years or

more appears to have contributed the really decisive element to the victory that has been gained over the free silver forces.

*A "Footnote
to History."*

Mr. Cleveland's name was mentioned so assiduously last spring and in the early summer as a possible candidate for a third term, that all the facts bearing upon the subject will have value for the future student of our political history, and they should therefore be accurately preserved. When the Indianapolis convention assembled, many delegates went there hoping and believing that Mr. Cleveland, in the interest of sound money and the political causes with which he is so conspicuously identified, would consent to allow his name to go before the country at the head of the National Democratic ticket. Mr. Cleveland's telegram to Indianapolis, which absolutely forbade the consideration of his name, was published in the newspapers at the time. But the press, through some error probably not intentional, slightly misquoted Mr. Cleveland's words. Mr. Elbridge Gerry Dunnell, the author of our October article on the Indianapolis movement, entitled "The Rise of the National Democracy," quoted Mr. Cleveland's telegram in the way it had appeared in the press. Mr. Cleveland has called Mr. Dunnell's attention to the inaccuracy, and we are permitted to publish here-with a *fac simile* reproduction of Mr. Cleveland's message as he wrote it on a blank sheet. It was subsequently copied upon a telegraph blank by Mr.

Buzzards Bay

Sept 2. 1896

Daniel G. Griffin

Champion New York Delegation

Indianapolis Ind

My judgments and personal inclination
So are ^{so} absolutely apposed to your
suggestion that I cannot for a
moment entertain it

Grover Cleveland



(Photograph copyrighted by Hemment.)

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, WITH THE PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, LEADING THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION TO ALEXANDER HALL ON OCCASION OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Thurber, the President's private secretary, who himself retained the original copy. We present it as having at least some importance as a "footnote to history."

Some Long Marks to His Credit.

It is Mr. Cleveland, again, who with his secretary of state, Mr. Olney, wins the chief honor for the beneficent arrangements which now ensure not only present peace, but the promise of permanent confidence and good understanding between England and the United States. Furthermore, it is to Mr. Cleveland's policy that we must attribute the interesting fact that for the first time in a long period the presidential campaign has been fought out on both sides with almost total freedom from the impelling motive of the victor's spoils. Some scores of thousands of federal offices, with their honors and emoluments, had in former campaigns furnished the chief incentive to the bribery and the fraud that were so extensively perpetrated. But Mr. Cleveland has within the past two years so widely extended the sphere within which the civil service law protects the holders of places in the public employ, that the greed for spoils was almost eliminated from the recent contest. With the triumph of the merit system in the domain of the national service, and with its steady progress in the services of the states and municipalities, the cause of honest and efficient government will have made almost immeasurable progress in the United States. It happens to be Mr. Cleveland's good fortune to have identified himself most honorably and conspicuously with this far reaching movement for the redemption of American public life.

Mr. Cleveland at Princeton.

At the great sesquicentennial celebration of the College of New Jersey, now officially entitled to be called Princeton University, President Cleveland on October 22 made an address in the presence of the most distinguished company of scholars and educators ever assembled on this side of the Atlantic. The burden of his plea was for the more constant and zealous participation of educated men in our political affairs. Coming as this address did a few days before the election, it was taken as a message to the American people; and its great earnestness, not less than its sustained dignity and power, made a deep impression on the public mind. Mr. Cleveland may have made many mistakes of judgment. For example, the business community might well take the ground that the President committed a serious mistake when he allowed the Wilson-Gorman tariff and revenue bill to become a law without his signature, instead of vetoing it. And many others look upon his Venezuelan message as an almost fatal mistake from several points of view. But Mr. Cleveland will retire from office at the end of his term, three months hence, with the respect of the country and of the world for his strength of will and the rugged force of his character.

A Blundering Foreign Policy.

It happens, as we have explained, that the Venezuelan dispute seems to be reaching a creditable conclusion; but, speaking in general, it is plain enough that Mr. Cleveland's future reputation will not be indebted to any general aptitude he has shown in the handling of foreign questions. Incidents in his Hawaiian policy might well tax the credulity of future genera-

tions. Surely nothing more extraordinary ever happened in the annals of American diplomacy, if indeed it is true that the administration attempted to overthrow the Republic and reinstate the queen through an American minister sent to Hawaii with his credentials to the president of the Republic in one pocket, and secret messages to the discredited Liliuokalani in another. The threatening sentences gratuitously appended to the Venezuelan message,—interpreted by the whole world as meaning war with Great Britain,—were a worse mistake than the Hawaiian policy, when judged by the usual standards of diplomatic intercourse. But if the scheme to overthrow the Hawaiian republic, and the challenge to England are to be regarded as diplomatic "sins of commission," what shall be said concerning the diplomatic "sins of omission" chargeable against this administration? No American citizen finds his life or his possessions in jeopardy as a consequence of the forty-years' dispute over the Venezuelan boundary; and so far as this country is concerned the postponement of that question would have meant nothing serious. But the situation in the Turkish empire has demanded from our government the prompt and vigorous defense of American rights, and the protection of American interests. The appeal has been to dull ears if not to perverted sympathies.

*Abandonment of
American Interests
in Turkey.*

It is now a year or more, for example, since the infamous attack was made on the American College property at Harpoot. Even if this had been the attack of an irresponsible mob, our government should have enforced the payment of a prompt indemnity. But it was not simply the attack of a mob. Turkish mobs are not equipped with artillery. This American institution at Harpoot was assailed by Turkish troops who trained their field pieces upon the buildings, and who aided the mob in destroying a hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. The rights of the Americans in Asia Minor are guaranteed in treaties which go back some seventy years. Millions of dollars have been invested by Americans in beneficent educational enterprises in the Turkish empire. These enterprises have exactly as good a right, under existing treaties and laws, to be carried on in Turkey as the Sultan himself has a right to abide in Constantinople. It is not true that American teachers and missionary workers in the Turkish empire have incited Armenian revolution, or taught anything else except good citizenship and faithfulness to duty. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Olney, and Mr. Terrell of Texas (who holds the position of minister to Constantinople at a time when that place should be filled by a man versed in diplomacy and acquainted with the Eastern situation) have seemed wedded to a weak, faltering and pusillanimous policy towards the Sultan. They seem to take their advice from the wrong sources, and to be suspicious of the very men who understand the situation best.

*The
Cuban
Question.*

The Turkish government, whose agents in Europe and America are extremely alert, is said to understand perfectly well that Turkey has nothing to fear from decisive action on the part of the present administration. It is generally believed that the agents of Spain have in like manner assured their government that nothing need be feared in the direction of an intervention by the United States in the affairs of Cuba, until Mr. McKinley is inaugurated. It is true that Congress has pronounced in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. But the President has evidently no intention to be governed in that matter by the opinion of Congress. Our government has been expending much effort and large sums of money to prevent the fitting out of expeditions on our soil for the supply of Cuban insurgents with munitions of war. This policy of the administration has in its favor the maxims of prudence and legality. But it remains true, none the less, that off our very coast an island tied to us by the bonds of a great commerce is in the throes of a struggle which ought to have come to an end in one way or in another a long time ago; and that this struggle is waged with a hideous brutality that must soon turn a once rich and populous land into a desert waste. The continuance of the struggle is doing nobody any good. It is ruining Spain, and ultimate success at the price that must be paid will be worth very little even to Cuba. Spain last month entered upon a renewed effort to crush the rebellion. General



Drawn for the N. Y. Journal.

GENERAL WEYLER TAKES THE FIELD.

Weyler took the field in person, and an attempt was made to push the fall campaign with decisive effect. In Spain a popular loan was floated, and the patriotic enthusiasm of the people rose to a great height. Poor as the credit of the Spanish government has become, and impoverished as the Spanish people themselves are, the requisite amount of 250,000,000 pesetas (\$50,000,000) was immediately subscribed more than twice over. Spain is buying and building as many warships as her means will allow, and undoubtedly has in mind the possibility of a war with the United States.

*Congress
and the
Revenues.*

The Fifty fourth Congress assembles for its short and concluding session on the 7th day of December. It will expire with Mr. Cleveland's administration on the 4th day of next March. Whether or not the newly-elected Fifty-fifth Congress will be called to hold a special session soon after Mr. McKinley's inauguration, must depend chiefly upon what may be done in this session now about to open for the relief of the national revenues. It is said that Mr. Carlisle is now approaching the point of confessing that there is a revenue deficit, and that he and Mr. Cleveland will mention it in their forthcoming state papers. At the last session Mr. Dingley, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, introduced a simple but seemingly adequate measure,—a measure almost wholly free from any suspicion of party bias,—designed simply to amend the existing law to the extent of making it productive of a sufficient revenue. The bill was quickly passed by the House, but the free silver majority in the Senate refused to accept it without adding a free-silver-coinage clause. It remains to be seen whether the Senate this winter may not have enough patriotism to permit the government to collect the revenue needed for ordinary expenses. The silver policy has no direct bearing upon the immediate requirements of the Treasury, and for the silver men to block a reasonable revenue bill is not statesmanship, but is vicious obstruction. And they may be sure that the continuance this winter of their last year's scheme of obstruction will do nothing to commend their pet dogma to the people of the United States. It is reported that some of the Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, who helped to form the free silver majority in the last session, have now made up their minds that they will not stand in the way of a reasonable bill to increase the nation's revenues. It is to be hoped that this report is true, and that the enactment of a simple revenue producing measure may not only replenish the Treasury and make an extra session of Congress unnecessary, but may also make it possible to postpone indefinitely any attempt at a sweeping revision of the tariff as a controversial party measure. The next revision of the American tariff ought to be made by an expert commission, acting with as little reference as possible to mere shibboleths or party traditions.

*The State
Elections.*

The issues of the presidential election so greatly overshadowed any that were involved in the choice of state officers that the country at large has given little attention to the outcome of the polling of November 3, except as the main result was concerned. The sweeping election of Mr. McKinley was of course accompanied by the choice of a national House of Representatives which will be strongly Republican. The political complexion of those state legislatures which have United States Senators to choose this winter makes it certain that after the 4th of March there will be a small but definite sound money majority in the upper branch of Congress, although the Senators calling themselves Republicans may not have a clear majority. In some of the close states the presidential result differed from the result of the gubernatorial and local elections. But this was not true of any of the states which were carried by decisive majorities either for McKinley or for Bryan, except in Minnesota, where Mr. Lind was defeated by a very small plurality, although the McKinley electors prevailed by a plurality of about 50,000. Mr. Altgeld's vote in Illinois, on the other hand, fell considerably short of the Bryan vote. In Michigan almost everybody seems to have voted to make Mayor Pingree of Detroit the governor of the state; and that interesting gentleman announces his intention to hold both offices through the coming year, his term as mayor not ending for another twelve-month.

*Some Stalwart
Old Men in
Politics.*

The Vermont legislature, which holds its sessions in the autumn instead of the winter, has honored itself since our last number went to the press by re-electing United States Senator Justin S. Morrill for a sixth consecutive term. Senator Morrill is now eighty-six years of age, and has served at Washington for forty-one years, of which the first twelve were spent in the lower House. The term for which he has been duly elected will expire on the 4th of March, 1903; and if the venerable Senator should live to serve his state and country until that time he will be ninety-three years old. His Senatorial career has been one of great industry and usefulness, and he remains in the possession of good health, sound memory and full mental powers. Senator Morrill is not the only octogenarian who continues to take an active part in public life. Senator Palmer, who, as our readers will remember, is now completing his eightieth year, waged a campaign of great spirit as the presidential nominee of the Indianapolis convention. He made speeches in a large number of states, and spoke so eloquently and effectively for sound money that by the time election day came around he had convinced his followers that they ought, upon the whole, to vote for McKinley. The smallness of the vote for the Palmer and Buckner ticket is the best possible evidence of the efficiency of their campaign work. Speaking of old men in politics, it is worth

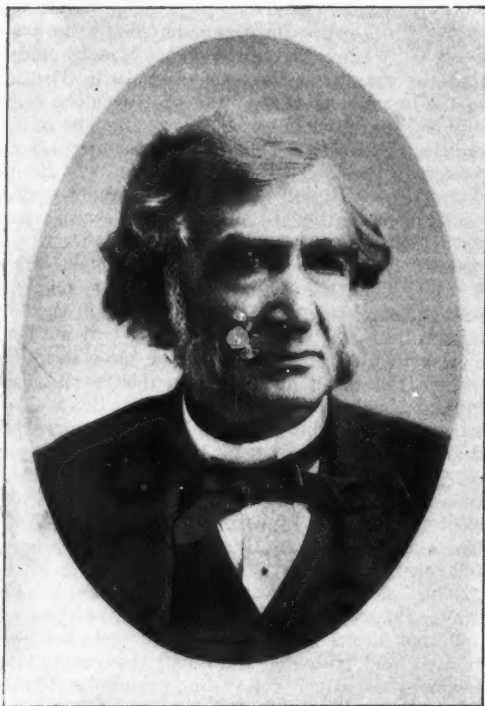


Photo by Bell.

SENATOR MORRILL OF VERMONT.

while to remark that the Hon. Richard Thompson of Indiana, who headed the Republican delegation of his state at the St. Louis convention, and is a strong McKinley man, bore his part in the work of the campaign at the mature age of eighty-seven. A considerable interest was felt during the campaign by the stand which Ex-Senator James W. Bradbury of Maine took, in coming out for McKinley at the age of ninety-one, having never before in his long career of participation in politics failed to work and vote for the Democratic ticket. Mr. Bradbury graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, helped nominate Polk at Baltimore in 1844, served in the Senate from 1847 to 1853, and refused to be re-elected.

Europe
and the
Sultan.

Early in November an important announcement was made from the French tribune. M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in reply to an interpellation on the eastern question, made an announcement which, if it can be accepted in its literal sense, is an event of the first importance. For M. Hanotaux announced, almost in so many words, that the paralysis of the powers was at an end. It seems that when the Czar visited Paris, precise views were exchanged, and agreements arrived at between France and Russia, with the result that M. Hanotaux declares his firm confidence that the solutions now contemplated will

answer the views of other European Cabinets, and meet the needs of the situation in the East. What these solutions were he did not explain, beyond laying down certain principles. First, that the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire must be preserved; second, that there must be no isolated action on the part of any powers; third, that in order to prevent the territorial disruption of Turkey and the single-handed action of any power, it is necessary to deprive the Sultan of any direct authority over the provinces nominally left in his control. The fourth condition is fairly deducible from the somewhat involved and mysterious utterances of the French minister. What the powers intend to do remains still shrouded in mystery; but that is of not so much importance; the great thing is that at last, if we may believe M. Hanotaux, they have actually made up their minds to do something; and if they do anything, they will have to do much. The Franco-Russian alliance has given French diplomacy a new authority; and it is M. Cambon and M. Nelidoff, not Sir Philip Currie, who now dictate terms at Constantinople to the Sultan.

Russia
and
France.

Europe is still far from having attained that stage of pacific civilization under which a whole continent, as in America, can be summoned to the ballot box to decide issues which otherwise might have led to war. But in Europe this autumn we have seen a *rapprochement* between East and West which, despite much croaking, seems to us a hopeful and encouraging sign. When the Czar and his wife went to Paris, all France rose at them as the pit used to rise to Garrick; and Europe found itself in the presence of a spectacle at once novel and startling. The most absolute sovereign in Europe was overwhelmed with adulation by the republic which is the heir and embodiment of the



THE OLD PILOT TURNED WRECKER.—From Punch.

Apropos of Bismarck's revelations affecting the Triple Alliance, Germany and Russia.

principles of the French revolution. A monarch whose every servant—if orthodox—must take the sacrament at least once a year in token of their sincere belief in the mysterious dogma of the *Filioque* which divides the Eastern from the Western Church, was accorded more than royal honors by a nation which, so far as it believes religiously, is the eldest born of the Western Church, while so far as much of its real belief goes, is Voltairean, free-thinking and materialistic. At Cherbourg, at Paris, and at Chalons, the Czar and Czarina were overwhelmed by the devotion and the enthusiasm of the whole people. These two nations—France and Russia—represent the opposite poles of political and religious thought. They are the extremes of Europe. Yet they have met and mingled with a warmth of enthusiasm hitherto without precedent. And why? What alembic has been powerful enough thus to dissolve the ancient traditions of national hate, and to enable the two peoples to fraternize despite every conceivable difference of race, religion, civilization, language and ideals? The alembic of fear. The dread of war and the distrust of a common neighbor—it is these evils which have rooted out national antagonism, and confronted the world with the Franco-Russian alliance.

Bismarck and the
Russo-German
Treaty.

One of Bismarck's English friends, speaking some time ago upon the astonishing indiscretions with which the retired statesman had kept reminding the public



PRINCE BISMARCK.

of his existence, said that the phenomenon was neither new nor unfamiliar. Bismarck at Friedrichsruh was merely displaying the same weakness and incontinence of speech that characterized Napoleon at St. Helena. Last month the deposed autocrat of Europe once more reminded the Continent of the justice of that remark. It seems to be impossible for

those who have taken part in great affairs to see any big thing come off without putting themselves in evidence. Prince Bismarck used to do this by the diplomatic machinery of the empire which he did so much to create. Being no longer able to control ambassadors, he inspires editors; and his Hamburg organ announced, in reply to the conclusion of the Franco-Russian Alliance, that in 1888 he had concluded a secret agreement with Russia, which was concealed from the knowledge of Austria, to the effect that each power would preserve a benevolent neutrality in case the other were attacked.

This agreement was kept secret by the special request of Russia. But when Russia in 1890 endeavored to renew it, Count Caprivi declined, with the result that Russia, being rebuffed at Berlin, made friends in Paris.

A Network
of European
Alliances.

It is curious to notice how many agreements, secret and otherwise, either exist or have existed quite recently in Europe. To begin with, there is the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy. There is the Franco-Russian Alliance. There is an Italian-Russian treaty concluded by M. de Giers when he was at Monza, by which Italy promises Russia that in any action taken under the provisions of the Triple Alliance Italy will confine herself to strictly defensive action. Then there was until 1890 a secret agreement between Russia and Germany, by which each agreed to observe reciprocal neutrality in case they were attacked by any other power. Again, there is—or there is reported to be—a triple agreement between Austria, Italy and England, by which the three powers agree to act together in the Ottoman Empire, an understanding in virtue of which Austria and Italy prepared to support the action of Lord Salisbury when, at the beginning of his administration, he proposed to coerce the Turk by a naval demonstration at Constantinople. There is, besides these, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, by virtue of which, as long as England continues in occupation of Cyprus, she is bound to defend the Sultan against any Russian attack upon his eastern frontier. There is also an old treaty between England, Austria and France, entered into on the eve of the Crimean war, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire; but this would have been regarded as practically superseded had it not been referred to by Lord Rosebery as being still in existence. Add to this an alleged private treaty between Russia and Denmark, that in case of war between Russia and Germany, Denmark will act as the ally of Russia in consideration for the restitution of North Schleswig. If, therefore, the peace of Europe is not sufficiently guaranteed, it will not be for want of leagues and alliances.

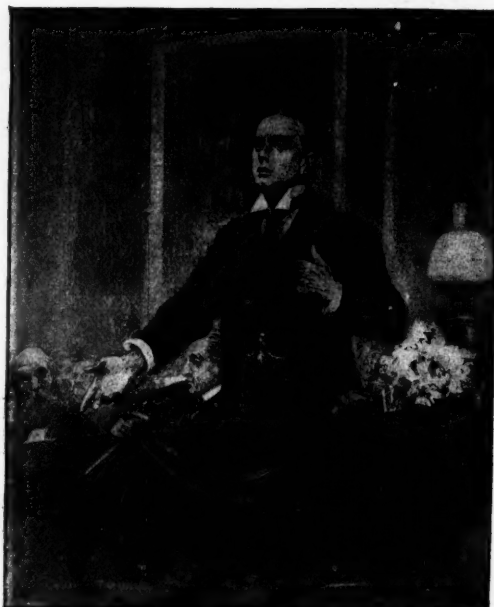
Lord Rosebery's
Deliverance.

It is the existence of such agreements, —together with a mass of other understandings not yet revealed even by the indiscretions of Friedrichsruh,—which led Lord Rosebery to speak as strongly as he did at Edinburgh, in opposition to the proposal that England should, single-handed, endeavor to force the Dardanelles and coerce the Sultan. Lord Rosebery's speech was a revelation to the country of a hitherto unsuspected vein of passionate moral fervor that recalled in some of the passages of his speech reminiscences of the greatest efforts of John Bright. As a piece of lofty and absolutely conclusive reasoning, addressed by an expert to a popular audience, it takes rank among the greatest performances of

any English statesman in this generation. Mr. Forster's famous speech at Bradford in 1876, when he returned from his visit to Constantinople, and Lord Derby's memorable deliverance when he left the cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield on its surrender to the Jingo frenzy in 1878, are the only two recent utterances of English public men that can be mentioned in the same breath with Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh. But for genuine eloquence, and, above all, for the ringing note of intense personal passion, Lord Rosebery's speech threw the others far into the shade. While stepping down from his pedestal of titular leader of the Liberal party, he achieved by this speech a much higher position than he had occupied before among the personal forces which mold the destinies of nations and direct the policies of empires.

Mr. Gladstone's Policy. Lord Rosebery's speech was described in certain press reports as an attack on Mr. Gladstone. His speech was in no sense an attack upon Mr. Gladstone, but it was a demolition of Mr. Gladstone's policy. The fact is, Mr. Gladstone's policy on the Eastern question has been useful and right in so far as it has helped to bring England into line with Russia. The moment Mr. Gladstone's policy tended to antagonize England and Russia, it became powerless for good; and Lord Rosebery performed a public service by setting forth with unexampled vigor and emphasis the perils to which Mr. Gladstone's policy would have exposed England. In a subsequent speech at Colchester, Lord Rosebery added what ought to have been included in the Edinburgh address—namely, that his objection to isolated action against Turkey on the part of England was based upon information which he had every reason to regard as authentic; but that if his information was wrong, and he was mistaken in believing single-handed intervention would light up the flames of a European war, then by all means, he would say, act on Mr. Gladstone's advice and take single-handed action against the Sultan.

The Policy of the English Government. Immediately after Lord Rosebery's speech, a great demonstration was held in St. James' Hall, attended by a hundred mayors and addressed by various personages, all of whom spoke with eloquence and passionate indignation concerning the atrocities committed by the Turkish assassin. The note of the meeting was unquestionably in favor of war; and a roar of exultation would have greeted an announcement by the chairman that a declaration of war against Turkey had been launched by Lord Salisbury. But the government, speaking through Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made it abundantly clear that they had no intention whatever of taking any such action. Their policy is to maintain the European Concert and, if possible, to make it effective. The chief thing that paralyzes the European Concert is distrust of English policy.



LORD ROSEBERY, SPEAKING AT EDINBURGH.

Unquestionably, at this moment, a very large proportion of the keenest political observers in Europe, especially in Russia, are absolutely convinced that the Armenian agitation in England has been got up for no other reason than to enable John Bull to grab Constantinople. Twenty years ago the English public, headed by the English government, was under the sway of just the same unfortunate delusion about Russia.

Lord Rosebery's Resignation. Lord Rosebery prefaced his speech on the Eastern Question by resigning his post as leader of the Liberal party. He subsequently explained that his resignation had been for months past in the hands of his colleagues, who, however, had not seen fit to avail themselves of it. His action in removing the matter from their control was due to many causes, of which the last was the position of quasi-antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's policy which he felt himself bound to take up. His decision was received by his colleagues with sincere regret, and by the country with no small measure of dismay. If the duty of a Liberal leader is to lead, it is not the duty of a Liberal leader to shrink from the responsibility of leadership merely because its exercise would involve him in opposition to the opinion of any individual Liberal, no matter how important that individual might be. There is no doubt whatever that had Lord Rosebery made his speech as leader of the Liberal party, all his followers, with very few exceptions, would have claimed it as defining the only possible policy for the party. If, on the other hand, there had been any serious manifestations of dissent, he could have

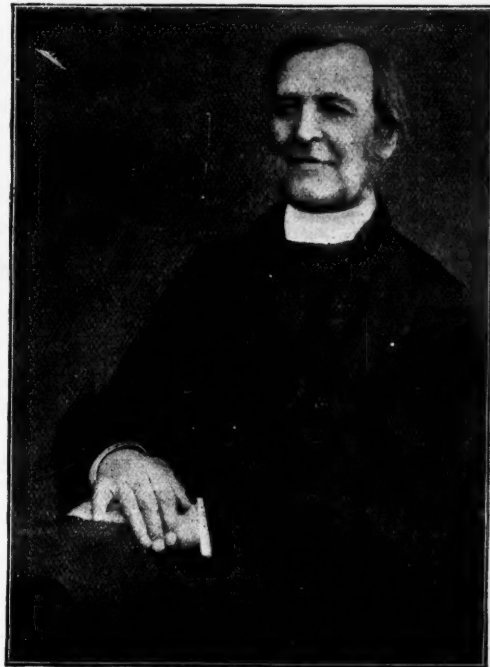
resigned if need be. But to resign before you have ascertained whether your party will follow you, merely in order that you may speak your mind in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, is not a course which commends itself to the sober judgment of the English people. Lord Rosebery has shown himself by his speech to be a greater man than he was believed to be even by his friends. He would have shown himself to be a greater man still if he had made his speech while retaining the leadership of his party.

The Liberal Leadership. It is an open secret that the relations between Lord Rosebery and his political twin in the House of Commons for some time past have been considerably strained, if indeed it may not be more truthful to say that they had ceased to exist. Sir William Harcourt's position as leader in the House of Commons, where the brunt of the political combat is fought out when the party is in possession, naturally gave him an ascendancy that hardly harmonized with the titular position which Lord Rosebery occupied. At the same time nothing, so far as the public are aware, had occurred to accentuate the difference between them. So far as the public could perceive, there has been no line of cleavage between the policy which they have recommended in their recent speeches. Even on the Eastern question, Sir William Harcourt's address to his constituents was by no means out of accord with the speech that Lord Rosebery delivered in Edinburgh. Lord Rosebery, however, probably does not feel strong enough to play the rôle of a really independent force in the country unless freed from the shackles of government by cabinet. This kind of democratic Caesarism—President Cleveland's kind, for instance—may be better than government by committee; but it is England's fortune or her fate to live under a system of government by committee, to work which properly a leader must possess courage to assert his own views and take his individual initiative, at the same time that he recognizes the right of his colleagues to be consulted before they are saddled with responsibility for policies from which they may wish to dissent.

The Legislative Outlook in England.

The November cabinet meetings will have been held before these pages reach the eye of the reader, and the British ministry will have planned the legislation they intend to propose in the coming Session. In

the present breakdown of Parliamentary machinery, the Opposition has acquired a voice almost equal in authority to that of the Administration; nor is the potency of that voice in the least affected by the size of the majority against them. Both leaders of the House, Mr. Balfour and Sir William Harcourt,



THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

have come to the conclusion that it will be henceforth impossible to pass any important measure of any length or complexity without the assent of the opposition. A fiercely opposed measure can only be carried by the guillotine which terminates all parliamentary discussion. Ministers, therefore, will be more and more compelled to consult the opposition as to what measures they should put on their programme of legislation. But that implies that the Liberals themselves should have a coherent policy which the leaders should formulate. Thus the legislative situation in England, for the moment, has some points of resemblance to that of the United States, where it is in the air that some plan of financial legislation may be agreed to by conference between Republican and Democratic leaders.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The vacancy in the highest place of the English Church has been filled by the appointment to it of Dr. Temple, who had occupied the post of Bishop of London. Dr. Benson, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, as our readers were informed last month, died suddenly when at prayer in the church at Hawarden,



SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

where he was on a passing visit to Mr. Gladstone, on his return from Ireland. His death threw upon Lord Salisbury and the Queen the duty of providing for his successor, and this they did with commendable promptitude and dispatch, by selecting as the new Primate Dr. Temple, the Bishop of London. The Archbishop-designate is a man of seventy-five years of age, who has administered for more than a dozen years one of the most difficult dioceses in the kingdom. He has worn out his eyes in doing so, but otherwise his physical powers are unimpaired. The new Primate is a very demon for work, and with a great capacity for ignoring everything that is not concerned with his work. It is said that he follows Mr. Balfour's example in never reading the papers, and he immerses himself in the labors of his diocese to an extent which causes him to be almost a waste force for all causes that lie outside Church and temperance work. His brusque manner stands in the way of that popularity which a more suave demeanor might command, but every one respects him. By a somewhat common consent, the verdict of the schoolboy at Rugby who wrote to his father that "Temple was a beast, but a just beast," has been accepted as true of the new Primate of the Church of England. It will be his duty to lead in the celebration of the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the landing of St. Augustine, and he will have an onerous and responsible position to discharge when he presides over the Bishops of the Pan-Anglican Synod. In his administration there will be plenty of the *fortiter in re*, but the *suaviter in modo* will probably be to seek.

The New
Bishop
of London.

Dr. Temple's successor to the diocese of London is Dr. Creighton, previously Bishop of Peterborough. Dr. Creighton is an historian, a courtier, and a man of the world, who has a good record and a good constitution. A year or two ago a well-known leader of the Fabian Society of London Socialists said: "When the Socialist millennium dawns in England, we shall make Bishop Creighton the Archbishop of Canterbury." He has not had to wait so long as the socialist millennium for the promotion to the see which has often served as a stepping-stone to the throne of Augustine. The Bishop was sent to Moscow to represent the English Church at the Coronation of the Czar. Last month he delivered an address at Northampton on his visit, from which it is evident that he was deeply impressed by Moscow; and he came home, like almost every other Englishman who has been to Russia, filled with disgust at the presumption with which speakers on English platforms arrogate to themselves the right to interfere with the internal government of Russia. "Russia," said Bishop Creighton, "did not appreciate having her business managed by public meetings in England." He was delighted with Russia, and impressed with the enthusiasm and the fervent piety of the people.

The Famine
in India.

The stock illustration which always occurs to the mind when speaking of the solidarity of mankind, is Gibbon's remark about the action of a Tartar Khan in the heart of Asia raising the price of herrings in the London market; but it would seem as if we now have a better instance to cite. The threatened famine in



THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

India advanced the cost of a loaf of bread in London, and appreciably affected the chances of the presidential candidates in the United States. The discovery that India, instead of exporting food, would require to import it in order to stave off famine for her own population, has sent up the price of wheat in Chicago to such an extent as to make all the difference between prosperity and penury on the part of many a Western farmer. As silver fell at the same time that wheat went up, the stars in their courses, or at any rate the rainfall and sunshine of India, seemed to have combined with Mr. Mark Hanna's literary bureau to explode one of the favorite doctrines of the free silver men. The famine in India is quite serious enough, however, to command attention on its own ground, quite apart from the effect it may have had on the price of wheat in London or votes in America.

The
Kaiser's
Cartoon.

The German Emperor has once more been demonstrating his skill with the pencil; and we reproduce on another page his latest attempt to portray, in pictorial fashion, the present position of European civilization. The fiends from the nether pit are writhing in fiery slime below the steps leading to the Temple of Peace,

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where the Kaiser, in guise of the German St. Michael, stands sword in hand, keeping guard over the peace of the world. It is an excellent thing that the Kaiser should thus portray himself, not so much as the war lord, but as the sentinel of peace. It is to be hoped that the rival claims of the Czar and the Kaiser to the proud position of the peace-keeper of Europe may not lead to trouble. The Kaiser is disposed to play the part of patronizing uncle to the Czar; and that is one of those things which he ought to know, from his own experience, a young man most resents. It would, however, be an immense blessing if the Kaiser could satisfy his ambitions by pictorial representations of his exploits. He has long been recognized as a born editor, and now it is evident that he could not only edit but illustrate his own journal. His Imperial Majesty has also one great qualification for such a post: he can unite the functions of a lightning artist with that of a first-class propounder of conundrums. Every one who looks at this picture will explain it in a different way.

*Some Visiting
Men
of Letters.*

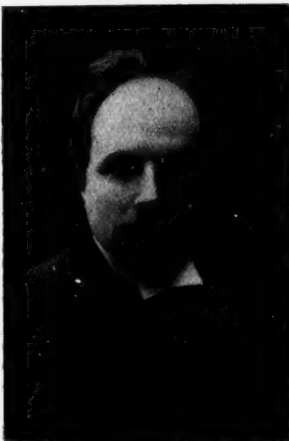
If the year that is ending has not been productive of many books showing high order of genius or other attributes of literary immortality, the business of writing and publishing books has certainly not been on the decline. The publishers' lists for the present season

are unusually attractive, and the popular interest in books and authors was never so great in America as it is to-day. Our readers will find in another department of this number of the REVIEW some estimates, from competent pens, of the literary forthpouring of the past year. The comings and goings of the men and women who write books that find their way to the hearts of their readers must al-

ways make a good deal of stir among people so ardent and sympathetic as those of the United States. That being true, there is nothing strange in the enthusiastic welcome that has been accorded recently to Mr. J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy," and other novels and sketches of Scotch life. Mr. Barrie was accompanied by his friend Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the distinguished London editor and critic, whose discernment and encouragement, more than that of any one else,

*Princeton's
Great
Affair.*

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the College of New Jersey at Princeton was duly observed at the appointed time. The educational world looked forward to the event as something likely to be memorable; but no one had ventured to believe that the celebration could prove so noteworthy and make so profound an impression as actually it did. Never before was so distinguished a body of scholars and educational men assembled in this country. The old universities of England and the European continent were represented by men famous for learning and culture, and the American universities and colleges in large number sent as delegates their presidents or the most distinguished members of their teaching bodies. A number of men of high distinction and great achievements were the recipients of honorary degrees. The delegates and the distinguished guests were apparelled in academic gowns and wore the variegated hoods which indicate by their colors the university or the degree of the wearer. President Patton announced some large gifts to the endowments and building funds, and the name of the institution was formally changed from the "College of New Jersey" to "Princeton University." The town was thronged with hundreds of old graduates of Princeton, and the festivities included, among other diversions, a remarkable



DR. ROBERTSON NICOLL.
(By courtesy of Messrs. Lodd, Mead & Co.)

ways make a good deal of stir among people so ardent and sympathetic as those of the United States. That being true, there is nothing strange in the enthusiastic welcome that has been accorded recently to Mr. J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy," and other novels and sketches of Scotch life. Mr. Barrie was accompanied by his friend Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the distinguished London editor and critic, whose discernment and encouragement, more than that of any one else,

torchlight parade. Professor Woodrow Wilson, who was the chief orator of the occasion, made a very eloquent address, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, also a Princeton graduate, brought honor upon himself and the institution by his poem. President Cleveland, who had been invited to attend the celebration and receive the degree of doctor of laws, thought it best that he should decline the degree; but he gave his presence and read a brief address. His plea for the participation of educated men, not occasionally but regularly, in political life and discussion, was timely and was warmly received. Princeton will undoubtedly have entered from this time upon a new and splendid epoch in her progress. The advance of the higher educational facilities of the United States has been remarkable in the past ten years, and each year sees new developments. Great gifts to the University of California at Berkeley were announced the other day, thanks to the beneficence of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and other Californians; and, the litigation which had hampered the Leland Stanford, Jr., University being now disposed of, we shall doubtless soon witness great things in the educational field on the Pacific coast. Columbia University at New York continues its notable record of expansion under President Low's administration, and the news in general from our colleges and universities is most encouraging.

*The Late
Speaker
Crisp.*

The obituary record of the past month contains fewer names than usual of persons of great distinction. Among Americans will be found the name of Charles Frederic Crisp of Georgia, who had been seven times elected to Congress and served as Speaker through the two terms preceding the present one. Mr. Crisp was fifty-one years of age. He entered the Confederate army at the age of sixteen in 1861, and at the end of the war read law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. For some years prior to his appearance upon the stage of national life at Washington, he had held a circuit judgeship in the state judiciary of Georgia. Mr. Crisp was one of the marked men of the House at Washington, and made an excellent record as Speaker. He was an exceedingly ready debater, and was one of the best equipped leaders on the Democratic side of the House. He had stood with the great majority of Southern Democrats in advocating free silver and supporting the Bryan ticket.



THE LATE SPEAKER CRISP.

*The Late
M. Challe-
mel-
Lacour.*

From France there came last month the news of the death of M. Paul Armand Challe-mel Lacour, who had earned distinction as a professor of philosophy, an author, a literary critic, a journalist, a political controversial-



THE LATE M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR,
Academician and Ex-President of the French Senate.

ist, a legislator, a diplomat, and a cabinet minister. Challe-mel Lacour was born May 19, 1827, and after a brilliant career as a student he entered duly upon the life of a professor. After the *coup de état* of Napoleon III. in 1851, Challe-mel Lacour was expelled from France for his republican activity, and he became a professor of French literature in Switzerland. It was in 1859 that he came back to Paris, at once became very prominent in literary circles, and among other things established a periodical of political discussion. He entered official life in 1870, and after a distinguished career in the Chamber was in 1876 made a Senator. Subsequently he was accredited to Switzerland as Ambassador, and in 1880 succeeded Léon Say as Ambassador at the Court of St. James. In 1892 he became minister of foreign affairs in the administration of Jules Ferry. Subsequently he was chosen president of the Senate, a position of great honor and dignity, which place he retained until declining health, early in the present year, led to his resignation. In 1893 he attained the goal of every scholarly Frenchman's ambition, and was elected a member of the French Academy as the successor of M. Renan. Such men as Challe-mel-Lacour are at once the strength and the pride of modern France.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 19 to November 20, 1896.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 20.—The Vermont legislature chooses the Hon. Justin S. Morrill for a sixth consecutive term in the United States Senate.

October 22.—Secretary Carlisle opens his Kentucky tour of speech-making in behalf of Palmer and Buckner at Covington.

October 23.—The annual financial statement of the Dominion of Canada reveals a deficit of \$363,481 for the year, and an increase in the public debt of \$5,528,831.

October 28.—The Georgia legislature meets.

October 31.—"Flag Day" is observed in many cities and towns throughout the country; in New York City more than 100,000 men join a "sound-money" parade.

November 2.—Candidate Bryan ends his campaign with speeches in Nebraska.

November 3.—Elections for President, Representatives in Congress, state and local officers.

The following table shows the number of electoral votes and the popular pluralities received by each candidate in the election of 1896:

	Electoral votes.		Popular pluralities.	
	McKinley.	Bryan.	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama.....	11	8	30,000	75,000
Arkansas.....	9	8	3,000	75,000
California.....	9	8	53,000	129,000
Colorado.....	6	4	4,000	19,000
Connecticut.....	6	4	34,000	15,600
Delaware.....	3	3	138,000	18,000
Florida.....	3	4	72,000	12,000
Georgia.....	13	8	260	35,000
Idaho.....	3	3	47,500	32,000
Illinois.....	24	17	108,000	50,000
Indiana.....	15	10	48,000	42,000
Iowa.....	13	10	62,000	29,000
Kansas.....	10	8	14,000	6,500
Kentucky.....	12	1	35,000	77,000
Louisiana.....	8	8	273,000	20,000
Maine.....	6	4	6,000	52,000
Maryland.....	8	8	2,300	301,000
Massachusetts.....	15	10	24,000	40,000
Michigan.....	14	9	500	15,000
Minnesota.....	9	9	80,000	50,000
Mississippi.....	9	12	40,000	20,000
Missouri.....	17	12	9,500	12,000
Montana.....	3	4	105,000	300
Nebraska.....	8	8	1,561,000	737,800
Nevada.....	3	3		
New Hampshire.....	4	4		
New Jersey.....	10	10		
New York.....	34	34		
North Carolina.....	11	11		
North Dakota.....	3	3		
Ohio.....	23	23		
Oregon.....	4	4		
Pennsylvania.....	32	32		
Rhode Island.....	4	4		
South Carolina.....	9	9		
South Dakota.....	4	4		
Tennessee.....	12	12		
Texas.....	15	15		
Utah.....	3	3		
Vermont.....	4	4		
Virginia.....	12	12		
Washington.....	4	4		
West Virginia.....	6	6		
Wisconsin.....	12	12		
Wyoming.....	3	3		
Total.....	273	175	1,561,000	737,800

Several important constitutional amendments are voted on in different states. In California a woman suffrage is defeated; in Idaho it is carried by a majority of those voting on the proposition, but not by a majority of all voting at the election. In New York the amendment permitting sales of portions of the Adirondack forest preserve is defeated.

Elections to the Fifty-fifth Congress result as follows: 207 Republicans, 137 Democrats, and 13 Populists—reckoning among the Populists Messrs. Hartman (Mont.), Newlands (Nev.), Shafroth (Col.), and Jehu Baker (Ill.). On the question of silver the division is believed to be: For free silver, 153; against, 204.

The following State Governors are chosen: Colorado, Alva Adams (Dem.-Rep. fusion); Connecticut, Lorrin A. Cooke (Rep.); Delaware, E. W. Tunnell (Dem.); Idaho, Frank Steunenberg (Dem.-Pop.); Illinois, John R. Tanner (Rep.); Indiana, James A. Mount (Rep.); Kansas, J. W. Leddy (Pop.); Massachusetts, Roger Wolcott (Rep.); Michigan, Hazen S. Pingree (Rep.); Minnesota, D. M. Clough (Rep.); Missouri, Lon V. Stevens (Dem.); Montana, Robert Smith (Dem.-Pop.); Nebraska, Silas Holcomb (Dem.-Pop.); New Hampshire, George A. Ramsdell (Rep.); New York, Frank S. Black (Rep.); North Carolina, Russell (Rep.); North Dakota, F. A. Briggs (Rep.); South Carolina, W. H. Ellerbe (Dem.); South Dakota, Andrew Lee (Dem.-Pop.); Tennessee, Robert Taylor (Dem.); Texas, C. A. Culberson (Dem.); Washington, John R. Rogers (Dem.-Pop.); West Virginia, G. W. Atkinson (Rep.); Wisconsin, Edward Schofield (Rep.).

November 4.—Secretary Carlisle dismisses two Treasury officials for participation in the campaign.

November 6.—President Cleveland removes the postmaster of Springfield, Ill., because of partisanship in the campaign.

November 10.—The Alabama legislature meets.

November 14.—The Honest Money Democrats of Illinois decide to continue their organization.

November 16.—The Democratic members of the Georgia legislature nominate A. S. Clay for United States Senator; E. W. Pettus is nominated for Senator by the Democrats of the Alabama legislature.



ONE SLIP—ALL TUMBLE.—From Moonshine.



CINCINNATUS GLADSTONIUS: "Return! Not if I know it!"

(It was suggested at a public meeting that if Mr. Gladstone would return to Parliamentary life an uncontested seat would be found for him.)—From *Punch* (London).

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 21.—The government of Ecuador proposes to return to the gold standard.

October 26.—Li Hung Chang is appointed Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

October 27.—Re-opening of the French Chamber.

October 29.—The Victorian Legislative Council passes the Woman Suffrage bill.... In the election for seats in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies great Liberal gains are made.... The Sultan's military commission on the Constantinople riots makes its report.

November 7.—The Chilean Cabinet resigns because of a vote of censure by the Chamber of Deputies.

November 10.—Captain Greville, Conservative, is elected from East Bradford, England, to a seat in the British House of Commons.

November 12.—An attempt of the Radical groups in the French Chamber of Deputies to overthrow the Méline ministry is defeated by a vote of 324 to 225.

November 14.—A motion to grant amnesty to political prisoners is defeated by a great majority in the French Chamber of Deputies.

November 16.—Interpellation in the German Reichstag concerning Bismarck's disclosures.

November 17.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 297 to 238, adopts a Radical proposition to substitute universal suffrage for the municipal councils in the election of delegates who elect Senators.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 19.—The Italian Ambassador at Constantinople denounces the insolence of the Turkish Minister of Police.

October 20.—The Czar of Russia visits the German Emperor.

October 24.—Marriage of the Prince of Naples with Princess Helen of Montenegro celebrated at Rome.

October 26.—Meeting of foreign ambassadors in Constantinople.... The treaty of peace between Italy and Abyssinia is signed.

October 29.—It is learned that the Japanese are aiding the Philippine rebels.

November 7.—The French government sends to the Spanish authorities a list of claims made by French citizens for losses arising from the Cuban rebellion; the Spanish government orders an inquiry.

November 9.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Guildhall banquet in London, expresses the opinion that the Venezuelan boundary dispute is about to be settled.

November 11.—The Porte announces that the reforms agreed upon in 1895 will be put in operation.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

October 19.—The price of wheat continues to advance rapidly.

October 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, Pa., employing 7000 men, are closed because of business depression.

October 26.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court confirms the power of a Court of Equity to enjoin striking employees from interfering with the business of an employer.

October 29.—The Spanish government announces the successful negotiation of a domestic loan.... Three thousand London cab drivers go on strike.

November 4.—Many manufacturing concerns throughout the United States resume work.

November 5.—The German Bundesrath assents to a bill increasing by \$345,000 the subsidy to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in consideration of a fortnightly service to China.

November 6.—An industrial and business revival is reported throughout the United States.

November 9.—The New York City bond offer of \$16,000,000 is covered almost five times by bidders.

November 10.—The entire issue of New York City bonds, amounting to more than \$16,000,000, is awarded to Vermilye & Co.

November 16.—Spain's popular loan is over-subscribed by \$20,000,000.... The United States Supreme Court affirms the validity of all bonds issued under the California Irrigation law.

November 17.—The new Reading Railway Company is organized in Philadelphia.

NOTABLE GATHERINGS AND CELEBRATIONS

October 22.—Sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton University.



MRS. HANNAH G. SOLOMON,
President of the National Council of
Jewish Women, recently in session
at New York.

October 24.—The cornerstones of two new buildings for Barnard College, New York City, are laid at Morning-side Heights.

November 10.—Baptist Congress at Nashville Farmers' National Congress at Indianapolis.

November 13.—W. C. T. U. National Convention at St. Louis.

November 16.—National Council of Jewish Women, New York City.

November 17.—Protestant Episcopal Church Con-

gress at Norfolk, Va....Luther League of America at Chicago....American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies at Indianapolis.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 20.—The steamer *Arago* is wrecked on the Oregon coast, with the loss of twelve lives.

October 21.—The directors of the Catholic University at Washington select three names to send to the Pope as candidates for the rectorship of the University.

October 22.—The Sheats Law of Florida forbidding the instruction of the white and colored races together is held unconstitutional.

October 25.—By a collision on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway near St. Louis nine persons are killed and twenty injured.

October 26.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, is nominated Archbishop of Canterbury.



EDWARD J. POYNTER,

Who succeeds the late Sir John E. Millais as president of the Royal Academy.

October 31.—Joseph Chamberlain is elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

November 1.—The Rev. Dr. Creighton is appointed Bishop of London to succeed Dr. Temple.

November 4.—Edward John Poynter, R. A., is chosen president of the Royal Academy.

November 7.—Princeton wins from Harvard at football.

November 10.—The United States becomes possessed of the house in Washington, D. C., where Lincoln died.

November 13.—The battleship *Iowa* exceeds contract requirements for speed.

November 20.—The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty as rector of the Catholic University at Washington is announced at the Vatican.

OBITUARY.

October 19.—Chief Justice William Adams Richardson of the U. S. Court of Claims, 75....Commander William M. Gamble, U. S. N., retired, 71.

October 20.—Francois Felix Tisserand, the well-known French astronomer, 51....Rev. W. M. Campion, president of Queen's College, Cambridge, 75.

October 21.—James H. Greathead, the well-known English engineer.

October 22.—Dr. Darby Bergin, member of the Canadian Parliament, 70. ... Amie Etienne Blavier, member of the French Senate, 69....Captain-General Pavia, Marquis de Novaliches.

October 23.—Ex-Speaker Charles Frederick Crisp of Georgia, 51....Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, 87.

October 24.—Sir Albert Sassoon, 79.

October 25.—Ex-Congressman Morton Craig Hunter of Indiana, 71....George Phillips, British consul in China, 60.

October 26.—Armand Challemeil-Lacour, formerly French Minister of Foreign Affairs, 49. Ex-Representative Charles A. Eldridge of Wisconsin, 75.

October 27.—Professor H. Newell Martin, formerly of the Johns Hopkins University, 48....Dr. George Harley of London, 67....Lord Alexander Paget, 57.

October 28.—Hon. Elmer S. Dundy, Judge of the United States District Court of Nebraska.... Sir Joseph G. L. Innes, Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, 62.

October 30.—General Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, 53....Cardinal Gustave von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, brother of Prince Von Hohenlohe, 73.

November 1.—Jan Verhaz, a well-known Belgian painter, 62.

November 2.—Hon. Hector Cameron, formerly a member of the Canadian Parliament, 64.

November 4.—Rev. Dr. Alonzo H. Quint of Boston, 68.

November 5.—John Hamilton Inman of New York City, 52.

November 6.—William Nicholas, Duke of Wurtemberg, 68....Mrs. Maria Louisa Vanderbilt, widow of William H. Vanderbilt, 75.

November 7.—Professor Henry E. Parker of Dartmouth College, 75....Russell Smith, the veteran scenic artist....Mgr. d'Hulst, French Theologian and member of the Chamber of Deputies, 55.

November 8.—Professor Henry A. Mott, the well-known chemist, 44.

November 9.—John Auguste Hugo Glyden, the Swedish astronomer, 55....Ex Chief Justice W. E. Miller of Iowa, 73....Napoleon Sarony, photographer and artist, 75.

November 15.—William Wallace Bruce of Lexington, Ky., 76.

November 16.—Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards, Lord of the British Admiralty, 63.

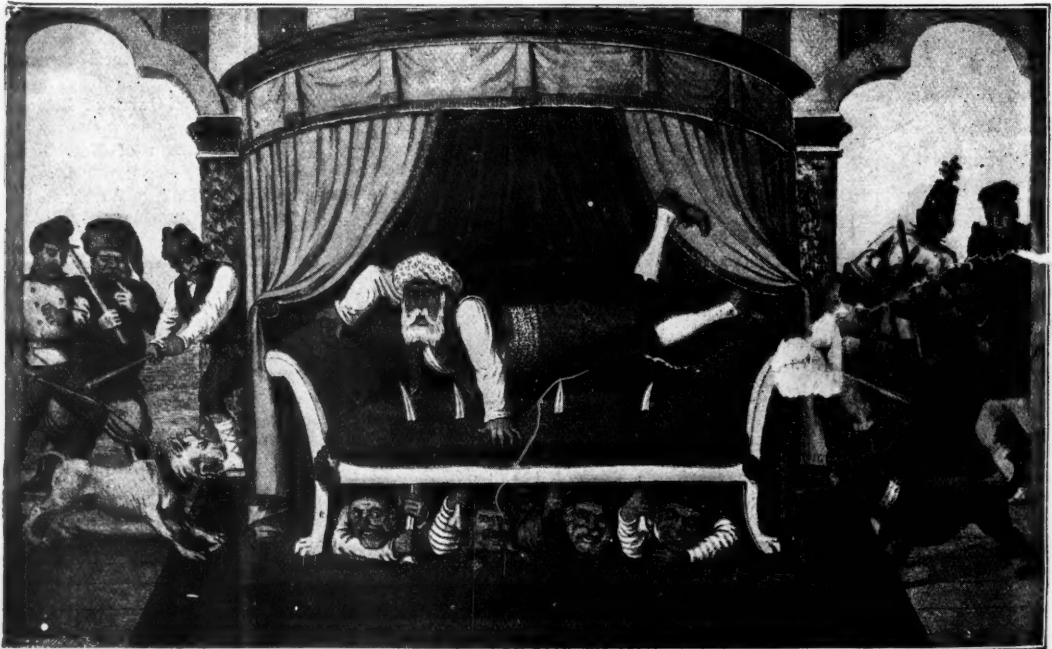
November 17.—Judge I. C. Parker of the United States District Court at Fort Smith, Ark., 58.

FOREIGN POLITICS IN CARICATURE.



While the other powers are busy shearing the Sultan's sheep, Russia is diligently gathering and carrying off the wool.

From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF TURKEY'S POSITION.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).

ORCHI
are you



DESIGN FOR PROPOSED STATUE TO BE ERECTED IN
CONSTANTINOPLE. (SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED.)
From *Punch* (London).



WHO'S AFRAID.
From *Fun* (London).



THE SICK TURKEY.

AMBASSADORS (in concert): "Wonder if it's any use trying to
keep him till Christmas?"

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CONCERT.

ORCHESTRA (to John Bull): "Yes, we'll play your tune, but what
are you willing to pay?"

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE G. O. M. FLIRTING AGAIN.

ROSEBERRY : "I think he might leave me in peace. He had a long enough innings."—From *Judy* (London).



ABDUL HAMID AND JOHN BULL.

A SHADOW OF THE PAST.

GHOST OF LORD BEACONSFIELD : "Can I be of any assistance to you in this crisis?"

LORD SALISBURY : "No ; for heaven's sake keep out of sight ! You'll only remind people of the Berlin Treaty and the Cyprus Convention."

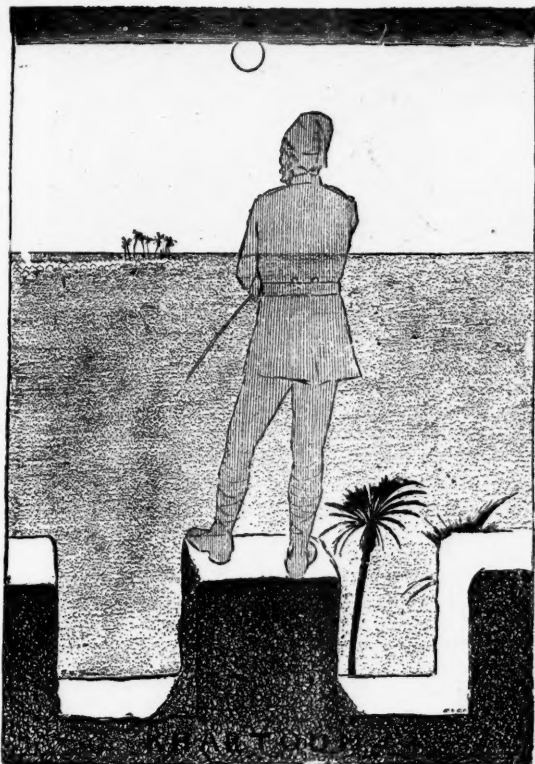
From the *Westminster Budget* (London).

"I've such a high regard for you, dear Mr. Bull ! Won't you give me your photograph ?"

[According to a communication from Turkish official circles, the Porte professes the highest regard for the British nation, which, with touching consideration, it refuses to associate with certain English politicians led astray by their passion, and the perpetrators of "the sensational and ignominious pictures" which have given such a painfully wrong impression of Abdul the Benevolent. Mem.—The German Ambassador presented the portrait of the German Royal family to the Sultan after the recent massacres.]

From *Picture Politics* (London).

Mr. Bar
dent Krug
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From the



THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

GHOST OF GORDON: "Aren't you coming any further, after all?"

From *Pick-me-Up* (London).



"PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES."

(Mr. Rhodes' return from Matabeleland.)

From the *Cape Times*.



OOM PAUL AND HIS LIONS.

Mr. Barney Barnato has presented President Kruger with two life-size marble lions to be placed outside his house.

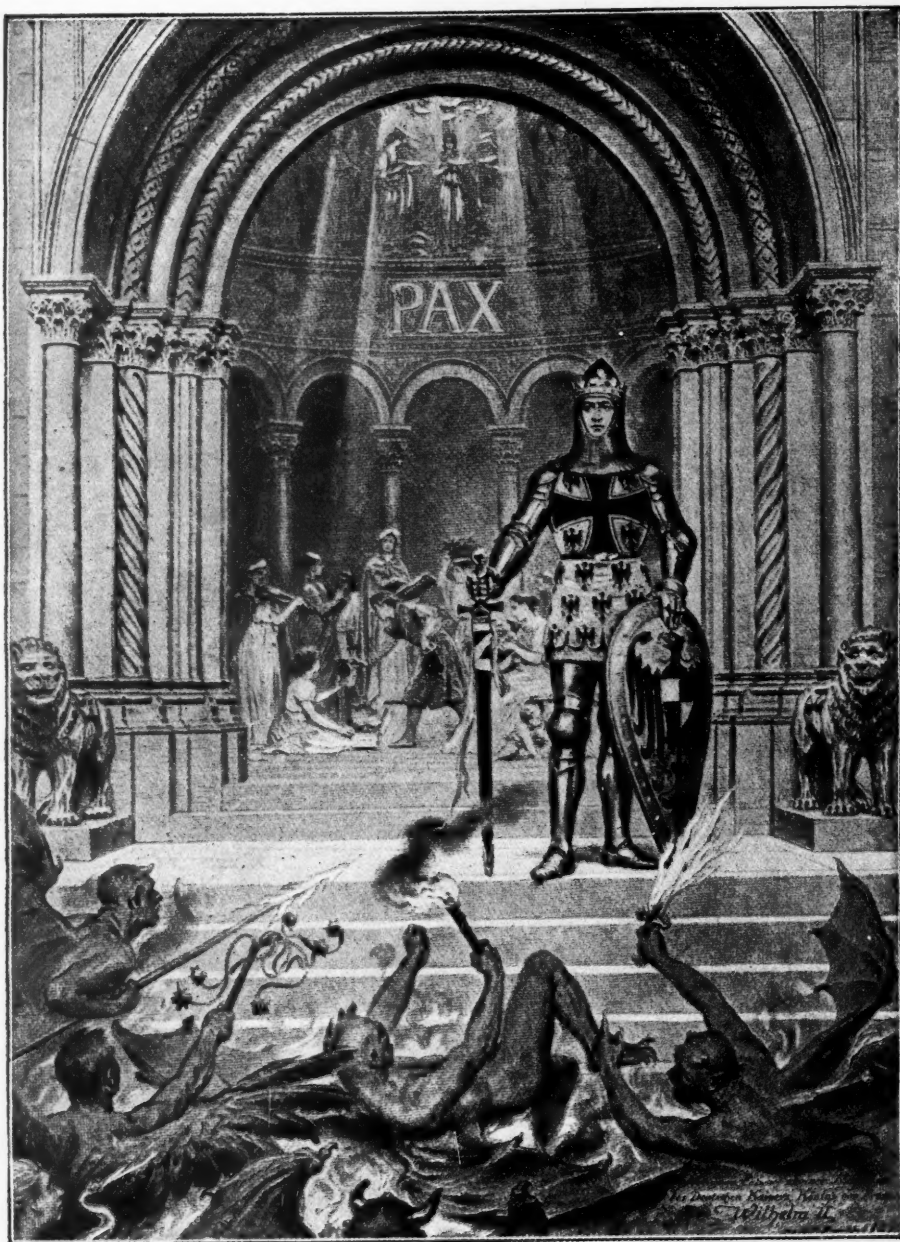
From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



FUNNY FOLKS.

The English press reproaches the government of the Transvaal for an increased expenditure in connection with the military equipment of the Boers.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



Unmusend für Liebe, Unmusend für Liebe! Wilhelm II.

ON GUARD BEFORE THE TEMPLE OF PEACE.

The German Emperor's latest political cartoon,—see page 658.

PROFESSOR HAUPT AND THE "POLYCHROME" BIBLE.

BY CLIFTON HARBY LEVY.

SIX years ago the plan of the "Polychrome" Bible was first announced, although some years must have been consumed in perfecting that plan. The originator of the idea, we might call him the general of the scholarly forces, was Professor Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Professor Haupt was but thirty-two years of age then, but to the scholarly world appeared to be much older, for he had already accomplished a very large amount of research covering a very broad field of endeavor. Born in Görlitz (Germany), November 25, 1858, he received a thorough German education, attending the Görlitz Gymnasium, the Universities at Leipzig and Berlin at a very early age. It was by accident that he entered the class of Professor Friedrich Delitzsch, then teaching the comparatively new branch of Assyriology. The lecture hour happened to come just at such a time as Student Haupt wished to have a lecture. He was at once interested in this work, and in the course of a week had mastered all of the signs then known which go to make up the Assyrian alphabet. There were probably two hundred or more, as we have now nearly four hundred, but the task of learning them is by no means an easy one. Professor Franz Delitzsch was his teacher in Hebrew, and he studied Arabic under the late Professor Fleischer, the most renowned of Arabic scholars, whose denomination of that language as "the Devil's own tongue" was impressive, and, what is more to the point, very near the truth, if we are to judge by its difficulties. Professor Dillmann taught him Ethiopic; and for Rabbinical Hebrew as found in the Talmud he went to the local rabbis. At the same time he received a thorough classical and philosophic education.

In 1880 he became privat-docent (tutor) at the University of Göttingen, teaching Assyrian and other Semitic tongues. Meanwhile he had been engaged in original investigations, which resulted in the publication then and later of transcriptions from the clay tablets (on which the Cuneiform inscriptions are found). These were "Accadian and Sumerian Cuneiform Texts," the "Babylonian Nimrod-Epic," which contains the account of Creation and the Deluge, resembling the accounts of the same events in the Old Testament in many respects, and the "Sumerian Family-Laws," containing many valuable philological and grammatical discoveries. In 1883 Professor Haupt, though but twenty-five years of age, became Professor of Semitics in Johns Hopkins, retaining his connection with the University of Göttingen until 1889, as "Extraordinary Professor of Assyrian." He has edited the "Beiträge zur Assyriologie" ("Contributions to Assyri-

ology") in conjunction with Professor Friedrich Delitzsch, and also contributed to many philological journals. His mastery of the English language has been nothing less than marvelous, and his perception of shades of meaning as expressed by syno-



PROFESSOR PAUL HAUPT.

nymy is often confounding to more careless natives of America.

Possessed of a magnetic personality, he draws his students about him by the force of his thoroughness and unaffectedness. His classes can hardly be termed such in the usual acceptation of this word. They are more like literary clubs, of which he is president and inspirer. That his work is effective is best proven by the young men in whom he has planted a love for thorough work. Such men as Professor Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian, Washington; Dr. B. W. Bacon, the author of the "Genesis of Genesis;" Professor Prince of the University of New York, and many others demonstrate the power which he exerts over his pupils.

In the picture of the "Semitic Seminary" we may see Jewish rabbis, Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen grouped about him as a leader into rich fields of knowledge and the enjoyment of its pursuit. By his tactful guidance all theologies are for the moment put aside, and his students become co-workers in the development of the truth as they can find it. The relation of superior and inferior does not hold of Professor Haupt and his disciples, save as they reverence his scholarship and are happy to claim his friendship. But our task is to present something regarding the Bible issuing now under his direction, and this personal excursus is to be excused only upon the ground that it may interest us more deeply in that Bible when we know that its editor is a man of deep learning, broad sympathies and young enough to give both enthusiasm and labor to whatever he undertakes. Whether the germ of this very original idea of a critical Bible was already at work before he came to America, or only developed later, is not easy even for him to say. For which one of us can trace any idea to the exact moment of its conception? No matter when

the thought took shape and form, it was an answer to a crying necessity felt in two quarters. The "King James Version" is three hundred years old, filled with mistranslations, obsolete words and incomprehensible Hebraisms. While in its preface addressed to the "very vulgar," it has ceased to be accessible to the masses. The "heathens" receiving late translations are better able to understand the Bible because these translations are intelligible to them. The "Revised Version," lately produced, has not removed these obstacles, controlled as it was by English conservatism. The cry has gone up from all sides for a "Bible that we can understand" without dictionary and glossary. The new version was designed, primarily, to meet this reasonable demand.

There was another cry, equally insistent, if not so general, for an understanding of the critical theories about the Bible: "What are the critics trying to do?" And the "Polychrome Bible" seeks to answer this question fully and fairly. Here are innumerable volumes lumbering the topmost shelves of our great libraries, to be swept of their perpetual



PROFESSOR HAUPT'S PUPILS IN ASSYRIOLOGY AT BALTIMORE.

dust once in many years by some deep delver in forgotten lore. Here are some books containing a little truth with a large admixture of falsehood. Here are still others, not a few, made forbidding to the general reader by the dryness of scholasticism or the affectations of pedantry. All of these books were written for the sole purpose of teaching men how to understand the Bible better than they had ever understood it before. Here was the problem: "How shall we, or can we, make all of this learning accessible to the mass of men?" If ten men read the Bible, nine of them misread it. How can we replace ignorance by knowledge, falsehood by truth? The problem was really twofold. First, how shall we have the work done, and next, how shall we have it read? Great as was the demand made upon the world's scholars by the preparation of a critical edition of the Bible, far greater was the task of so popularizing the work as to dissipate both ignorance and prejudice. Facing the problem squarely, Professor Haupt sought some plan by which the work might be made both comprehensive and simple. The task was full of complexity. He did not wish merely to revise the "Revised Version," for back of it lay an imperfect text. That must first be dealt with. He looked about for help, and found a large body of scholars who had devoted their lives to the study of the text and interpretation of the Bible, together with a careful examination of its literary and historic features. It is perhaps unfortunate that these Bible students had called themselves critics, for in the popular mind the word critic is generally associated with the idea of destructiveness. The function of the Bible critic is more akin to that nobler definition of criticism realized by such men as Matthew Arnold, Andrew Lang and Edmund Clarence Stedman. They are searchers for the truth. They believe that as there is "no difference between Jewish mathematics and Christian mathematics, between Presbyterian astronomy and Baptist astronomy," there should be no difference between the exegesis of church and synagogue, or between Presbyterian and Episcopalian. Only one explanation of any passage can be correct. It is the office of the scientific critic to ascertain this explanation without any reference to denominational differences. They believe further that the worst enemy of the Bible is the bibliolatrist, who makes pretensions for the Book which he cannot substantiate and thereby weakens faith in its truth. Being of various creeds and shades of opinion, from orthodoxy to radicalism, the critics have one faith in common, that the true will survive and that nothing else can take its place.

Believing that the Bible is the greatest and grandest literature known to man, they feel that it should all the more be cleared of all stupid accretions and presented in its pristine clearness and beauty. We have happily passed that age in which it was believed that good will alone was sufficient for interpreting the Bible, and we must welcome the assist-

ance of philologists and archaeologists for its proper setting forth. The question has been sometimes asked, in an ironical tone: "How have we managed all these years without these great critics?" And the answer is quite simple: "As well, or as ill, as might be expected under the circumstances." The old-fashioned conception of the Bible was often as colorless as the page upon which it was printed, and the time has come for a clearer view of this wonderful achievement and a better appreciation of the perspective of its various parts. Some persons hold that the Bible is valuable for its content, no matter how or by whom it was written. This is all very true, but it is only half of the truth. We ought to know as much as possible of the writers and their times, so as to properly understand the intent of each passage. It does make a great difference in our conception of the history of Israel whether Leviticus, Chapter XIX., was composed by Moses or five hundred or a thousand years later. It is true that there is spiritual food in the Bible for even the most unscholarly, but we cannot help believing that a clear-cut, intellectual comprehension of its contents will broaden and deepen its moral influence. The critics have ascertained, after long and careful study, that the biblical documents have not been well preserved, nor always well arranged. That they are compilations, showing by varying style and thought that portions of the same book have been composed by different writers in widely different periods. Few lay readers of the Old Testament actually grasp the truth that it is the literature of the Jews (or what we have of it) for a thousand years or more. Fewer still ever conceive the idea that more than one writer has contributed to any single book. But the Bible has never been without its critics. Even within its own pages we find critical notes which have been erroneously embodied in the text. When some ancient scholar read the Book of Ecclesiastes (for instance), and found a doctrine of which he disapproved, he made a note of his disapproval upon the margin of the manuscript. A scribe copying that manuscript later might, either accidentally or purposely, copy text and comment together. In this way the critics explain many of the mutually contradictory statements found in that philosophic book. It was natural that students of the Bible should seek to understand it, and to teach their interpretations. Consequently our commentaries upon the Bible date from the earliest times.

What has been termed "Modern Criticism," or "Higher Criticism," concerning itself largely with the questions when and by whom the Bible was written, may be said to have received its first prominence in Hobbe's "Leviathan" (1561), where the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch was denied. Baruch Spinoza also expressed some radical opinions upon this subject (1670), and a Catholic, Richard Simon (1678), wrote at considerable length upon this topic in his "Critical History of the Old Testa-

ment." But the first of the great critical school advancing the theories of criticism as a system was Francis Astruc (1753). From that time to the present day the most eminent students of Semitics, including such men as F. Delitzsch, Kuenen, Wellhausen and Driver, have sounded the depths and shallows of every verse and word to be found in the Bible. The modern discovery of the Assyrian tablets and monuments lent a new impetus to these investigations, and the tremendous development of Semitic philology offered surer ground upon which to tread. The Bible critic of to-day must know not only the modern and classical languages and Hebrew, but he must also be conversant with Assyrian, Arabic, Syriac and Ethiopic, so as to compare the ancient versions intelligently. In the Polychrome Bible reference is made not only to the Vulgate and Septuagint, but also to the Peshita (Syriac), the Targum (Aramaic), the Samaritan, and the various recensions of Jerome, Aquila, Symmachos, etc.

After this digression it is not difficult to grasp the magnitude of the labor entailed by the issuance of a work which was to sum up all of the investigations, concerning the Old Testament, of ancient and modern times. The general editor wished to present this summary in such a shape that "he who runs may read." It would be invaluable to the scholar, but it must also be intelligible to the ordinary reader of but little culture. To this end he devised a special plan of publication, remarkable for simplicity and effectiveness. Since the time and conditions of composition bear so important a relation to these writings, forming their actual background, he determined to indicate the various periods and authors by printing the text and the translation upon backgrounds of different colors. Hence the name Polychrome, many colored. As his coadjutors, Professor Haupt selected the leading scholars of the world, many of whom had devoted their lives to the special study of certain books, which were, of course, assigned to them. The broadness of his choice is evident from the following list, which embraces some of the most notable names upon both sides of the Atlantic, including representatives of many creeds and sects:

C. J. Ball, M.A. (*Genesis*), is the Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, London, is a frequent contributor to magazines upon biblical and Assyriological subjects, and has made a special study of the language of the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia.

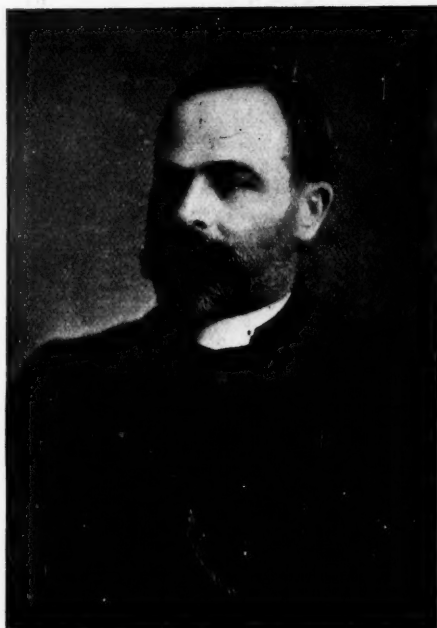
Herbert E. Ryle, D.D. (*Exodus*), is Professor of Divinity and Professorial Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He has written upon the "Canon of the Old Testament," and has edited various books of the Bible, besides publishing a work on "Philo," lately.

Canon S. R. Driver (*Leviticus*) is the successor of the famous Dr. Pusey at Oxford, and was one of the revisers of the King James Bible. He has written a masterly work upon the "Tenses in Hebrew," and edited the "Varius Bible," a work showing

the various readings found in existing manuscripts. His "Introduction to the Old Testament" is the standard work upon that subject.

J. A. Paterson, D.D. (*Numbers*), is a professor at the Theological Seminary, Edinburgh.

Geo. A. Smith, D.D., Ph.D. (*Deuteronomy*), is Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at the Free Church College, Glasgow. A pupil of the late W. Robertson Smith, he contributed the commen-



REV. C. J. BALL, M.A.,
Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, London.

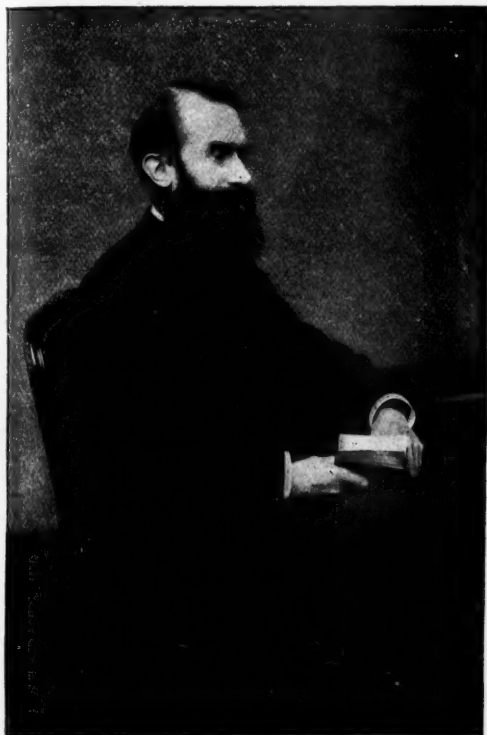
tary on Isaiah to the "Expositor's Bible" and the "Book of the Twelve Prophets" (in the same series). In 1894 he published a "Historical Geography of the Holy Land," having made a journey through Judea, Samaria, Galilee, the Jordan Valley, etc.

W. H. Bennett, M.A. (*Joshua*), is Professor of Old Testament Languages and Literature at Hackney and New College, London, and has contributed frequently to "Hebraica," preparing one of the books for the "Expositor's Bible."

George F. Moore (*Judges*) is Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature at Andover Theological Seminary. He has recently published a scholarly commentary on the Book of Judges in the "International Critical Commentary." He is also editor of the *Journal of Biblical Literature* and of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*.

Karl Budde (*Samuel*) is Professor of Semitics in the University of Strassburg, and has written at length upon Job, the traditions in Genesis, Hebrew poetry and Jeremiah. He will deliver a course of

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PROFESSOR T. K. CHEYNE OF OXFORD.

T. K. Cheyne (*Isaiah*) is Oriel Professor of Holy Scriptures. He has written on Micah, Hosea, Jeremiah and especially on the Book of Isaiah. He was one of the Company of Revision of the accepted version of the Bible.

C. H. Toy (*Ezekiel*) is Professor of Hebrew at Harvard College and author of "The Religion of Israel," "Quotations in the New Testament," and the famous book, "Judaism and Christianity."

A. Socin (*Hosea*) is the successor of the famous Arabist, H. L. Fleischer, in the chair of Arabic at the University of Leipzig. From 1868-70 he lived in Egypt, Syria and Mesopotamia, studying Arabic dialects, modern Syriac and Kurdish. He composed Baedeker's Syria and Palestine, and is one of the founders of the German Palestine Exploration Society. Together with E. Kautsch (*Proverbs*) he exposed the Moabite forgeries which had been purchased for the Royal Museum of Berlin. These scholars also published a new translation of Genesis, in which the different documents are distinguished by means of a variety of type. Socin has also written an Arabic grammar, and issued an edition of the "Moabite Stone" with a commentary. Kautsch's latest work is an Aramaic grammar which has superseded all others.

Francis Brown, D.D. (*Joel*), is Davenport Professor of Hebrew in the Union Theological Seminary (New York). With Driver and Briggs, he is editing the latest and best Hebrew lexicon. He has also

lectures upon the "History of Israel," within a year or two, in the United States.

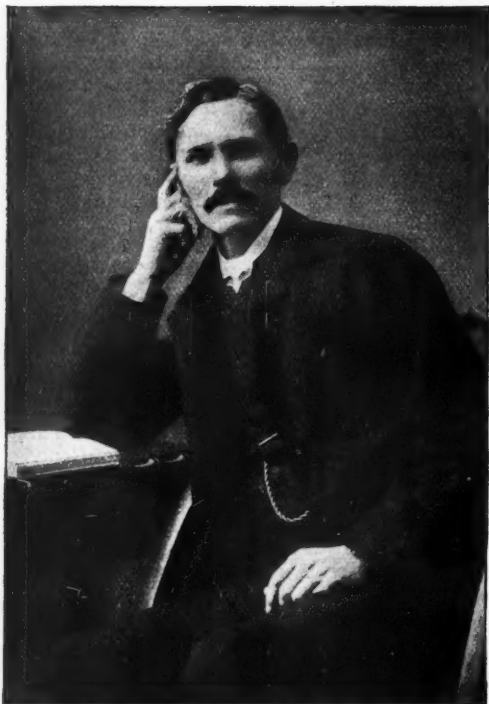
B. Stade (*Kings*), born in 1848, studied at Leipzig and Berlin, and has been Professor of Theology at Giessen since 1875. He is the editor of the "Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft" and author of a "History of Israel," of a valuable Hebrew grammar and (in conjunction with Siegfried) of a new Hebrew dictionary. He reorganized the theological faculty of Giessen (1878-82), and is the leader of the modern critical school in Germany.

F. Schwally is assisting in editing and translating *Kings*, a pupil of Professor Stade, and now tutor in Strassburg. He has written upon the subject of "Jewish Views of the Future Life" and the Aramaic language.

C. H. Cornill (*Jeremiah*) has taught in Marbury and in Königsberg since 1888. He is author of an "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament" and some lectures upon the "Prophets of Israel," which were translated into English by Paul Carus, and published last year.



PRESIDENT HARPER OF CHICAGO.



CANON DRIVER OF OXFORD.

paid special attention to the relation between Assyriology and the Old Testament, writing forcibly on this subject.

C. A. Briggs (*Ruth*) is Professor of Biblical Theology and Higher Criticism at Union Theological Seminary. He is too well known to need more than bare mention.

Friedrich Delitzsch (*Jonah*) is the most noted Assyriologist in Europe, having published various texts, an Assyrian grammar, and being now engaged upon the first comprehensive Assyrian lexicon to appear.

H. Guthe (*Ezra-Nehemiah*) is "Professor Extraordinary" at Leipzig, and, as one of the founders of the German Palestine Exploration Fund, made valuable discoveries in the Holy Land in 1881.

W. R. Harper (*Zechariah*) was formerly Professor of Hebrew at Yale College, and is now President of the Chicago University. He is the editor of "Hebraica," and has published Hebrew text-books and numerous papers.

A. Kamphausen (*Daniel*) is professor at Bonn, was one of the revisers of the German Bible (1871), and has written upon "Kings" and the "Hagiography."

J. F. McCurdy (*Micah*) is Professor of Oriental Languages in University College (Toronto). He has given special attention to the Minor Prophets,

and has written "Assyrian-Babylonian Inscriptions and the Old Testament."

C. Siegfried (*Job*) is professor at Jena, and has made a special study of Modern Hebrew. He has also written "Spinoza and Bible Criticism."

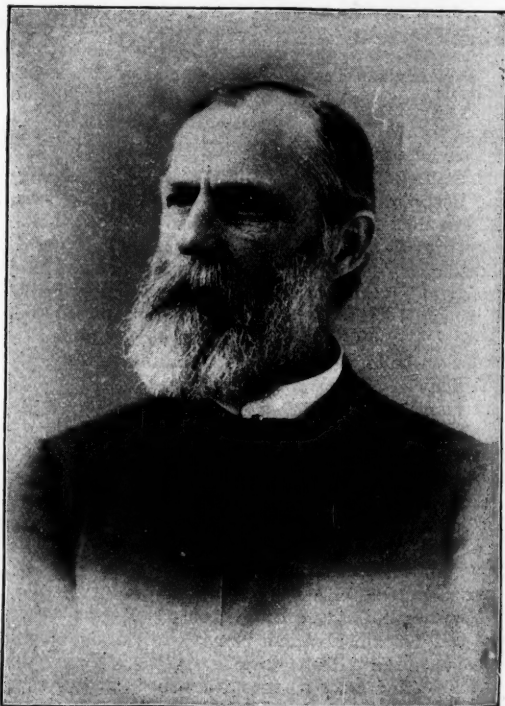
J. Wellhausen (*Psalms*) is the successor of Paul de Lagarde in the chair of Semitic languages at Göttingen. His "History of Israel" (1878) caused a sensation in the theological world, but his views have been adopted by the majority of biblical scholars. His works on Samuel, the Hexateuch and the Historical Books of the Bible are characterized by rare acumen and sagacity.

John Taylor (*Amos*) has devoted special attention to the Masoretic text and ancient versions.

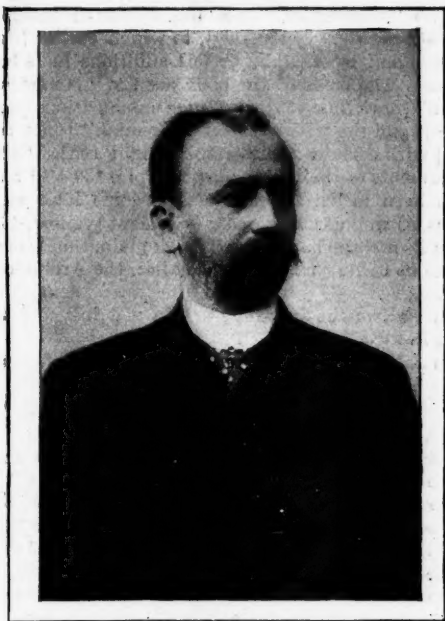
Andrew Harper (*Obadiah*) has contributed to the "Expositor's Bible," and is Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Ormond College, Melbourne University.

Russell Martineau (*Song of Songs*) is a son of the famous Unitarian preacher and writer, Dr. James Martineau, and has been assistant keeper of printed books in the British Museum for many years. He has translated some of Ewald's works, and prepared a catalogue of all the editions of the Bible in the Library of the British Museum.

T. K. Abbott (*Esther*), Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, has published essays on the original texts of the Old and New Testaments.



PROFESSOR C. H. TOY OF HARVARD.



PROFESSOR FRIEDRICH DELITSCH,
The Most Eminent Assyriologist of Europe.

M. Jastrow, Jr. (*Lamentations*), professor at the University of Pennsylvania, is editor of the series of hand-books on the history of religions published by Ginn & Co., and will soon send forth a book on "The Religion of the Assyrians and Babylonians."

R. Kittel (*Chronicles*), Professor of Theology in the University of Breslau, has published a valuable "History of the Hebrews."

A. Müller (*Proverbs*) died in 1892, but had already sent in most of his manuscripts for the Polychrome Bible. He was an eminent Arabist and associate-professor of Arabic at Halle.

C. G. Montefiore and J. Abrahams (*Malachi*) are the editors of the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. Mr. Montefiore is a grand-nephew of the late Sir Moses Montefiore. He delivered the "Hibbert Lectures" (1892) on "The Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Hebrews."

Alfred Jeremias (*Nahum*) is a Lutheran clergyman in Leipzig, a pupil of Franz and Friedrich Delitzsch. He published (1891) a translation of the "Nimrod-Epic," dedicated to Professor Haupt.

W. H. Ward (*Habakkuk*), the well-known superintending editor of the *Independent*, conducted the "Wolfe Exploring Expedition to Babylon in 1884," and has written extensively upon Assyriology.

E. L. Curtis (*Zephaniah*) is the successor of Professor Harper in the chair of Hebrew at Yale College.

G. A. Cooke (*Haggai*) is a pupil of Canon Driver and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

This array of talent may serve as a good index to the work before us. It is almost world-embracing, and certainly includes the most brilliant of biblical scholars.

In the instructions to the contributors are to be found suggestions which shed considerable light upon the excellent method pursued. They are told: "Anything that might tend to hurt the religious feelings of the reader must be avoided, provided that it can be done without any detriment to truth. The contributors need not hesitate to state what they consider to be the truth, but it should be done with the *verecundia* due to the venerable documents which form the basis of our faith." "The translation need not be what is commonly called 'literal.' It should be 'literal' in the higher sense of the word—i.e., render the sense of the original as faithfully as possible. . . . The object of the work is not a revision of the 'Accepted Version,' but a *new translation in modern English*." This is the dominant purpose of the work. By a true, clear and unmistakable version, the editor hopes to minimize the misconstruction and misinterpretation to which the Bible has been so generally subjected. His aim is to bring it nearer to the hearts of men by making it clearer to their understanding. The most orthodox could not, with justice, object to so lofty and laudable a purpose.

But the bare text, even when properly arranged and faithfully translated, is not always comprehensible. So as to aid the reader in understanding it correctly, notes are appended whenever they appear necessary. The editor's instructions to his collaborators upon this point are all that could be desired: "The explanatory notes shall be confined to brief historical and archaeological illustrations of the text, paraphrases of difficult passages, quotations of parallels (biblical, classical, modern)." "The notes shall help to show *how* the translator understands the text, not *why* he interprets it in this manner." That these instructions have been closely followed is evident from the notes appearing in connection with the parts of the text already issued, and the advance sheets of the parts of the translation about to appear. They are illustrative, illuminative and explanatory, succinct and to the point. They wisely avoid the dangers of homiletic prolixity and theological diversity of opinion.

Ten parts (one-half) of the Hebrew text have appeared: Genesis, Leviticus, Joshua, Samuel, Jeremiah, Psalms, Job, Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah and Chronicles. The text of Isaiah and Ezekiel will be issued during the next month, to be followed during the winter by Numbers, Judges, Kings, Proverbs and Deuteronomy. The English translation, in which the average reader unacquainted with Hebrew is most deeply interested, is well under way. The version of Leviticus and Isaiah will appear within a few weeks, and Psalms and Judges will

soon follow. The entire work will probably be completed within two or three years, affording much food for thought and broadening our conception of the Bible not a little. Each book is separate and distinct, accompanied by all needed explanations of colors and text, so that each may be read leisurely as it is issued. The historical and literary introductions prefaced to each book form a most valuable aid to its comprehension. A cursory glance at the parts issued will afford us some idea of the mode of presentation. The dates are, of course, before the present era, and the colors in brackets indicate the color of the background, as explained:

In *Genesis* the most ancient document is the "Prophetic Narrative" [purple, 640], made up of the Judaic document composed [850] in the Southern Kingdom, and the Ephraimitic [650] composed in the Northern Kingdom. The older strata of the Judaic [dark red], the later strata [light red], and the Ephraimitic [blue] form the greater part of the text. These are supplemented by the expansions of the writer of Deuteronomy [green, 560-540], with the Priestly Code [plain, 500], its later additions [brown] and extracts from a still later Midrash, or popular expansion [orange]. So, seven different elements are found in the first book of the Bible, not to mention glosses (relegated to the foot-notes) and editorial additions.

In *Leviticus* we find only the Priestly Code [plain] as the basis, with some later strata [brown] and the Book of Holiness [yellow, 570], so called from its care for ceremonialism.

Joshua is considered as belonging to the Pentateuch, thus giving us a Hexateuch, or six books compiled from the same documents. The same colors appear as in *Genesis*.

In *Samuel* the primary document is the old Judaic [plain], with later additions [light red], as well as the old Ephraimitic [dark blue, 750] and its later accretions [light blue]. These were combined by some editor [650], who made certain additions [light purple]. There are also traces of the Deuteronomist [light green], and still later additions by a second editor [444, yellow]. Extracts from a late Midrash [orange] and the songs [light orange] complete its various elements.

The work of the "Chronicle" appears uncolored in *Chronicles*, but he utilizes some ancient sources not extant in the Old Testament [dark red], together with parts of the Old Testament [light red]. Later additions appear [dark blue], together with the latest sections [light blue].

The "Chronicle," too, has given us much of *Ezra-Nehemiah* [plain, 300], to which earlier [dark green] and later [light green] additions have been made. The bases of the book are the "Memoirs of Ezra" [dark blue, 425] with some modifications [light blue], and the "Memoirs of Nehemiah" [dark red, 425] with certain modifications [light red]. Other documents of their time [dark purple, 430-410] have also been utilized, together with some later additions, as well as an Aramaic document [yellow, 450].

In *Daniel* the background is left plain, the Hebrew portions being printed in black ink, the Aramaic in red.

In *Psalms* the headings are in red ink, and the text in black.

In *Job* the device of colored backgrounds is again

49

—Leviticus—

25, 25-41

If thy brother grow poor, and sell some of his possession, ²⁵ his kinsman¹⁵ who is next to him shall come, and redeem that which his brother has sold. And if a man have no one to ²⁶ redeem it, and he become rich and find sufficient (means) to ⁵ redeem it, then let him count the years since its sale, and ²⁷ refund the remainder¹⁶ to the man to whom he sold it, and return to his possession. But if he have not sufficient to recover ²⁸ it for himself, then that which he has sold shall remain in the hand of the purchaser until the year of the jubilee; and it shall ¹⁰ be released in the jubilee, and he shall return to his possession.¹⁷

And if a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, ¹⁹ he shall have the right of redemption for a whole year after it has been sold; for a year he shall retain the right of redemption. And ³⁰ if it be not redeemed within the space of a year, the house that ¹⁵ is in the walled city shall be assured in perpetuity to him who bought it, to him and to his descendants: it shall not be released in the jubilee. But the houses of the villages which have no ³¹ wall around them, shall be reckoned as belonging to the fields of the country: the right of redemption shall be retained for ²⁰ them, and they shall be released in the jubilee. But in the ³² case of houses in the cities which are the (hereditary) possession of the Levites, the Levites shall have a perpetual right of redemption. And if one of the Levites do not¹⁸ redeem it,³³ the house that was sold in the city of their (hereditary) possession ²⁵ shall be released in the jubilee; for the houses in the cities of the Levites are their (hereditary) possession among the Israelites. But ³⁴ fields in the pasture-land¹⁹ of their cities may not be sold, for that is their perpetual possession.

And if thy brother grow poor, and fall into poverty with ³⁵ thee, thou shalt support him*,²⁰ and he shall live with thee. Take of him no usury or interest,²¹ but fear thy God, that thy ³⁶ brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money ³⁷ upon usury, nor give him thy food at interest. I am JHVH,³⁸ your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, to give ³⁵ you the land of Canaan, to be your God.

And if thy brother grow poor with thee, and sell himself ³⁹ to thee, thou shalt not make him serve as a bondservant: as a ⁴⁰ hired servant, and as a settler, shall he be with thee: he shall serve with thee to the year of the jubilee;²² then shall he be ⁴¹

* (as) a sojourner and a settler



PROFESSOR KITTEL OF BRESLAU.

necessary. The genuine utterances of Job form the greater part of the text, but parallel compositions [blue] are found, besides some polemical interpolations [green] directed against the tendency of the poem, and other interpolations [red] conforming Job's doctrines to the orthodox idea of retribution. The speeches of Elihu (Ch. 32-37) appear as an appendix to the book.

Jeremiah realizes, in its arrangement, the dream of many Bible students who have hoped for a proper arrangement of that Prophet's discourses in chronological order. For no greater havoc has ever been made of sense and consistency than the jumble of the prophetic speeches as set down in the accepted versions. The book is divided into three sections, the first containing Jeremiah's discourses delivered during a ministry of twenty-three years. The second comprises a collection of the biographical chapters concerning Jeremiah's life. Finally, some sections written by neither Jeremiah nor his biographer. Read in this order the personality and power of the Prophet come to us almost like a new revelation.

But it is in the *Book of Isaiah* (advance sheets of which have been kindly submitted) that we appreciate fully the importance and utility of this critical edition. It may be said to be the crowning work of Professor Cheyne's life-long devotion to the study of this single great book. For the last thirty years he has been studying Isaiah, and has published three exhaustive books upon the subject. It may be

stated, without exaggeration, that it would be impossible to find any other man so well fitted as he for this task, and the result proves it. For it is discriminating, careful, exact and scholarly, throwing new light upon much that was hitherto obscure. Each speech or poem has an appropriate heading and the date of its composition, as nearly as can be determined. It is indeed a masterpiece.

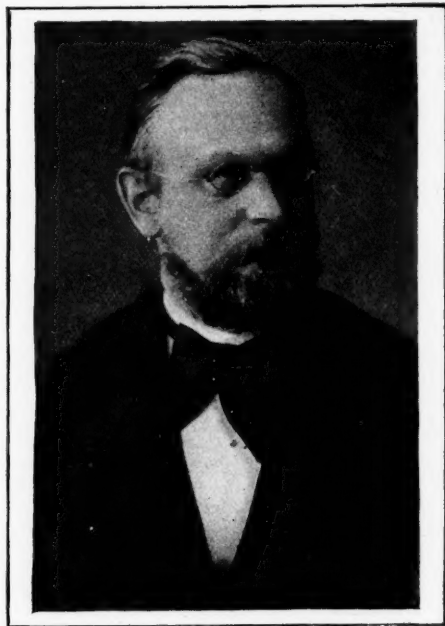
In the work of translation Professor Haupt has chosen a most valuable coadjutor, no less eminent a master of the English language in all its manifoldness than Dr. Horace Howard Furness. Born in 1833, he was graduated from Harvard College in 1854, and called to the bar in 1859. At first he contributed several legal documents and disquisitions of value to the literature of his profession; he traveled extensively in Europe, Palestine and Egypt, and is to-day the leading Shakespearian scholar of America, if not of the world. He is editing a "Variorum Shakspeare," for which some forty-four editions have been collated. Ten volumes of this monumental work have appeared since 1871, the latest being "Midsummer Night's Dream." It is highly esteemed as a vast improvement upon "Boswell's Variorum" (1821), and really does for Shakespearian literature the same work that the Polychrome Bible does for biblical literature, summing up the opinions of the best scholars and presenting the result of their labors. Dr. Furness received the honorary degrees of Ph.D. from Halle, LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, Doctor



PROFESSOR STADE OF GIESSEN.



PROFESSOR CORNILL OF KÖNIGSBERG.



PROFESSOR SIEGFRIED OF JENA.

of Letters from Columbia College and LL.D. from Harvard College.

The work of the individual translators is carefully reviewed by the editor and Dr. Furness in conference, and judging from the "proofs" of Leviticus, Isaiah and Psalms, courteously submitted, we shall at last have a correct, elegant, clear and comprehensible English version of the Bible. It will be more than this. It will give us a renewed sense of the ethical and literary treasure which we possess in that book. A *fac-simile* of one page of Leviticus appears here, and of the entire book it may be stated that the translation is simple, idiomatic, modern English, that any one who reads may understand.

Dr. Furness is also arranging rhythmical and metrical versions of all the poetic passages found in the Bible, including, of course, the poetry of Job and all the Psalms. Poetical renderings of the Psalms have been attempted over and over again, but always unsuccessfully. Where they were done by a poet they were unscholarly, where by a scholar they were not poetic. In the present instance the co-operation of Professor Haupt guards against all unscholarliness, and the genius of Dr. Furness guarantees a high poetic quality. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and one or two selections of poems in Isaiah may be enjoyed now in advance of their publication as a whole. To realize the beauty which these renderings add to Scripture they should be compared with existing versions:

Proverbial Poem.

(Exilic or post-Exilic.)

Isaiah, Chap. 28.

- Verse 23 "Listen, and hear ye my voice,
Attend and hear ye my speech.
24 Is the ploughman never done with his plough-
ing,
With the opening and harrowing of ground?
25 Does he not, when the surface is leveled,
Scatter fennel, and sow cummin broadcast,
And duly set wheat there and barley,
And for its borders plant spelt?
26 It is JHVH who has taught these right courses,
It is his God who has trained him.
27 We do not thresh fennel with sledges,
Nor are cart-wheels rolled over cummin,
But fennel is threshed with a staff,
And cummin is threshed with a rod.
28 Do we ever crush bread-corn to pieces?
Nay, the threshing goes not on for ever,
But when over it cart-wheels are driven,
Or sledges, our care is never to crush it.
29 This also from JHVH proceeds;
Wonderful counsel, great wisdom has He."

Song of Derision upon Sennacherib.

Chap. 37.

- Verse 22 "This is the word that JHVH has spoken
against him,
Thee she despises and at thee is mocking—
Zion, the virgin!
Behind thee her head she is wagging—the
maiden Jerusalem!

- 23 Whom hast thou reviled and insulted ? against
whom uplifted thy voice ?
Yea, thine eyes to the heavens thou hast raised
against Israel's Holy One,
24 By thy minions hast thou insulted the Lord ;
thou hast said :
With my chariots ascend I the highest moun-
tains, the recesses of Lebanon,
Its tallest of cedars I fell, and its choicest of
pine trees,



DR. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS.

- And press on to its last halting place, where
its rich woods are thickest.
25 Wells, too, in the wastes do I dig, and I drink
foreign waters,
I dry up with the sole of my foot all canals of
Egypt.
26 Hast thou not heard ? Long ago all this I pre-
pared,
I planned it of old ; at last I have brought it to
pass ;
Hence thy task : to lay low fenced cities in
desolate heaps.
27 Their inhabitants, paralyzed all, were dis-
mayed, put to shame,
Like grass, tender grass, they became, like
blades on the housetops and hills.
28 Thou art full in my view rising up, sitting
down, going out, coming in ;
Thy raging and uproar against me have come
to my ears.
29 So I put my ring through thy nose, and be-
tween thy lips my bridle,

And by the way thou art come, by that do I
make thee return."

It is difficult for us to understand that this ren-
dition is nearer the original in form, content and
spirit than any previous version, but it is true. If
through this medium we come face to face with a
new *Isaiah*, it is the truer *Isaiah* which comes into
view. Deeply as this book has always impressed its
readers by its lofty sentiments and poetic thought,
none would suspect, from the accepted version, that
there are many real poems within it. If this ver-
sion of the Bible had done no more than present this
"New *Isaiah*" it would have earned the right of
general recognition. But it has done as much for
the other books of the Bible.

The work might be characterized in a single
phrase as the "Common-sense Bible," for in trans-
lation and notes this sober second thought has full
control. Removing all theological spectacles, the
Bible has been treated as a literature in which there
is a constant evolution from the lower to the higher.
It demonstrates that a version of the Bible can be
made which is comprehensible. The "Tales of
Chaucer" must be almost translated into modern
English for any save the most scholarly to under-
stand them. The works of Shakespeare require
bulky glossaries and extensive notes for the ordinary
reader. If the Bible could be so translated as to be
"legible to the swiftest runner" common sense dic-
tated the making of such a translation. It is in obe-
dience to this command that the work before us has



PROFESSOR FRANCIS BROWN OF NEW YORK.

been undertaken, and, in accordance with its laws, executed.

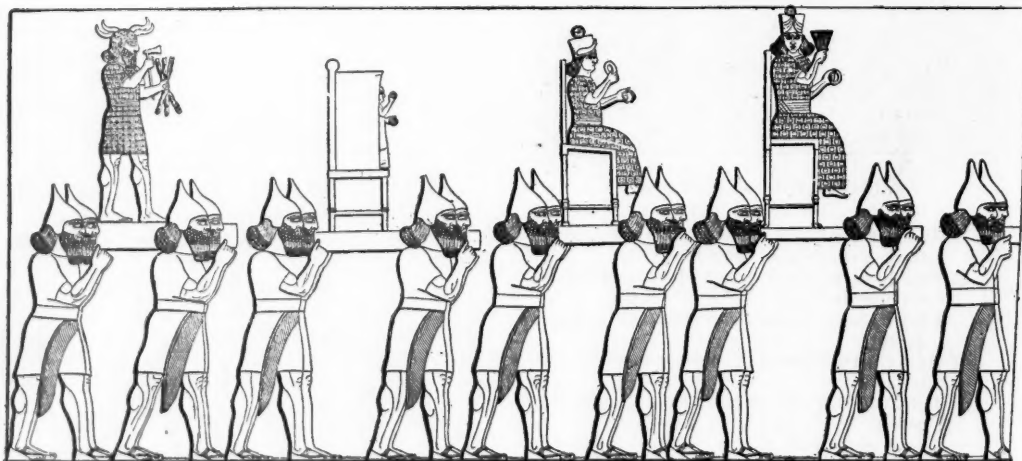
Many of us are like children who ask to have the back of the watch opened that they may "see the wheels go 'round.'" So we are curious to know how a work like this new edition of the Bible is produced. Two copies of the best edition of the Hebrew text published are sent to the contributors. The pages are then pasted upon sheets of paper, 8 x 10 inches in size, thus affording wide margins for alterations and corrections. Each contributor sends his manuscripts to the general editor, who adds his suggestions and then sends the "copy" to the printer. Four times is the proof sent to the editor until it is as nearly perfect as skill and patience can make it. From this we may judge that the position of "editor" is no sinecure, especially when we consider that the entire work will cover three thousand pages or more. It is, indeed, a colossal work! But it deserves our respect, not only on account of its size, but also for the excellence of its contents and their form of presentation.

The Bible is filled with illustrations and maps, and ornamented with Moorish capitals and borders especially designed for it. As a product of the bookmaker's art it will receive a ready welcome at the hands of every bibliophile and find a prominent

place upon the shelves of his library. Its thoroughness, scholarliness and simplicity commend it as a work which will overcome much of that prejudice so frequently displayed against Bible criticism, as it is misunderstood. When it is made clear, as this edition does, that the unity of the Bible is not one whit impaired by the documentary hypothesis, and that the composite character of its contents rather elevates than lowers our conception of that wondrous literature, not only cultured men and women, but even the mass of the people will extend their hands to the critics as a pledge of fellowship in the good work of "making wise the simple."

Issuing as it does under the auspices of an American University, edited by Professor Haupt, one of the leading spirits of its faculty, it marks a new era in the world's scholarship. No longer do we follow; we lead, not merely in inventions and commerce, but in the spread of truth among the people. No better work could have been chosen, none that will act so beneficially upon the people at large, as the spread of the Bible and its doctrines in all their clearness and purity among our men and women.

The Polychrome Bible will arouse in the breasts of its readers a fresh interest in its contents, and a nobler conception of the inspired men whose words it contains.

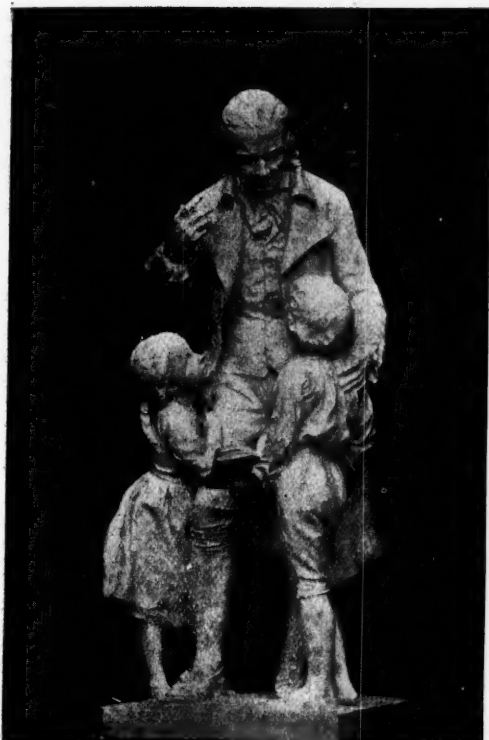


THE PROCESSION OF THE GODS.

(One of the numerous illustrations of the "Polychrome" Bible derived from the Assyrian monuments).

THE KINDERGARTEN AGE.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.



PESTALOZZI MONUMENT AT YVERDON, SWITZERLAND.

"THE primary school is the foundation of national character," said President Sarmiento, who, after an exhaustive study of systems of education, established the North American Normal School in Argentina, for the purpose of training teachers to meet the requirements of the new republic. Dom Pedro of Brazil, after a review of education in reference to national influence, came to the same conclusion, and engaged in New York a number of kindergarten teachers to begin a new education in his own empire.

The growth of kindergarten schools in our own cities, and especially of kindergarten schools for poor children, under the influence of such intelligent philanthropists as Mrs. Shaw of Boston (daughter of the late Professor Agassiz), Mrs. Stanford of San Francisco (wife of the Hon. Leland Stanford, founder of the Stanford University) and the missionary kindergarten societies of Chicago, Cincinnati and

New York, show that this view is taking deep root in American public opinion.

"I have given away much money in charity," said in substance Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, whom Congress honored with the freedom of its halls, "in a manner which has done more harm than good. Could I live my life over again, I would establish in the country kindergarten schools for friendless children of the city."

THE EDUCATIONAL IDEAL.

Our present system of elementary education does not rise to the moral requirements of the age; it stands too largely for the development of the memory for the purpose of mere money making, to the neglect of the nobler spiritual qualities. It too often leaves out the cultivation of the heart and the training of the hand, the quickening of the conscience and the growth of the moral perception. Such a system is not education in any large sense; it is what Pestalozzi called "mere instruction." The education that makes character, individual and national, begins with the heart, the conscience and the imagination. The storing of the memory with facts is a tool shop more essential to the making of a living than the learning how to live, which is life's higher purpose. "We create life through ideals," taught Pestalozzi. "We learn by doing," said Froebel, and both agreed that life must be taught from life, or by example, and that the individual gift of the pupil was "sacred to the teacher," and that each pupil must be developed after his own gift as though there were no other pupils like him, or gift like his, in the world. The old-time New England school dame, whipping the dates of the reigns of Roman emperors into five-year old brains, formed no part of the grand Pestalozzian vision. "Education stands for character," said Pestalozzi; our national education is defective in the power of this fundamental principle; a reconstruction of education must come in this country, and the best methods of character-education be made universal; or else we must suffer deterioration. A heart that responds to justice is the first lesson of life, and the ideal or gift of the pupil must be studied by the teacher before the pupil is put to memorizing text-books, which is instruction. Says a thoughtful, earnest writer:

"Hitherto school education has been one-sided, confining itself chiefly to the intellect, and making little provision for the cultivation of the heart or the training of the hand. In fact, although claiming to give attention to good morals, the schools in their systems of marks and distinctions have had

a powerful influence in exactly the opposite direction, fostering untruthfulness, self-seeking, jealousy, dishonesty in its worst forms, and tending to defeat even the one end chiefly sought; for the painstaking, but slow child, seeing the honors of the school bestowed upon his more gifted, but possibly less faithful companion, becomes discouraged and indifferent, while the prize pupil, who has worked, not in joy and freedom, from the love of knowledge, but, as he unblushingly confesses, for marks, is thereby dwarfed and crippled intellectually as well as morally."

THE EXAMPLE OF SWITZERLAND.

Our schools have followed too largely the monarchical idea, and too little the plan of self government, which represents the spirit of the Republic. We look out on the moral condition of the people with alarm and there comes to the prophetic souls the strong conviction that we must have a new order of universal education—an education that tends to character on the principle that "power lies in the ultimates"—to make a new generation to meet the higher demands of the age.

What shall be our model?

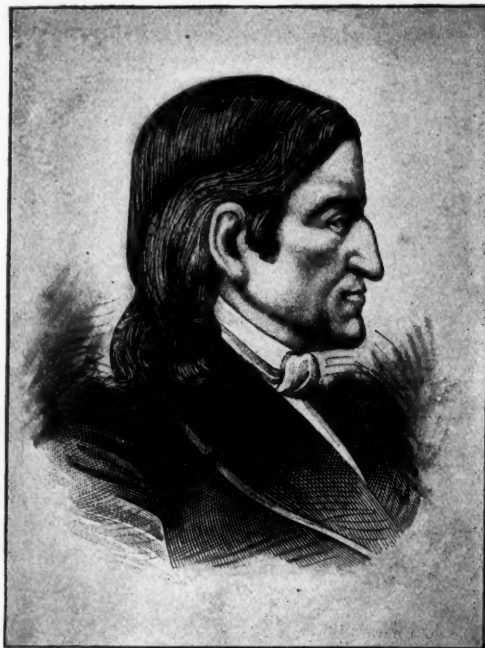
It has oftentimes been said that Switzerland, the place where freedom and schools were born, is the model republic of the world, and that she owes her admirable system of laws to her methods of education. Switzerland has entered into treaties of perpetual peace with the European nations; she has the referendum, by which the laws enacted by her Congress are referred back to the people for indorsement; and her children are *all* educated by the state for the protection of the state. Of some 485,000 heads of families, 465,000 own landed or other property. Capital punishment has been abolished, and in none of the public institutions may anyone strike another a blow. These well-known facts produce an ideal impression. The like influence of her system of education, which is essentially the same, has been claimed for Prussia. When the latter nation went down before France, the Emperor Frederick declared "We must have a new education to make a new generation of men." His empress, Louisa, had read Pestalozzi's delightful rural novel, "Leonard and Gertrude," and asked to be allowed to send a class of Prussian students to the Swiss schoolmaster's Institute of Yverdon. So a new education for Germany was begun. After Sedan, General Von Moltke is reported to have said, "It was Pestalozzi who did it," or to have made a conclusion of this import, which has been interpreted in these words.

To those who would have our system of education stand more largely and seriously for the development of individual and national character, the study of Swiss education as a means of character-building is most profitable and interesting. In this view and to learn features for new development in Froebel schools for friendless children in

charitable work, and for the larger and more general work of the field of elementary culture, I went to Zurich in 1895, and spent the summer amid the scenes and associations of the life of Pestalozzi, and among the castles associated with the forming of the first public schools and a system of moral education.

THE WORK OF PESTALOZZI.

I began my Pestalozzian pilgrimage at Zurich, but before speaking of the birthplace of the world's great schoolmaster let me give a simple outline of



FRIEDRICH WILHELM FROEBEL.

Pestalozzi's life, as it appears on his famous monument in the old square at Yverdon:

*Henry Pestalozzi,
Born at Zurich, the 12th of January, 1746.
Died at Brigg, the 17th of February, 1827.
Saviour of the poor at Neuhof,
Father of orphans at Staus,
Founder of public-schools at Burgdorf,
Teacher of humanity at Yverdon,
For himself nothing: for others all.*

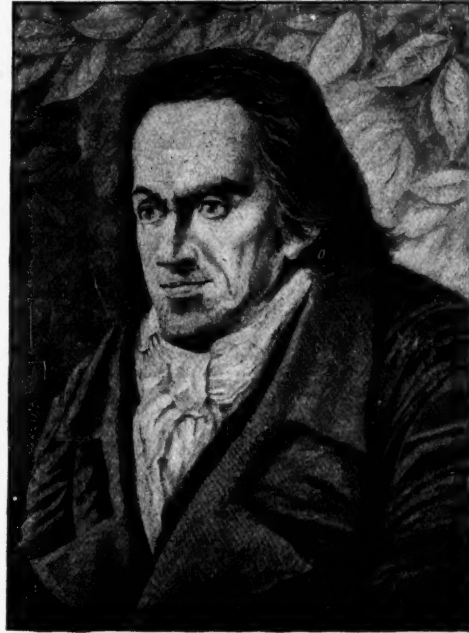
Two of the places named in this beautiful memorial relate to the development of that new education which filled Switzerland and Prussia, and which we believe is to be made the foundation of a better system of national culture in our own republic and in all American republics.

Burgdorf: Here Pestalozzi established the first public school in the world in the interest of common school education. His system of instruction

was a wonder. It was founded largely on these principles, that "the individuality of the pupil is sacred to the teacher" and that "life must be taught from life," or by example, or sense impressions. The wonder grew. The report of the official visitors to this first free school is an expression of amazement. We give an extract from it, in which is clearly shown the philosopher's methods: "So far as we are able to judge, all that you yourself hoped from your method of teaching has been realized. You have shown what powers already exist in even the youngest child, in what way these powers are to be developed, and how each talent must be sought out and exercised in such a way as to bring it to maturity. The astonishing progress made by all your young pupils, in spite of their many differences in character and disposition, clearly shows that every child is good for something, when the master knows how to find out his talents, and cultivate them in a truly psychological manner. Your teaching has brought to light the foundations on which all instructions must be based, if it is ever to be of any real use; it also shows that from the tenderest age, and in a very short time, a child's mind can attain a wonderful breadth of development, which must make its influence felt, not only during his few years of study, but throughout his whole life."

Yverdon: Here in the old castle, in view of the placid Neuchatel and under the low, dark walls of the Jura, Pestalozzi founded his institute to train teachers for the work of public school education, after his new philosophy and method. His schools continue there now and in the same rooms where he used to teach. The fame of Yverdon filled Europe. The institute was visited by the learned and titled from many lands. Here came Froebel, and caught the leading ideas of the Pestalozzian philosophy and changed them into the system called kindergarten. His earliest lesson in a school that he attended in childhood was: "First seek ye the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all

other things shall be added unto you." The word "First" haunted him for many years and he resolved to found a system of education upon it, in which soul culture should be the molding influence. He saw that the child creates life by his ideals, and that it was the true principle of educa-



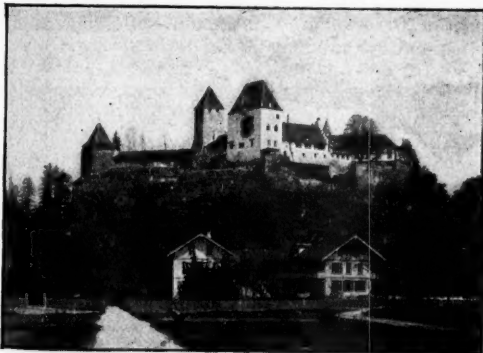
JOHANN HEINRICH PESTALOZZI.

(From engraving used in Swiss and German schools.)

tion to lead the child to put into habit the highest ideals, to make a moral education of the playground in the natural way, and to mold the soul to the highest expression of life, human and divine.

Froebel saw that the social life of a child is, as a rule, decisive of its destiny; that in the first years of life the incorruptible seed must be sown, and that his method of education should follow the spiritual symbols of nature. "Life," he says, "is one continuous whole, and all the stages of development are but links in the great chain of existence; and since nothing is stronger than its weakest part, it is essential that the first link, babyhood, be made firm enough to bear the strain of future life." The child must learn by creative things to delight in his objective self.

"For thyself in all thy works take care
That every act the highest meaning bear;
Would'st thou unite the child for aye with thee,
Then let him with the Highest One thy union see.
Believe that by the good that's in thy mind
Thy child to good will early be inclined;
By every noble thought with which thy heart is fired
The child's young soul will surely be inspired;



CASTLE OF BURGDORF, WHERE PESTALOZZI FOUNDED HIS SCHOOL.

And can'st thou any better gift bestow
Than union with the Eternal One to know?"
—Froebel.

The traveler in Switzerland can take but one view of the influence of this system of soul culture in childhood upon the national character. The strength of the system lies in that it tends to eliminate hered-



MISS ELIZABETH PEABODY.

itary evil tendencies and starts the moral growth rightly, while the nature is susceptible.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

As King William said of Prussia we may now say of America: "We must have a new system of education to make a new generation of men." Froebel once found a garden without a lily, and it did not meet the ideal of his soul. Our system does not educate with so little thought bestowed on the conscience, the heart and the imagination. It is a garden without the lily.

A kindergarten age is at hand, and the political attainment of Switzerland pictures what its influence will be. It will be an evolution of education, whose salutary effect is likely to be felt in the three Americas. It has already begun.

The rise of moral education in this country owes much to the influence of Miss Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, a woman of simple life but of great force of character, who threw herself like a prophetess into the Froebel work of character-building in childhood. This woman's work was hardly appreciated while

she lived, for the power and extent of its influence could not then be seen. She wrote many treatises on the kindergarten, was a member of the Boston School Committee, and was a friend of Sarmiento, the great apostle of South American education. It was just and fitting that the latest evolution of the kindergarten method, the "Kindergarten Settlement" in Boston, should be given her name.

The preparation for the new education, or the kindergarten age, has been going on silently, but with prophetic force, in many of our American cities, and notably in Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and Cincinnati. It found strong expression at the World's Columbian Exposition. It is a woman's movement in this country, though it has for its end not only the building of individual but of national character. Started as a private charity in Boston, the multiplying schools have been taken under the charge of the School Committee, and the progressive churches are founding kindergarten schools for friendless children in needy streets and neighborhoods. Boston has a noble kindergarten for the blind. Hyde Park, Mass., has three kindergarten Sunday schools. The once famous "Andover" House, now the "South End House," has just opened a kindergarten school for street children, following the Elizabeth Peabody settlement—a home for mothers and children. Children's sand gardens have been opened in South Boston in summer. Chicago is producing a kindergarten literature, and Boston training schools of the highest order, one under the charge of Miss Wheelock and another under the direction of Miss Symonds, both women of the genius of the work and of national reputation. New York City has entered into the higher education with a new inspiration. The almost universal education of children under the Froebel methods seems to be close at hand; it is the new movement of the age.

KINDERGARTEN METHODS.

But Froebel's methods need evolution and expansion to meet the republican spirit of to-day in the Pan-American field. Among his methods which merit a fuller expression in our child schools of ethical culture, we may note:



KINDERGARTEN FOR BLIND CHILDREN, JAMAICA PLAIN (BOSTON), MASS.

I. *Educational walks.*—This plan belonged to the methods of both Pestalozzi and Froebel. These teachers took their pupils to places for the study of local history, to the flowers for botany, to the rocks for geology, and to nature for all nature's lessons of life. It is well to have school flower gardens, as well as to plant seeds in the schoolroom, which is done in many kindergartens following the Froebel plan. The out of door schoolroom, the schoolhouse of nature, is the true field of sense impression. Pestalozzi and Froebel took nature for their text-book as far as it was possible. As Froebel established his historic school at Marienthal, so a kindergarten should be as near as possible to nature's heart.



MRS. COOPER OF SAN FRANCISCO.

II. *Froebel's plan* of associating children with little animals and birds, in order to teach them the brotherhood of all creatures, the oneness of life, and how to treat dumb animals, has found illustration in many kindergarten schools, but in some places has not been regarded as a very essential feature of his method. But this is an essential method of heart education. "I once entered a kindergarten school in a Western city," said Miss Farmer of Greenacre, "and I saw that a pigeon was running around on the floor among the children. He was gathering food for the little ones that were cared for in a nest in the same room, on which sat the mother pigeon. The pigeons had built their nest in the room and were rearing their young there, in an atmosphere of protection. The children of such a kindergarten would grow in sympathy with the whole animal world." Certain South American kindergarten patios* are very lively in this respect, where birds may mingle with the children in bowers of flowers.

III. *Patriotic Education.*—This is finding a place in most American kindergarten schools. As in Switzerland, the children march with the flag, and sing the songs of Justice and Liberty. The white-bordered flag of the Freedom League of the Pan American Congress has found a place in some churches, and merits a like recognition as an object lesson in Froebel schools. It is a prophecy, and a sense impression of large meaning. I saw the

young scholars at Yverdon come marching out of the old castle where Pestalozzi had taught and where Froebel appeared as a pupil. They bore the cross of Helvetia crowned with roses, the flag of the historic glories of Switzerland, and it went gleaming away under the linden trees down toward the purple, sun-bosomed Neuchatel, to the music of the patriotic airs of the Swiss, played by a band composed of children. It would have delighted the heart of Pestalozzi to have seen this sight a century after he had gone to rest amid the flowers. In the Argentine Republic great attention is paid to the symbols of patriotic history in schools.

IV. *The teaching of self-control* is an essential part of the Froebel method, and in no country is this moral development more needed than in ours. "To give firmness to the will, to quicken it, and to make it pure, strong and enduring, in a life of pure humanity," says Froebel, "is the chief concern in instruction and in the school." To train the child to say no to self, and find his happiness in others, is the strong point of Froebel's system of education. What domestic unhappiness, what suicides, what tragedies and life failures would be prevented by thus strengthening in childhood the moral will! Nowhere do children more need to learn that obedience to law is freedom than here. Our institutions for unbalanced minds are full of patients who might have been saved from misfortune by the early habit of a controlled will.

V. *Stories of the Imagination.*—We must have a new literature for children to meet the needs of the educational revival, after the Swiss and German school methods, which follow the Hebrew parables. Tales of Indians, bear hunts, and of boys who were men before their time, have had their day in our children's reading. The time has come for a large place in the education of the creative imagination, for the imagination largely governs life. Is not the German literary imagination finer than that of English countries simply because the German children on their way to a larger life pass through fairyland? Which is the better interpretation of soul life, Baron Fougue's "Undine" or Hawthorne's "Marble Faun"? That is indeed a country wanting in spiritual sense, where animals and trees do not talk. "Where there is no vision the people perish." The cultivation of the imagination is almost wholly neglected in American schools, which in many places are barren and bare. The result is seen in our literature and in our political and social life. The orator disappears, and poetry that interprets the inward world that governs all things takes a minor tone and restricted vision. In this view the White City of the World's Columbian Exposition was the exceptional wonder of the century. A new literature for children will come with the kindergarten age.

VI. *Kindergartens for Friendless Children.*—The rich need kindergartens as well as the poor, for this form of education is the soul's school. But we be-

* Inner courtyard.

lieve that no other charity represents so much in life as the kindergarten, for it stands for the moral evolution of life from the beginning ; it is the gospel of the Sermon on the Mount of beatitudes put into the heart and habits of the child by the natural way of the playground, through the exercise of the creative faculties. It repels no religious sect, no race, nor any political opinion. The whole human family are united in believing that it is right to do right, and that the responsive moral heart and will should be formed in childhood. It has the world for a schoolroom and the Christ-teaching for its seat of authority. In social life it becomes a heart ; in politics, a vote, for one's conscience in every event ; in the missionary field, a church.

The results of kindergarten education in the older kindergartens in this country have been noble harvests from good seed. It has been stated on authority that out of 10,000 children of the toiling classes, who received kindergarten education in one of our largest cities many years ago, only one has been arrested, and that he was discharged. This is the education of the whole mass that educates.

Any one who has means and the time can go on a mission of humanity in this way. It offers an open door where the need is the greatest, and the influence the longest and the most evolutionary. Every

street in America where there are friendless children needs a kindergarten school to offer such little ones sympathy, protection, a home, and to bring security to society.

The old nations which are surprising the world by new progress, as Japan, Mexico, and several of the South American republics, are accepting the fact that "the primary school is the foundation of national character." This is notably so in Japan, where a few years ago the first kindergarten school was opened in Tokio, under the patronage of the court, amid songs of the poets, music and flowers, and now numbers in its branches nearly 10,000 pupils.

Instruction and memory culture is only a fraction of the whole system of education. The heart must share the like development of the brain, and the conscience be ennobled to govern both, and the wings of the imagination have an atmosphere. The republic must have men if it would live. Every friend of human progress may well welcome the kindergarten age as an iris of hope in the signs of the times ; in it will appear, as appeared in Switzerland and Prussia, a new generation of men to meet the higher demands of the race. As Froebel says : "Renunciation, the abandonment of the external for the internal, is the condition for attaining the highest development."



KINDERGARTEN ROOM, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

CHILD-STUDY IN THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

BY E. A. KIRKPATRICK.



PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL.

REFORMS in education are sometimes called fads and mere fads proclaimed as great reforms. Of all educational movements which have received both names, few have at any time progressed more rapidly than has the child-study movement during the last few years, and there is no topic at the present time more prominent in the minds of the educators of the United States. Scarcely an educational newspaper appears that does not contain some reference to the subject, and an entire number devoted to child study is not unusual. One journal, the *Child-Study Monthly*, edited by Dr. Krohn of the University of Illinois, is devoted wholly to that subject, and another, the *Pedagogical Seminary*, edited by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University and generally known as the "father of child-study in America," while dealing with all phases of education, yet gives more than half its space to the various phases of child-study. The subject is one of the prominent topics considered at local, state and national teachers' meetings, and since 1893 the subject had been discussed in a separate section of the National Association, which has a large and enthusiastic membership. More than a half-dozen states have organized child-study associations, and local societies and mothers' clubs are in successful operation nearly all over the country, while hundreds of parents are observing and keeping records of their children's development.

SCIENTISTS INTERESTED.

The movement is not merely a popular one, for it is recognized in nearly all universities

having pedagogical departments, and is made especially prominent in such noted institutions as Clark University, Chicago University, Leland Stanford, Jr., University and the University of California. The subject is not merely discussed in lectures in these universities, but extensive original investigations are carried on. At Clark University numerous outlines for observation have been sent out and more than 150,000 papers received in return, while thousands of measurements and tests of school children have been made; at Leland Stanford, Jr., University the work carried on under Prof. Earl Barnes has been scarcely less extensive; Prof. Elmer Brown of the University of California has supervised some important investigations, and during the past year, since the pedagogical department was organized in Chicago University, a large amount of work in child-study has been done under the direction of Professors Dewey and Thurber.

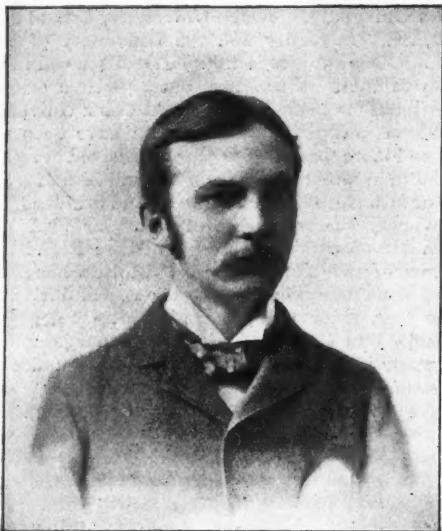
Scientific study of children has not been confined to those interested in education, for it is now recognized that the sciences of anthropology, sociology, psychology, ethics, philology and even theology, as well as pedagogy, may gain much from the investigation of the physical growth of children, their social characteristics, and their mental, moral and religious development; so we have such noted men as Dr. Franz Boas, anthropologist at Columbia College; Horatio Hale, the great philologist of America; Dr. S. N. Patten, the noted political economist of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Josiah Royce, the delightful exponent of ethical theories at Harvard; Dr. Scripture, the brilliant representative of experimental psychology at Yale; Dr. J. Mark Baldwin, the scholarly psychologist of Princeton, and numerous other leading psychologists of America, such as Cattell of Columbia and Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin, to say nothing of those of other countries, such as Professor Sully and Sir Francis Galton of England, Perez and Binet of France and Preyer of Germany, all eagerly interested in the investigation of all or special phases of child life.

NORMAL SCHOOLS NOT BEHIND.

More than a decade ago the Normal School at Worcester, Mass., of which E. H. Russell is principal, began collecting observations upon children through students and graduates of the school, who were given few directions except to report accurately, without comment, the facts on blanks provided for that purpose. They have collected over 30,000 of these papers, and a large volume containing the observations upon imitation has just been issued. That most Pestalozzian of the normals of the East, at Oswego, N. Y., began the systematic

study of children at an early date, and that feature of the work has been made very prominent under the able direction of Margaret K. Smith. In this and other schools it was very soon found that whatever the value or worthlessness to science of the observations reported, the practice gained by the students in making the observations was of incal-

best methods of teaching, and still less will she be able to intelligently direct the moral development of her pupils. Schools for the training of teachers have, therefore, no more important work to do than that of exciting in their students an interest in children and giving them practice in the best methods of studying them.



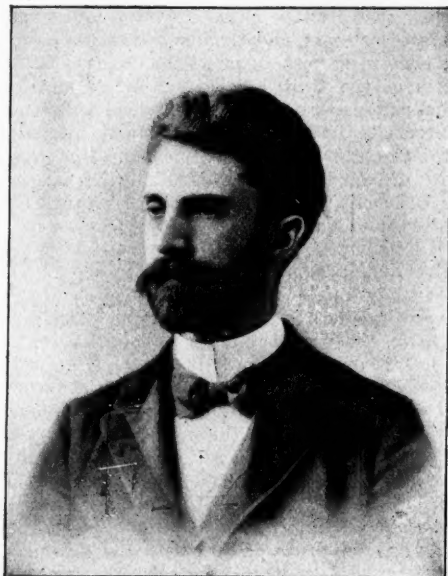
PROF. J. MARK BALDWIN,
Of Princeton University.

culeable benefit to them in arousing a sympathetic interest in the children and in gaining the knowledge and tact so necessary in their practical work of teaching. The most progressive of the normals and other schools for the training of teachers now recognize this fact, and some (such as the three great pedagogical schools of New York State, the School of Pedagogy, at the head of which is Dr. Edward R. Shaw, the Teachers' Training College, also of New York City, which is in charge of President Hervey, and the School of Pedagogy at Buffalo, at the head of which is Prof. Frank McMurry, and connected with it, in charge of the child-study work, Prof. M. V. O'Shea) make the work in child-study an important part of the course. It is now recognized by the most progressive educators engaged in the training of teachers that knowledge of subjects to be taught and knowledge of methods of teaching is not a sufficient preparation for teaching, but that the one who is to be a successful teacher must also know the child to be taught. Not merely must she know something of child nature and child development as taught in psychology, but she must know children from actual contact with them and practice in studying them. Unless she knows her school and every individual in it she cannot use effectively the

HOW STUDENTS ARE TAUGHT TO STUDY CHILDREN IN ONE NORMAL.

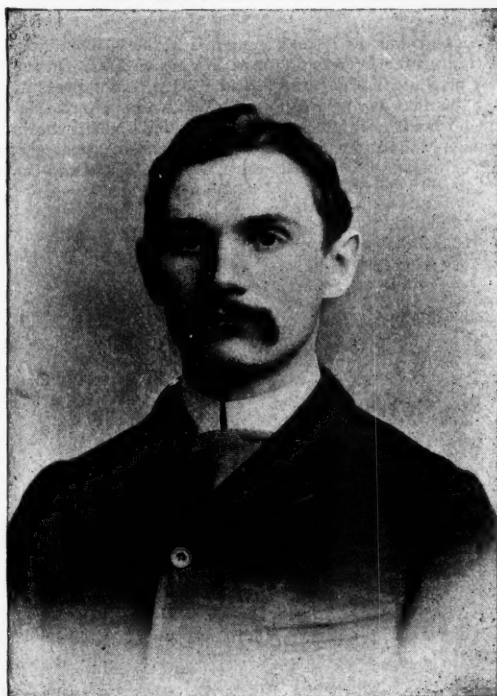
The way in which children may be studied in normal schools can best be indicated by describing what is done in one school. This school, which is taken as a type, is the oldest normal school west of the Mississippi, and is located in Winona, Minn. For sixteen years it has been under the management of that practical and progressive educator, Dr. Irwin Shepard, who so ably and acceptably filled the office of secretary of the National Educational Association during the last few years of that organization's remarkable growth. In this school the principal part of the more strictly professional training is given to the classes in psychology and method, and in practice teaching in the model schools associated with the normal. These departments for the last four years have been in charge of men fresh from university training who, with the advice and help of President Shepard, have adapted the methods of investigation used in universities to the normal school, and originated others, and have thus formed a fairly complete plan of child-study.

As a preparation for the study of children in the



PROF. E. W. SCRIPTURE,
Of Yale University

schoolroom the subject is frequently referred to in the psychology and methods classes; articles on the subject are assigned for reading, and the students are sometimes asked to write out accounts of their earliest recollections, their first day at school, their earliest ambitions, or other features of their childhood experiences, the recalling of which will prepare them for a more sympathetic understanding of children. The psychology students are also asked to make a careful study of a younger brother or sister or other child during vacation, and report according to an outline given them suggesting facts to be observed bearing on physical and mental characteristics of all kinds. The papers containing these reports of measurements and observations, some of which are short and of little importance and others very complete and in several instances covering as much as

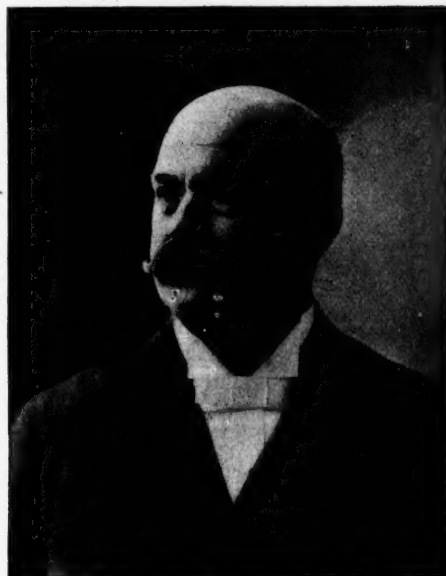


PRESIDENT WALTER L. HERVEY,
Of the New York Teachers' College

twenty-five pages of legal cap paper and rivaling Preyer in accuracy of statement, are preserved and used as material for psychological illustration and investigation by subsequent classes in psychology.

PRACTICAL WORK IN CHILD-STUDY.

Systematic observation is begun when the students enter the model schools as practice teachers. As they teach one period and observe a class taught by some one else another period each day, they have



COL. FRANCIS W. PARKER,
Of the Chicago Normal Training School.

an excellent chance to observe pupils according to suggestions given them. The suggestions are similar to the following, and cover the subjects of attention, perception, apperception, imagination, memory, conception, reasoning, imitation, habit and will.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OBSERVATION IN THE MODEL SCHOOLS.

Attention.

- I. The class as a whole.
 1. Are they attentive—
 - a. To what the teacher says and does.
 - b. To the recitations of the members of the class.
 2. State specifically what you observed in—
 - a. Motions, attitude or expression of face.
 - b. Answers to questions or attempts to follow directions that led you to infer that they were or were not attentive.
 3. Try to discover as many causes for their attention or inattention as possible, taking into account—
 - a. The nature of the subject matter.
 - b. The knowledge and mental powers possessed by the pupils.
 - c. (1.) The order of presenting the subject matter.
 - (2.) Clearance of language and illustrations used.
 - (3.) The movements and tone of voice of the teacher.

To what extent is the subject matter new, and to what extent familiar? Are they able to comprehend the new and see the relation to something in which they are already interested?

Is what is presented sufficiently difficult to require strict attention? Is one part dependent upon another, so that strict attention is required?

Does each pupil feel the responsibility for what is presented, and that his knowledge is likely to be tested at any moment?

In what way is he led to feel this responsibility, or how may he be led to feel it?

II. Individual pupils.

1. Is the pupil chosen for special study less or more attentive than others?



PRINCIPAL E. H. RUSSELL,
Of the Normal School at Worcester, Mass.

2. Is this difference permanent? If not, under what circumstances is he attentive? If inattentive all the time determine (a) whether any of the points mentioned above apply to him in an unusual degree; (b) whether defects of eye or ear or unfavorable position for seeing or hearing are the cause. If the inattention seems to be merely a habit, try to find out how that habit can be broken up."

The nature and value of the observation can best be shown by quoting from a few of them. There can be little doubt that the writer of the following will know whether her pupils are attentive or not:

"When attentive they sit erect with eyes on books, or on teacher or on blackboard, wherever the attention is directed. A wide awake, interested and somewhat pleased expression of face invariably indicates attention. Their motions are lively and forceful; hands are raised with a good deal of vim and force.

"When a question is asked the answers are volunteered very rapidly and the answers often show considerable thought, thus proving that the attention is held by the teacher. In individual cases often when a pupil is called upon for an answer to a question, a bewildered expression in the face and a wandering, rambling answer shows a lack of attention. A pupil whose attention is not on his lesson generally sits low down on his seat, turns half round and allows his reader to half close, or looks aimlessly around the room."

The one who wrote the following has evidently studied carefully the causes of attention:

"The nature of the subject matter has a great deal to do with the attention of the pupils. The children are much more attentive in the nature study and geography class than in the writing and spelling classes, which I observe. Some of the children do not have the power of concentrating their thoughts for any length of time. I have noticed this especially with Mabel. If the children have a great deal of previous knowledge upon a subject their attention is much better. For instance, when Miss W. commenced to talk about G. W., they were all very attentive.

"When the subject matter is presented in an interesting, orderly way the attention is never lacking, if the language is clear and well understood by the children. If the teacher's manner of questioning is good and her voice low and clear they are much more attentive."

If every teacher studied the perceptive powers of her pupils as the observer who wrote the following, there would be fewer so-called dull pupils in our schools:

"In learning the Roman numerals he had difficulty in distinguishing IV. from VI. and XIV. from XVI. On the first presentation of the IV. and VI. I was not present. But the next day when XIV. and XVI. were given he had turned them around as well as IV. and VI. This shows that he tended to use his first perceptions in apperceiving, erroneous though they were. By careful work of the



PROF. C. C. VAN LIEW,
Of the Illinois State Normal University.

teacher and his own continued attention he overcame this, and when XXIV. and XXVI. were given he made no mistake and answered without being told at all. His first impressions were probably due to the numerals being given too quickly for him to clearly perceive the difference, for he is not remarkably quick in perception when he has not had something similar to it. His apperceptive knowledge is extensive compared with the rest of the class and he has very little difficulty in applying

the right kind to the new. He seems to see similarities quite quickly.

"His bodily condition is normal; he has no apparent defects of sight or hearing. In the case of the Roman numerals he seemed to see the similarities without detecting the essential difference. The teacher carefully explained how the I came after the V. in VI., and on learning the reason he had little further trouble."

The teacher who observes as closely as the writer of the following the results of any method or device which she uses will never fail because of adherence to the exact methods which have been taught her, as it has been claimed normal graduates frequently do:

"In my class I often use the globe, star maps, figures drawn on the board, etc., to help them get clear mental images. I sometimes wonder if I use these too much, for one day E. told me he could not answer my question unless he could put the figure on the board, and at another time when I was trying to explain something that came up in the class one of the girls asked me if I would draw it upon the board."

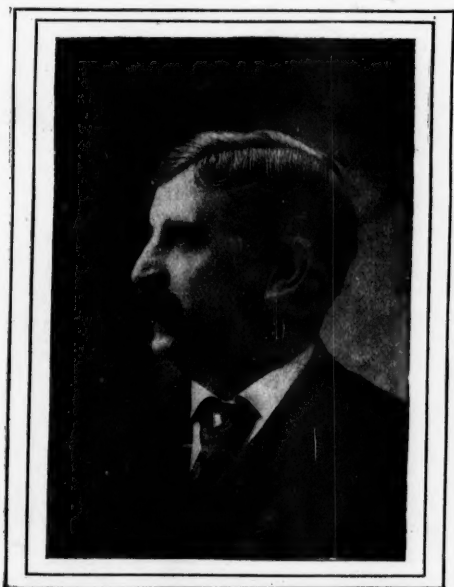
After a study of observation and habit we have seen such observations as the following reported:

"The language and voice of the teacher was frequently imitated. Occasionally there was imitation of the expression of the teacher's face."

"A certain child recited one day standing on one foot and it came to be a class habit to recite on one foot."

"A class was one day reading a very interesting story. Three of the boys immediately shook their fists as they read a boy did who was concerned in the story."

"When I am not reading I have a habit of holding my book in front of me in my left hand and letting my left hand rest in my right. It was but a few days till I saw some of the pupils doing the same thing."



HON. CHARLES R. SKINNER,
New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"The disposition of the class depends *very* much upon the disposition of the teacher. If she is cross the pupils are not likely to try to please her, but will plan to irritate her a little more. The opposite is the result when



PROF. M. V. O'SHEA,
Of the School of Pedagogy at Buffalo, N. Y.

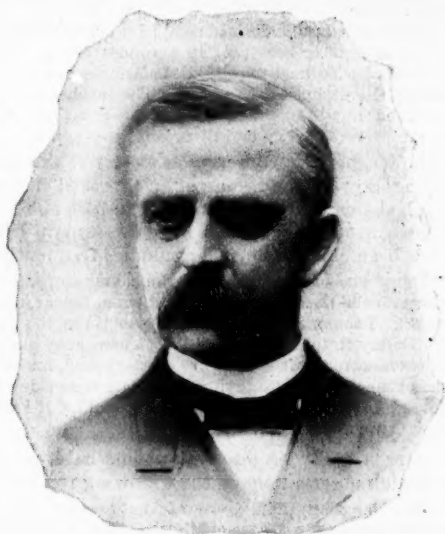
the manner of the teacher is pleasant. I presume the last three statements are characteristic of any class."

STUDYING CHILDREN BY MEANS OF EXPERIMENT AND INQUIRY.

All of the pupils in the model schools were tested by pupil teachers to determine the perfectness of their sight and hearing, and the pupil teachers thus learned how such tests should be made, and the importance of making them, for a number of cases of defects unknown to both parents and teachers were discovered and much light was frequently thrown upon pupil's mental condition and peculiarities of action. Experiments were also made by normal students, under direction of the teachers of psychology and methods in testing the pupil's powers of perception, observation and visual and auditory memory. Pupils were also studied by means of language lessons in which they wrote their autobiographies, described their early ambitions or told about their reading in a way similar to that called for in outlines sent out by Professor Thurber of Chicago University. In all these cases, normal students were given the benefit to be derived from tabulating results and making generalizations—a benefit of no slight value, since only those who have done so can truly appreciate generalization made by others.

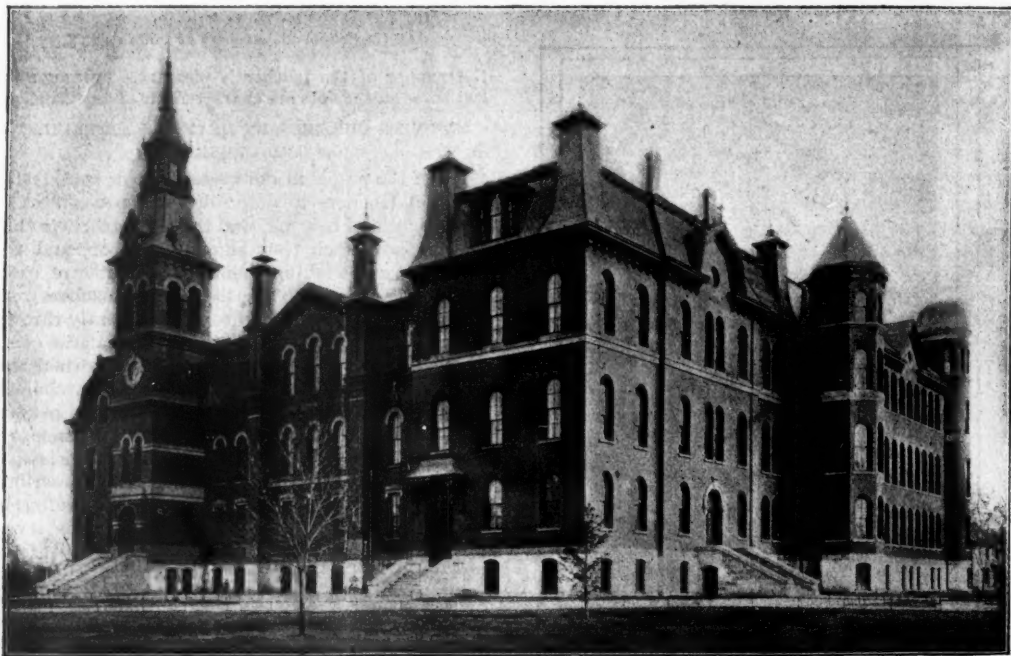
In these various ways many of the pupil teachers have been led to form habits of studying children and noting the effect of every method, device and rule upon the children concerned, until it is hoped that all will escape the greatest of all dangers to teachers, that of falling into mechanical and routine methods of teaching and governing. A request sent out to last year's graduates to report observations upon any pupils who had given them trouble, what they did and the results, brought evidence that this hope is being realized. One young lady, after describing her experience with several troublesome pupils, says: "I have proved the value of child-study as an aid in governing a school. What will help in one case will only hinder in another. I am most successful when I consider each child as a separate unit, and not as a part of the whole. Of course, there are certain rules and laws for all, but each child has a right to his own individuality."

It is probably true that good teachers have always studied their pupils, but it is only just now beginning to be recognized that the study of children is one of the best means of making good teachers. Study and practice of the best methods of studying children will soon be recognized as of even more importance than study and practice of methods of teaching, for without the power to discern the condition of a class or a pupil the best general methods may be productive of the worst results. Normal schools that realize the truth of this will no longer



PRESIDENT IRWIN SHEPARD,
Of the Normal School at Winona, Minn.

be subject to the criticism that they have formerly more or less justly received. It is hoped that this account of what is doing in one school will prove suggestive and stimulating to other schools engaged in the training of teachers



NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING AT WINONA, MINN.

This is the oldest normal school west of the Mississippi, and is a pioneer in the child-study movement.

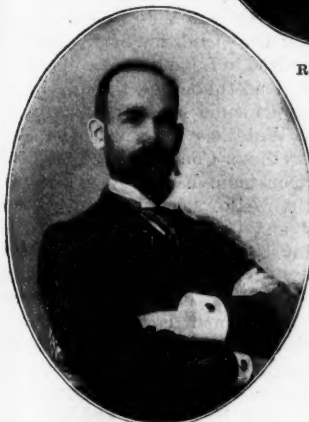
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NEW YORK'S GREAT MOVEMENT FOR HOUSING REFORM.

THE question of the homes and home life of the wage earning population in our great cities is one that is beginning to receive the attention that its importance demands. In England it has assumed its rank as one of the large questions of public policy. In France, Germany and other Continental countries, statesmen, sociologists and philanthropists are giving it their concurrent effort. In our own country we have been slow to recognize the facts concerning the overcrowding and inadequate housing of the families of workingmen, but it has at length dawned upon our intelligent public that we, too, have a serious problem on our hands in the reform of the habitations of the people. A great effort, of a thoroughly practical character, has this year been entered upon by an association of men and women in New York, who are bent upon bringing about a very significant change for the better in the house and home facilities of this most densely inhabited industrial hive of all the world. Because this movement seems to us to be destined to accomplish very great improvements in the Greater New York and its vicinity, and also to influence favorably the cause of hous-



R. FULTON CUTTING.

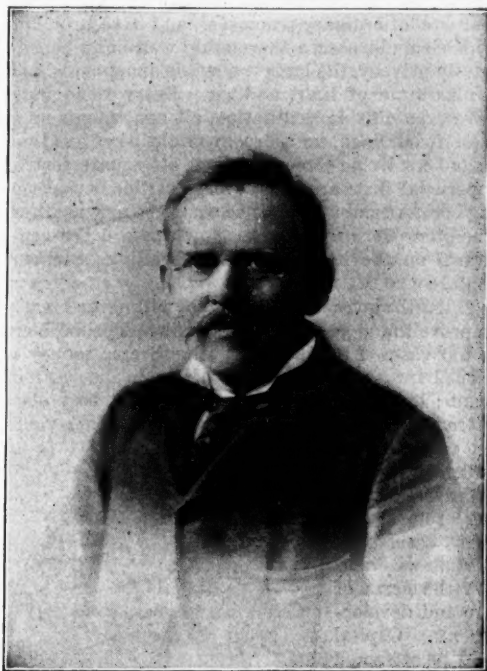


W. H. TOLMAN.

(Mr. Cutting and Mr. Tolman initiated present movement for housing reform.)

ing reform in other cities, it seems to us well worth while to give our readers a thoroughgoing account of its general point of view and its specific plans of work.

The City and Suburban Homes Company, having for its legend "Domestic life



JACOB A. RIIS,

(Foremost advocate of tenement house reform in New York).

creates a nation," is a business corporation, organized July 6, 1896, under the laws of the state of New York. Its objects are to offer to capital a safe and permanent 5 per cent. investment and at the same time supply to wage earners improved, wholesome homes at current rates. It will provide the very best accommodations from the standpoint of hygiene and comfort, attractive to occupants and encouraging a transformation in the existing domestic life of tenement dwellers. The intention is to largely increase comforts and sanitary appliances.

The organization of the City and Suburban Homes Company was promoted by the Improved Housing Council, the direct outcome of the Improved Housing Conference held in New York City last March under the auspices of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The Improved Housing Council, with Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of *The Century* magazine, chairman; Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, vice-chairman; Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, treasurer, and Dr. W. H. Tolman, secretary, appointed various sub-committees, and that on Model Apartment Houses, Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach, chairman, and Mr. Arthur W. Milbury,

secretary, immediately published an invitation to architects to submit plans for a city block of 200 by 400 feet of the best class of model tenements. The printed "Conditions of Competition" were rigorously drawn in order to eliminate the well known evil features of ordinary tenements, and to secure plans which should assure thoroughly well-built houses, family privacy, the largest possible apartments, and a maximum of light and air. Every room must have free outside ventilation, all apartments must be self-contained, no bedroom might be of less than 70 and no living-room less than 144 square feet of superficial floor area, and every possible housekeeping comfort and convenience was to be provided for. The plans were required to show a safe 5 per cent. return on the investment at prevailing tenement rentals.

Philanthropy, pure and simple, will never greatly improve the housing of the people. The problem is too vast. After all the philanthropic money is turned into homes it is only a drop in the ocean of want; but if it can be shown that the best class of model dwellings is a safe investment, yielding regularly the full ordinary rate of interest, housing reform on that basis will contain within itself the germ of life and development. Capital will be attracted to this field, and presently the rookeries and the slums, with their attendant immorality, drunkenness, sickness, epidemics, and frightful death rates, will have disappeared, and "Home, sweet home!" will cease to be a bitter irony.

Twenty-nine architects offered plans, among them being Mr. Isaac Newton Phelps and Mr. Henry B. Herts, two young New Yorkers who are studying at the Paris École des Beaux-Arts with the intention of making tenement architecture their specialty. Many of the plans submitted show great ingenuity and a large comprehension of the problem, but not all were adapted to make a financial success of tenements built on high-priced New York land. Exorbitantly expensive land, the extreme inconvenience of the 25-by-100-foot lots, the utterly inadequate rapid-transit and Hudson and East River bridge facilities, are New York's chief obstacles to a splendid housing system for her wage-earning population.

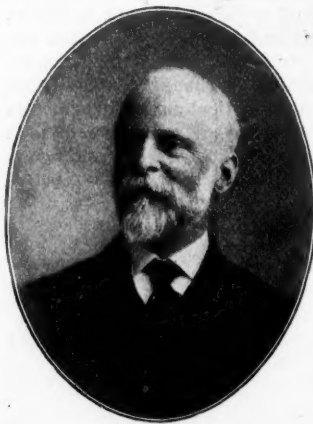
The plans were judged by a committee consisting

of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, W. H. Folsom, agent for the Improved Dwellings Association, and A. W. Longfellow, Jr., a distinguished Boston architect actively interested in the housing question, and himself the designer of the Harrison avenue model tenements belonging to the Boston Co-operative Building Company, which, by the way, has just now celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of a most useful and successful life.

STATUS AND RESULTS OF IMPROVED HOUSING IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

As long ago as 1835 M. André Koechlin, an enlightened manufacturer of Mulhouse, began the

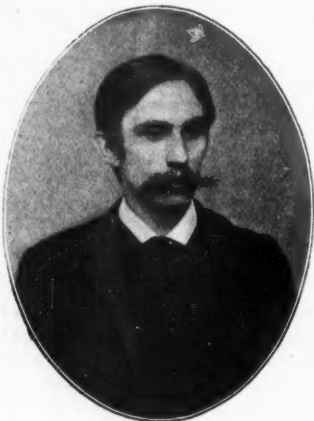
construction of dwellings for his factory help, which he erected at a moderate price, making only the condition that the tenant should cultivate his garden himself, send his children to school, make each week a little deposit in the savings bank and pay three cents to a mutual relief fund. Later there was organized in this



ALFRED T. WHITE.

same industrial centre an association of capitalists, which built model small houses for working people and sold them at reasonable prices.

In England housing reform is associated with the names of Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Edwin Chadwick. Fifty-two years ago the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Condition of the Industrial Classes was organized in London. It still maintains an honorable and useful career, though it has not grown as rapidly as some later organizations. In 1863 Sir Sydney Waterlow organized the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, and in 1867 a body of London workmen, banding together to build dwellings for their fellows, laid the basis of the Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company, which is to-day the largest institution of its kind in the world, with property valued at fully thirteen millions of dollars. There are thirteen other important model tenement companies in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glasgow and Edinburgh, including the two important philanthropic trusts founded by George Peabody and Sir Eduard Cecil Guinness (Lord Iveagh). Americans may properly be proud of the fact that their countryman, the noble George Peabody, was one of the first in the field, and, due to his munificence



R. W. GILDER.

alone, more than 20,000 of London's working people are comfortably and healthfully housed at rentals commensurate with their incomes; and yet, so profitable has been the undertaking that the capital has more than doubled from its own increment—all the increase being devoted to the extension of the enterprise.

In Great Britain the housing question has been treated chiefly as a problem in municipal sociology.

The leading enterprises are confined to large cities. On the Continent the problem has presented itself chiefly as a phase of industrial life, and much more energy has consequently been directed toward providing small homes for factory operatives. Improved housing on the Continent flourishes best in connection with large industrial establishments. Some of the larger English companies extend their sphere of activities so as to include suburban homes. The Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company stands first in this respect.

Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, as well as Great Britain and France, have given considerable attention to improved housing. In all the European countries above named about ninety important enterprises are now in existence. In London alone 160,000 people are housed in genuine model tenements, while a far larger number have been transferred to cottages and cottage tenements in suburbs. Fully sixty millions of dollars are to-day remuneratively invested in the larger cities of Great Britain in improved housing enterprises.

Americans, however, had long lived in the belief that there could be nothing wrong with workingmen's conditions in the Great Republic. There were a few, it is true, who had some comprehension of the facts, and who had long labored manfully to cure the evil. To these few is due the credit of various legislative inquiries, culminating for the state of New York with the investigation and report made by the Tenement House Committee of 1894, Richard Watson Gilder, chairman, and, for the federal government with the world wide study made by Dr. E. R. L. Gould of the Johns Hopkins University, which has been published as the "Eighth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, The Housing of the Working People," doubt-

less the most important contribution yet made to the literature of this subject.

Within two or three years, too, a large number of individuals from various parts of the country have made extensive independent studies in Europe. Among others who made pilgrimages abroad to look into this subject are Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln and Robert Treat Paine of Boston; Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Edith Kendall, Rev. John B. Devins, Edward Marshall and John Lloyd Thomas of New York; Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, and Miss Hannah Fox and Miss Helen Parrish of Philadelphia. Mr. D. O. Mills of New York has made an exhaustive study of British lodging houses for men.

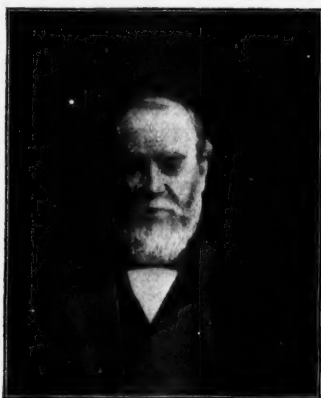
To the vast majority of our people came with startling force the declaration of the "Gilder" Committee, established by irrefutable evidence, that the New York tenement system was the worst in the world, unless, indeed, some other American city might be able to contest this unhappy pre-eminence.

This committee's report showed New York to be the most densely populated city on earth, with 143.2 persons to the acre in the territory south of the Harlem River, which includes all but a very small fraction of the total city population. Paris comes next with a density of 125.2 per acre, and Berlin follows

with 113.6. Sixty-six acres on the East Side in 1894 had 986.4 to the acre, now doubtless increased to well over 1,000. So far as is known, Bombay comes next, with 46.06 acres having 759.66 persons to the acre, while the densest small section of Europe is the "Josefstadt" of Prague, with but 485.4 to the acre, and the most congested district of London

is less than half as thickly populated as is New York.

In one wing of its investigation the committee found a population of 255,033 persons out of which only 306 had access to bathrooms in the houses in which they lived. Here is a population larger than that of Providence, R. I.; Newark, N. J.; Minneapolis or St. Paul; Omaha, Indianapolis or Kansas City, and only a shade smaller than Washington, D. C., or New Orleans, with only 306 persons able to take a bath in the houses in which they lived; and there is no such thing as a public bath in New York City. The only bathing facilities thus far



SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.



CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

provided are some feeble beginnings by charitable societies.

In the same department of investigation 15,726 families, numbering 67,897 persons, an average of 4 1-3 persons to the family, were found living in tenements of an average size of 284.4 square feet of floor area. A fair idea of the awful contraction of these quarters can be obtained only by measuring an ordinary sized room. A room 12 by 24 feet contains 288 square feet in floor area. In addition to the dreadfully inadequate size of the apartments it must be remembered that these are in old, dilapidated, filth-soaked, dark, unventilated buildings. It is no wonder that with such conditions the death rate among children under five years of age runs up to 254.4 per thousand, while under the most favorable conditions it is only 30 per thousand. This is a "slaughter of the innocents" compared with which the butchery of Herod, over which centuries of Christendom have shuddered, sinks into insignificance. Under the same conditions, too, the general death rate rises from an average of 21.03 for the entire city to 61.97 per thousand. The horror of this is intensified by the fact that adequate experiments in many of the largest cities of the world have proved that this murder may be prevented by properly built houses, with plenty of light and air and generous bathing facilities—in all of which New York is criminally behind the age so far as concerns her city wage-earning population.

Still, improved housing enterprises of considerable importance exist, notably the Improved Dwellings Company of Brooklyn, originated by Mr. Alfred T. White; the Improved Dwellings Association and the Tenement House Building Company of New York, the Boston Co-operative Building Company, the Improved Dwellings Association, and the private enterprise of Mr. James W. Tufts of Boston.

One of the most interesting things about improved housing on both of the continents is that its promotion has been attended with rare financial success. We learn from Dr. Gould's investigations that taking the forty-nine enterprises, avowedly commercial or semi-philanthropic in character, in American and European cities having 100,000 inhabitants or upward, forty-three of them are now earning dividends equaling or exceeding normal commercial rates, three are earning a savings bank rate of interest, while the remaining three have failed to come up to this standard. Expressing the relations in percentages we get a better idea of the significance of this statement. Eighty-eight per cent. of these enterprises were fully successful, six per cent fairly successful and but six per cent. failures. Can

any other business present an equally creditable record?

Due to all these varied studies and practical experiments the agitation for better living conditions for working people has become acute, not only in New York, but throughout the United States. The Improved Housing Council of New York, therefore, met with a sympathetic and encouraging response when it undertook the practical work of forming the City and Suburban Homes Company.

There is great danger that movements in which philanthropy forms a part may become sporadic. Time and again we have seen interesting movements restricted to a very limited sphere, and realizing

but half their promise. The reason for this state of things is that organization is effected simply with present considerations in mind, and without a comprehensive programme or outlook. The gentlemen interested in the work of the Improved Housing Council determined that, whatever practical agency should be organized, they would guard against such dangers. With this end in view they determined to select as president and leader of their enterprise one who, from his previous studies and practical knowledge of the various phases of the problem, could fairly be esteemed to possess an outlook. Improved housing, even though it may have a commercial basis, is nevertheless a sociological problem;



E. R. L. GOULD.

and success in dealing with it must depend to a considerable extent upon a right understanding of sociological conditions. It was, therefore, probably a wise thing to select for the president of the new organization one thoroughly trained on the academic side, but whose sympathy has always been chiefly enlisted toward the practical rather than the theoretical side of social problems.

Accordingly a company was conceived which would deal at present with two important and distinct phases of the housing problem, and, when successful therein, extend its sphere of work so as to include whatever had been left out of the initial programme. Improved housing having survived the experimental phase, both economically and sociologically, the promoters felt safe in organizing an investment company largely on the model of some of the London housing corporations, but with a somewhat wider aim.

The proper way to begin a reform in the living conditions of the wage earners is to commence with the upper strata. Providing for the best and most prosperous leaves just so much more room for those underneath. Beginning at the top relieves the pressure and prompts an upward movement all along the line. Accordingly, the mechanics and

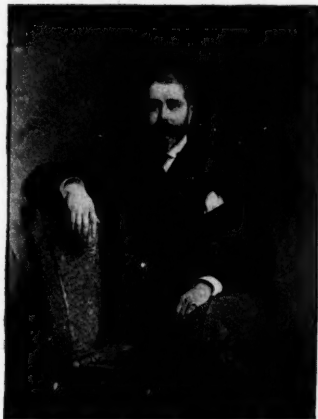
better paid wage earners will be encouraged by this company to undertake the purchase of small homes built for them on suburban sites and sold on the installment plan with life insurance attached, while the future tenants of its city homes will be in the main taken from the classes below. The city homes of this company will cater to that class of people who desire two, three or four room apartments. The four-room apartments of these build-

ings, as regards rentable space and conveniences, will be equal in all salient respects to the ordinary five-room apartments in the more mod-

chase several areas conveniently situated, if possible, within the limits of the "Greater New York," at points where good transit facilities are afforded. The company will operate conservatively, purchasing only enough land at one place to develop a colony. The land will be laid out as attractively as possible, and the estates carefully protected against anything which might injure the value of the property. This is very important to wage earners, because it will assure them of a permanent value for their homes when they become the full owners. By controlling a suburb, protection is afforded to future values in a way not possible where an individual lot is purchased and a house built by the owner, no matter on what scheme.

Having selected and laid out the site, plans for small homes, costing probably from \$1,000 to \$2,000, will be offered to prospective purchasers, so that each one may select the particular type of house

which he thinks he wants. Whenever a sufficient number have chosen plans, let us say twenty-five at a time, the houses will be built for them. Building in this way reduces the cost considerably, and the purchaser reaps the advantage. A free choice as regards plans will naturally result



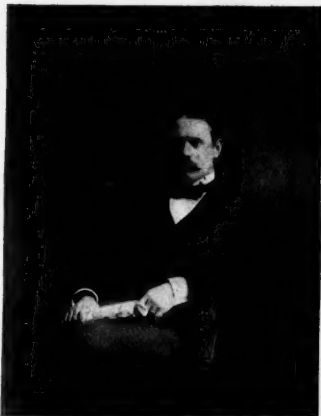
W. BAYARD CUTTING.

ern tenement houses. It is safe to say that the locations selected will be in neighborhoods where there is a demand for these apartments; —neighborhoods perhaps not the most densely populated, but at all events where a positive need exists. The first building erected will cover a space 200 by 400 feet. Very probably, in the fu-

ture, smaller sites will be selected in different parts of the city, so that the standard of housing in the neighborhoods will be raised by force of competition and example. While more than the resources of the largest conceivable corporation would be needed to provide model city homes for New York's wage earning population, indirectly a great deal may be done by planting improved tenements in different neighborhoods. They exercise a powerful influence in raising the standard of accommodations furnished by owners of other tenement property.

An important part of the work of the City and Suburban Homes Company will be to facilitate means of proprietorship among the better paid element of New York's wage earning population. This step is along the line of true social progress, for popular proprietorship is probably the most powerful contributory element in social stability. The method by which these homes may be attained is somewhat as follows:

In the first place, the company expects to pur-

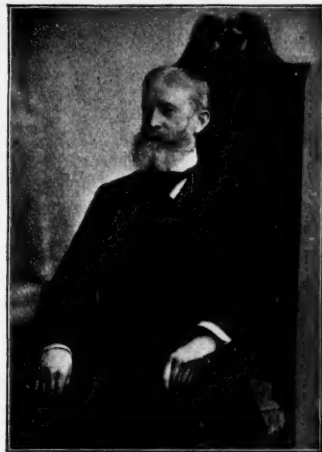


GEORGE W. YOUNG.

in sufficient variety of architecture so that a suburb will not present the appearance of dull uniformity. The buyer will not be limited to the ordinary city lot,

25 by 100 feet, but he may purchase more land so as to make a little garden for himself if he so desires. The land, however, must be for his own use and not for speculation.

Each client, upon making his contract, will be called upon to pay down 10 per cent. of the purchase price of the house and lot, with the option of either a ten, fifteen or twenty years' period in which to repay the remainder in monthly installments. These monthly payments will cover also



JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

the cost of a life insurance policy. By this means a necessary protection is afforded to the family, which is often in a sad plight where the head has died during the period of acquiring a home. The risks will be assumed by a thoroughly responsible life insurance company, so that there can be no question of adequate protection. This life insurance feature is meant to constitute an essential part in the operation. The City and Suburban Homes Company will insist that all of its clients for suburban homes, if insurable subjects, shall become insured; and where the head of the family is not an insurable subject his wife or some other member of the family may be taken.

The company keeps the policy in force, pays the premiums, etc., so that all the client has to do is to submit himself to a physical examination in the first instance. The plan of the City and Suburban Homes Company, as regards this phase of its work, offers probably more advantages both

as regards cheapness, convenience and excellence of accommodations provided, than existing agencies. This fact is unquestionably being appreciated, for at the present time the company has more than 360 *bona fide* candidates for the purchase of suburban homes on its books. For pleasing architecture and durability of construction the company expects to go beyond anything yet accomplished within the limits of Greater New York.

The City and Suburban Homes Company begins with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. While certain well known gentlemen of means and public spirit are large subscribers, it is hoped that the public will largely interest itself in the enterprise. Indeed, the officers and directors of the company hope to have a large number of stockholders with moderate and small sized holdings. With this end in view, the shares have been made \$10 each, entitled to a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. The security of the investment is unquestionable, and it is hoped that the 5 per cent. cumulative dividend which is anticipated will attract a large number of persons of small means who cannot at present secure an equally safe investment at these rates. There is no reason why wage earners themselves should not thus invest their savings. The company would like to number among its future stockholders many of its own tenants. In that way they would become part owners of the enterprise which is rendering them

social service. If the company should succeed in making a solid financial record, as there is every assurance that it will, there ought to be no reason why the public should not evince that deep, practical interest which will enable the corporation to grow to twenty times its existing capitalization and thus extend twenty fold its humanitarian service.

The stock will be offered to the public through the well known banking houses of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the United States Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Bank and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company about December 1, these important financial institutions gratuitously placing their services at the disposition of the company to receive subscriptions. It is, perhaps, interesting to know that this enterprise is being organized and put into active existence without any compensation to promoters, underwriters, bankers and counsel. Due public announcement will be given of the date for subscriptions.

Under the by-laws of the City and Suburban Homes Company dividends are restricted to a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. There is but one class of stock. All profits in excess will be carried to the account of surplus, to be used in the

discretion of the directors in extending the operations of the company.

The *personnel* of the City and Suburban Homes Company is a sufficient guarantee of its soundness, both as a business and a philanthropic enterprise. Its president, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, has made himself a widely recognized authority on the housing

question. He is the author of the special report of the Commissioner of Labor, on "The Housing of the Working People," recently issued by Col. Wright's department at Washington. This report is the result of three years' study of the housing question in Europe and America, and is considered the most complete storehouse of information on this subject. The vice-president, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock; the chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. R. Fulton Cutting; Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. W. Bayard Cutting and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the Board of Directors, have long been active in the cause of tenement reform and are large shareholders in the Improved Dwellings Association of New York City, whose model tenements at Seventy-first street and



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.



ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.

First avenue, built in 1881, have never failed to pay their annual dividend of 5 per cent. and have accumulated a handsome surplus besides. Mr. Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of City Works for Brooklyn, began building model tenements in that city more than twenty years ago, and Mr. White is now the largest single owner of model tenements in America. Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, of the well known banking house of that name, is a shareholder in the Tenement Dwellings Company, and Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., of Messrs. Adrian Iselin & Co., has built at New Rochelle, N. Y., a number of small cottages for clerks and other small salaried men. All these enterprises have not only proved sound investments, but their social results have been a source of great satisfaction to their promoters. Naturally, these gentlemen are confident that a profitable and useful future awaits the City and Suburban Homes Company. Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, who are the counsel to the company, has long been a close student of the housing question, and is chairman of the Committee on City Homes. Mr. George W. Young, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, is chairman of the Committee on Suburban Homes. The other directors are Mr. John D. Crimmins, already largely interested financially in city tenements, and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, ex-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Arthur W. Milbury is the secretary of the company.

Among others who have taken an interest in the enterprise

are Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. George J. Gould, Mr. W. C. Schermerhorn, Hon. Seth Low, Mr. Percy R. Pine, Jr., Mr. Morris K. Jessup, Mr. W. D. Sloane, Miss Hannah N. Lawrence, Mr. David G. Leggett, Miss E. Aymar, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Miss

Olivia Phelps Stokes, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, Mr. M. Bayard Brown, Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord and Miss A. G. Johnson.

The first of the city homes to be constructed by the City and Suburban Homes Company will be built on a plot of ground between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, partly fronting on West Sixty-eighth street and partly on West Sixty-ninth. The

space to be occupied consists of nineteen city lots. The location is happily chosen. It lies on the outskirts of the tenement region on the west side. The tenants of the new homes will not merely be surrounded by better hygienic conditions, but will be in a neighborhood where there are elevating instead of degenerating influences at work. The buildings to be constructed are after the design of Mr. Ernest Flagg. Mr. Flagg's plan was one of the two chosen by the company at the competition held last May. Mr. Flagg has previously been the architect for the present owner of the land in various other buildings. This first operation by the City and Suburban Homes Company is made possible through the public-spirited action of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark. She has turned over her land to the company on an appraised valuation in return for shares of its capital stock at par. She also makes a cash subscription to the capital stock of the company, which, together with the price of the land, will amount to half of the value of the land and buildings when completed. The remaining half, in accordance with the policy of the company, will be borrowed on mortgage.

Mrs. Clark's action shows a keen appreciation of the value of such efforts as the City and Suburban Homes Company is putting forth. She has been the first to appreciate the great utility of investing money through such an agency, at a fair return with humanitarian ends in view. She sees that wealthy people utilizing money in this fashion may prove to the less fortunate classes of society that sympathy for their situation and interest in their welfare are more broadly current than recent political agitators would have us believe.

It is not too much to say that Mrs. Clark hopes her example will find many imitators among persons of wealth in New York. Whether her hope is realized or not, the force of her example and the value of her contribution are in no wise diminished. But why should her hope not be realized? The City and Suburban Homes Company is an enterprise engaged in the most beneficent form of social work. Its officers and directors are men of the highest standing, character and experience. They offer to the public what they believe to be a safe and sound investment of 5 per cent. with improved New York real estate as a security. The social results from money so invested are of the highest value to the community. Why then should not men of wealth who feel moderate solicitude for the welfare of their less fortunate fellow kind utilize such an opportunity as is offered by the City and Suburban Homes Company either by becoming its shareholders or, still better, specifically following the example of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, in providing the means for specific operations of the company?

The company also expects soon to build a block of six-story tenements 200 by 400 feet, and accommodating about 650 families. The site has not yet been definitely located, although the com-



ISAAC M. SELIGMAN.

pany is negotiating for several plots; but this block will probably be built in one of the densely populated tenement districts. The company hopes to buy its land and make its building contracts within a month. The architects for these buildings will be Mr. James E. Ware, winner of the Prize Tenement Competition of 1879, and Mr. Ernest Flagg, each of whom will build half of the proposed block.

The chief objections to the old style tenements are contracted quarters, lack of light and air and of sanitary accommodations, ensuring a large death rate, lack of family privacy, and promiscuous toilet arrangements, inviting moral deterioration, and danger from fire—that ever present tenement horror. All of these are cruelly wicked in such houses when new; when they become old, dilapidated, infested with vermin and infected with disease germs, they are a disgrace to humanity and a menace not only to the health of the unfortunates resident in them, but to that of the whole community.

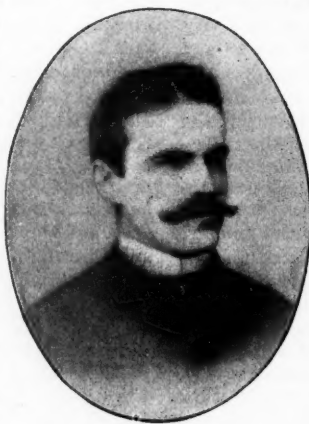
The unit of the plans of both Mr. Ware and Mr. Flagg is a building 100 feet square, with an interior court 30 feet square ventilated to the street either by narrow passageways, or from the street through the basements; additional light, air and ventilation being provided by recessed courts 18 feet wide by about 60 feet deep opening from the streets. In Mr. Flagg's plan a street 20 feet wide runs from avenue to avenue through the center of the block

at the rear of the buildings facing on either street. In Mr. Ware's plan this rear street extends but half way through the block, but is connected by two courtways running from street to street at the rear of the buildings facing the avenues.

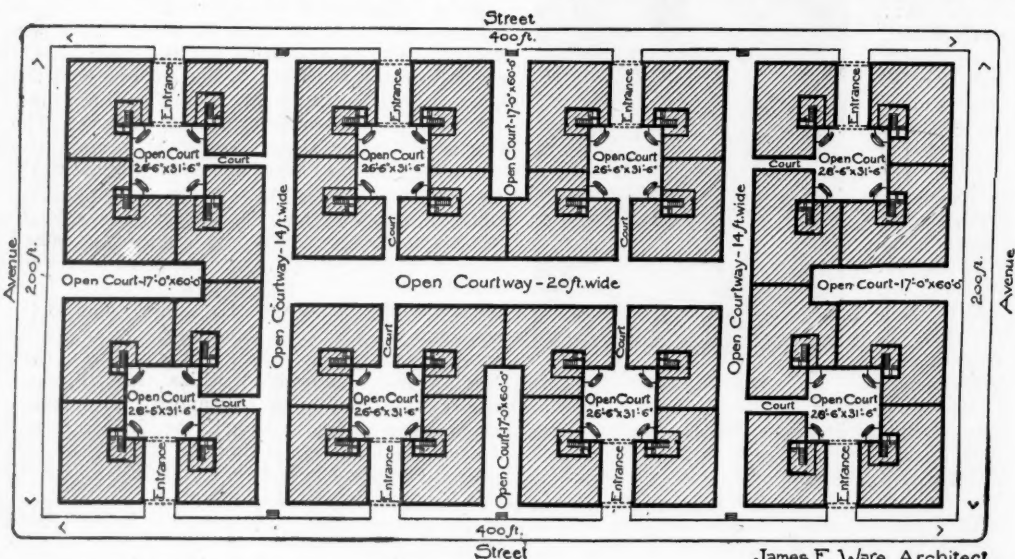
In all these buildings every room opens on an abundance of light and air. Everywhere there is cross ventilation and plenty of light; every apartment, whether it have two, three or four rooms, has its private water closet, laundry tubs, etc. In hundreds, perhaps in thousands, of the best tenements now existing, there are many bedrooms containing only 40 to 50 square feet of floor area, and lighted and ventilated only from a narrow enclosed slit five or six stories high. In the buildings of this company the smallest bedrooms will contain 70 square feet of floor area, and the smallest living room 144 square feet. In addition to the laundry tubs in each apartment, commodious laundries

will be furnished, equipped with all the modern appliances, and steam drying rooms where a washing may be dried in fifteen or twenty minutes; also, splendid systems of baths. In every way the buildings will have those conveniences which are so dear to the heart of every housekeeper, and which add so greatly to the ease of making a home orderly, attractive and comfortable.

Mr. Ware has adopted the French plan of a main entrance into the thirty feet square central court, from the corners of which start the stairways, four



JOSEPH S. AUERBACH.



MR. JAMES E. WARE'S MODEL TENEMENT PLAN. (GROUND FLOOR.)

James E. Ware, Architect.
489 Fifth Ave., N.Y. City.

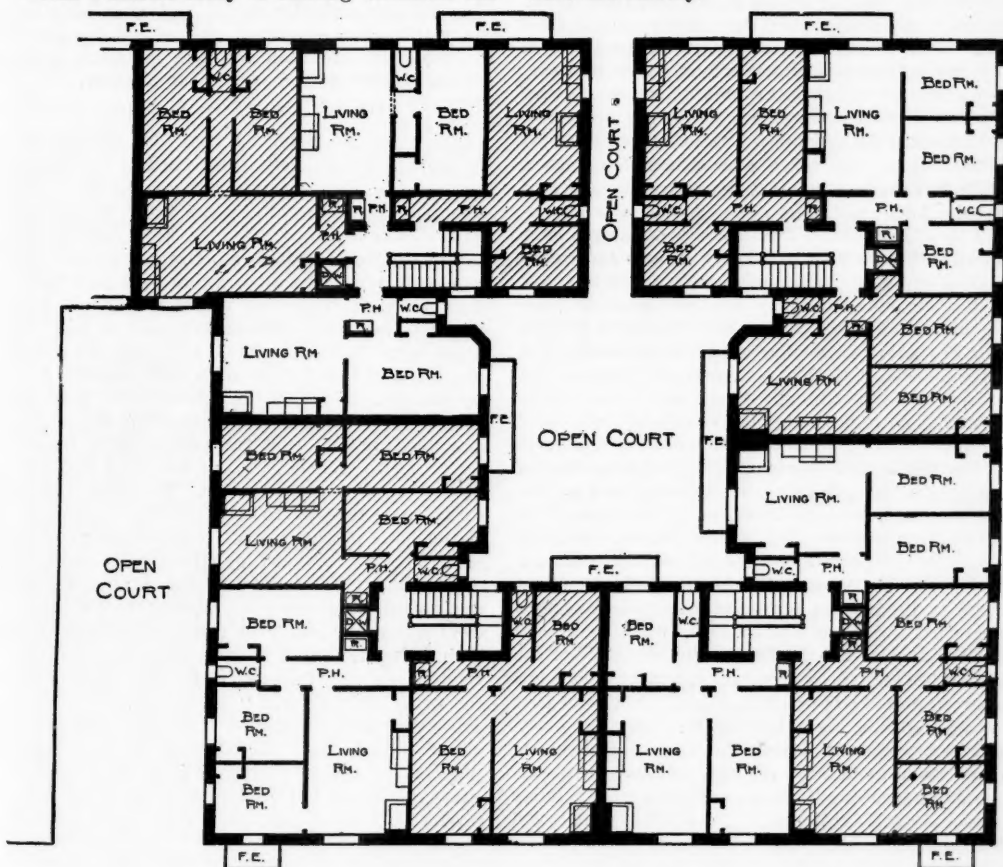
to each 100 feet square building. Mr. Flagg's entrances are from the courts opening from the street. Each 100-foot building in both plans is divided into four compartments by unpierced fire walls running from cellar to roof. The structures will be either fire proof or of slow burning construction. The stairways will be fire proof and inclosed in fire proof compartments of brick.

Gas will be introduced throughout the buildings. There is under consideration a system of gas ranges whereby housekeepers may have fire only when and in what quantity needed. This would certainly result in much cooler dwellings during the summer, and would save a vast amount of trouble and work with coal and ashes. It is probable that the company will furnish hot water throughout the buildings without extra charge. This will be supplied by the central boiler system, which will furnish the hot water and steam for the baths, laundries, drying rooms, and for the heating of halls and stairways. The exterior architecture of the buildings will be made as attractive as possible. A roof garden is among the possibilities.

From a minute study of existing tenement con-

ditions the company finds that for the same rentals now paid in slum dwellings it can give from 25 to 30 per cent. more room than is now given, and hygienic, housekeeping and moral comforts so vastly improved that it is impossible to make a comparison. Likewise its suburban homes will be available to purchasers at a price not greatly if at all in excess of ordinary rates of rental for city apartments of even smaller dimensions, the monthly rent payment including an installment on the purchase of a house and a portion of the life insurance premium.

The movement thus outlined seems destined to assume in the early future very large dimensions. The great and constantly increasing population of New York must be housed; and there seems to be no reason why this carefully devised scheme upon the lines of what someone has called "philanthropy and five per cent." should not make successful use of many millions of capital. It will give New York the benefit of the best experience of other cities and countries, and will play a leading part, doubtless, in that complete abolition of slum districts that the progress of civilization must accomplish within the next half century.



MR. JAMES E. WARE'S PLAN FOR MODEL TENEMENT. (UPPER FLOORS.)

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS: THEIR SHORTCOMINGS AND THEIR GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

BY WALTER L. HERVEY, PRESIDENT OF THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

IN any community it is a matter of vital interest to all to know how the children come by their religious nurture and training and how effective and adequate this nurture and training is. Especially important is this inquiry in our country, where things of this kind are apt to go by default or, at least, to go on without guidance or supervision. And if, as Mr. Benjamin Kidd maintains, a preponderating element in the type of character which the civilization of the future demands is the sense of reverence, it is of increasing importance to know how this sense is being developed.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL FORCE.

Of the three institutions which have charge of this matter—namely, the school, the family and the church—only one seems to be in shape for effective action. The secular school is, for the time being, seriously handicapped in the matter of religious instruction, though there appears no good reason why the secular school might not, and should not, give a certain religious grounding irrespective of sect, and why an atmosphere, at least, of reverence far exceeding anything now attained should not be insisted upon. As for the American home as a factor in religious training, it is a melancholy fact that the American home seems just now too occupied in adjusting itself to a complex environment to be as effective as it should be as an educational force of any kind. We need not dwell on this, nor need we do more than mention the rapidly increasing number of conscientious and intelligent parents who are going to change all this some day. For the time being it is a fact, and all teachers and society in general must reckon with it as such. Upon the church, then, society must lay the chief burden of the religious education of children. But as the theological seminary offering a course in pedagogics has yet to be heard from, and as the ministers are, as a rule, not yet able to preach to the children to edification, and as some of the good people in the pews are "scary" when a minister who knows the way to the hearts of children does speak to them from the pulpit in simple language and with objective illustrations, we are obliged finally to place the burden on the shoulders of the institution known as the Sunday school. This is a clear case of "*parturiunt montes*." For who that knows anything about the matter, either from personal experience or observation, does not feel that to place such mountains of responsibility upon the shoulders of such a "mouse" as the modern Sunday school is simply ridiculous? Venerable as it is and big as it is (in our country alone it now numbers

not less than ten millions of pupils), in comparison with its responsibilities, and especially in view of its limitations, is it not pitifully ineffective and inadequate? And more than this, in view of a suspicion which is more honest and widespread than is commonly supposed, that, speaking by and large, the more effective the Sunday school becomes on its present lines the less adequate it is likely to prove, may we not agree that the sooner we get at the facts and discuss remedies the better it will be for the children and for society, of which they are soon to be active members? This, at least, is the viewpoint of the present article, and from this viewpoint there seems to be warranted a frank facing of the present situation and a fair-spirited inquiry into the merits of the case at large. In this inquiry we shall consider first the rise of the Sunday school idea and in particular try to find what have been the virtues and besetting sins of Sunday schools in time past, and then we shall be better able to discuss present ends, means and appliances.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIONEERING.

Just when the Sunday school idea originated is not known, but we have the record of an interesting school of Bible study which was held at Jerusalem not far from 2,342 years ago. The superintendent was a minister named Ezra and he had a staff of thirteen assistant superintendents and thirteen trained teachers, all of whom were paid, besides other teachers regarding whom we do not know whether they were trained and paid or not. The pupils were "all the people," both men and women, and all that could hear with understanding. On the occasion described the school lasted from daylight to mid-day, and notwithstanding the long session and the fact that the people stood from the beginning to the end, we are told that the ears of all the people were attentive. The reason of this attention is not far to seek: "The teachers read in the book of the law of God distinctly and they gave the sense so that they (the pupils) understood the reading." The effect of this kind of teaching was pathetic, for we are told that "all the people wept when they heard the words of the law;" and then, being told that it wasn't the correct thing to weep when they understood the law, they went to the other extreme and "did make great mirth because they had understood the words that were declared unto them." In our time Sunday school pupils may weep and they have been known to make great mirth, but not particularly, so far as I have observed, because they have understood the words declared unto them.

HINTS FROM OLD TIME SUNDAY SCHOOL PRACTICE.

Thus was the "Sunday school idea" set going more than two thousand years ago. From that day to this the course of religious instruction impresses one chiefly by the fact of its irregularity. It has been rather a series of waves than a steady current. The impulse given by Jesus, for example, had its effect upon the apostles, for it is recorded of them that everywhere they went they *taught* as well as preached, and this was true of their immediate successors. But for a thousand years after the early Christian schools, with their vigorous prosecution of the work of teaching both children and adults, there rested a blight upon religious teaching as upon everything else. Then came Luther, who laid down the dictum that nobody should be chosen as a minister if he were not before this a school master, and from whom the Romanists learned a lesson about the relation of the church to the children which they have not forgotten to this day. And then, as the wave of the Reformation subsided, religious teaching again falls into neglect and disrepute, and not until the great revival under Wesley, Whitefield and Edwards does there come a fresh appreciation of the need of taking care of the rising generation.

Some other lessons of this early period are so applicable to our present needs that it may be worth our while to pause and see what they are. In the first place, we read that in the olden days large portions of the Bible were committed to memory, that attendance was compulsory, that much stress was laid upon home teaching, and that among the Jews in particular the profession of teaching was regarded as the very highest of all; as one, in fact, in which God himself was engaged. "He teaches little children," says the Talmud in answer to the question "What does God do in the fourth hour," and "the city's keepers" are said to be "the teachers." In the Jewish schools and in the early Christian schools there was the closest touch between teachers and taught. The lessons were never lectures, but always consisted of "free questions and frank answers" and discussions in which all took part, and attention was paid to individualism in instruction. On the other hand, it is equally apparent that whenever the wave of interest and of pure and undefiled religion subsided there was not only a marked falling off in the founding and caring for schools, but also a degeneration in the methods employed in the schools that survived. Orthodoxy rather than pure and undefiled religion becomes the end of instruction and the memorizing of dogmas and the catechism the chief means of instruction. The minister loses touch with the children of the church, and finds it easier to preach a long sermon to adults than continue the familiar conversational style. AM of which we may take home to ourselves as an illustration of two familiar truths: First, that it is easier for those who have no life in themselves to do a formal thing at arm's length than to come into living and personal touch with

individuals; and secondly, that the same thing done in the same way during a considerable time always tends to become mechanical, uninteresting and dead.

BIRTH OF THE MODERN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The modern Sunday school was born a little more than a century ago. Familiar to most of us is the story of Robert Raikes of Gloucester; how, moved by the wretched ignorance of the poor children of his own city, he organized a mission Sunday school for them, having a staff of paid teachers and a curriculum which included reading (not a bad idea for many Sunday schools to-day) as well as the elementary truths of religion; how, as Mr. A. Caswell Ellis points out (*Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1896), within four years there were a quarter of a million of pupils in the Sunday schools of the United Kingdom alone, and how, within twenty years after the announcement of Raikes' school, Bible and tract societies had been organized and a powerful impulse given even to the work in foreign fields. So much vitality is there in the spirit of social service applied in the work of religious instruction!

In due process of time, however, there came about the old transition from interest to habit. The question book laid its dead hand on teachers and pupils, and the rivalries of denominations and of publishers produced so intense a system of local option as to destroy the little warmth that might have come from co-operation. The books of this period either indicate what violence was done to child nature or reveal the existence in those days of a marvelous type of childhood. Whether the things in those books indicate what the children liked to have said to them on the subject of religion, or what kind of things grown people thought the children liked to have said to them on the subject of religion, is perhaps immaterial. It was a sad state of affairs in either case. The legitimate fruit of this era may be not too unfairly indicated by this confession of one who is now a brilliant and devout woman, but who as a child was too brilliant to be devout, though she was regular in attendance on Sunday school; namely, that she reached the ripe age of thirteen years before it was revealed to her that the scene of the Bible narrative was not laid in heaven. That the Sunday school survived the abuses to which it was subject at this period is strong proof of the vitality of the Sunday school idea, or of the religious instinct, or both.

THE REFORM OF THIRTY YEARS AGO.

One of the first, if not the very foremost, to plan and work for better things for the Sunday school was the Rev. John H. Vincent. And it was an immeasurable advance over all that had preceded, when he and those whom he inspired devised, elaborated, fought for, and finally carried triumphantly into the schools the uniform lessons of the International system. This was a gigantic achieve-

ment. To overcome the prejudices of the people and meet the attacks of publishers who had money invested in the old question books, and then enlist the co-operation of the entire world, and keep them all together for twenty years, was a noble work. The advantages of this system over all that preceded it were indeed great. It brought order out of chaos, helped people to work together and made possible the development of such an undenominational periodical as the *Sunday School Times*, which under the old system could not have attained circulation enough to warrant the maintenance of creditable standards.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN THE SECULAR SCHOOL.

This system has now been in use for a generation. It has not been entirely satisfactory. It has its faults. And these faults are now made especially prominent by certain advances in secular education which have been made during the past fifteen years. By way of giving a background for what follows, the points in this advance may be briefly summarized: The first thing that strikes us in comparing the new and the old is not only the fact that the curriculum seems much richer, but that the entire conception of the curriculum has been changed. The old dogma of formal discipline—whereby the child's mind was conceived of as composed of distinct powers each one of which must be whetted, and the curriculum was conceived of as composed of studies, each one of which would serve as a whetstone for a special power, has been discredited. In its place we have the notion of the mind as a thing of life, of growth and of unity. The function of the curriculum is therefore primarily to provide nutrition, and secondarily, to provide formal discipline, and this in connection with, and not apart from, the process of nutrition. Thus, by killing two birds with one stone, we justify by making possible the enrichment of the curriculum. The old dry drill in the three R's gives place to the fresh, interesting, human study of literature (taking literature as the type of all the new studies), which, of course, involves the three R's, but relegates them to a subordinate place and gives much besides that the three R's could never give. Again, from the idea of development it follows that a child has stages of growth that succeed one another in a definite order and are essentially different from one another in their method of treatment. And, finally, as the child is a whole and not a congeries of faculties, even so that which he studies must be a whole and not a series of more or less disjointed lessons. The child is interested in masses, not in scraps, and just as it is far easier to pronounce a sentence of twelve words than a series of twelve words not making a sentence, so, for example, it is easier to commit to memory connected portions of the Bible than a string of Golden Texts; more interesting to get *much* out of a lesson than *many things*; and more profitable to study twenty lessons all bearing upon one point than have picked out for us and driven into us

twenty points supposed to be, or pretended to be, derived from one lesson. This may all be summed up in one word. The modern way allows and encourages and requires children to use their own *self-activity* instead of forcing them to receive, or pretend to produce, that which is foreign to their nature or beyond their stage of development; leads them to think and feel for themselves, and particularly to *feel* a principle in mathematics or in morals long before they can *see* and *state* it.

"THE NEW EDUCATION IN THE CHURCH."

Unity, adaptation and self-activity are thus the key words of the new movement in secular education. How far have Sunday schools in general and the International lessons in particular responded to these principles? The answer must be that the prevalent idea of unity seems to be uniformity, which is a vastly different thing. The prevalent idea of adaptation seems to be satisfied by giving, on principle, to the youngest children the same topic as to the oldest, only under protest providing optional primary lessons of indifferent pedagogical value; by using the historic method with those who have no historic sense, and by providing such an unorganized sequence of lessons that even those who have the germ of the historic sense are unable to develop it. There are tens of thousands of graduates from the Sunday school to day who have studied lessons on the life of Christ, but who have no more adequate idea of that life as a whole than they have of the history of the dukes of Edom. Finally, the prevalent idea of self activity may be judged from the fact that the main motive in the laying out of the course, and in the greater number of the commentaries upon the course, seems to be, and to have been from the beginning, hortatory rather than educational.

The best indication of the fact that this system is now coming to be outgrown is to be found in the success of substitute systems and in the increasing tendency evinced by the International Committee to adopt suggestions and make changes. One of the most suggestive movements of reform is that which Bishop John H. Vincent originated and has called the "New Education in the Church," and those who know Bishop Vincent are not surprised that the one who was prime mover in the reforms of thirty years ago should be among the first in the field to-day. His plan involves the bringing into the Sunday school the same study of the children and adaptation to their needs that has characterized the best of the advances in the secular schools. Prominent among those who are trying to bring about reform through providing a more rational system of Bible study, particularly through the offering of a more pedagogical plan of lessons, are the promoters of the movement which is now known as the Bible Study Union. And it is this of which the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has requested a more detailed review.

THE BIBLE STUDY UNION—ITS HISTORY.

The beginnings of this movement seem to be fairly traceable to the work of President (then Professor) W. R. Harper, about ten years ago, whose splendid campaign for improved methods of Bible study so powerfully affected the country at large. Dr. Harper was also the supervising editor of the first published lessons of the series, and ever since the lessons have been edited by men of scholarship who are in sympathy with President Harper's spirit and method. The father of the movement itself is the Rev. Erastus Blakeslee, who, after some preliminary experimenting, issued the first course of lessons in the year 1891. The circulation increased in the first three years from ten thousand to one hundred thousand and then to one hundred and fifty thousand. The lessons were translated and printed in several foreign languages for use in the missionary field. New courses were continually added, and finally, in 1893, the corporation known as the Bible Study Union was formed, being an organization of about 500 distinguished college presidents and professors, clergymen, Sunday school superintendents and teachers, etc., representing a dozen different denominations.

THE "UNION'S" POINTS OF EXCELLENCE,

The essential advantages of this system may be stated as follows:

1. It is characterized by logical and complete analysis and comprehensive synthesis. The lessons in the seven years course of the International system have always been co-ordinate in importance; the unit was the individual lesson. In the Bible Study Union system there is subordination and grouping; the unit is the course for the year, which is a true whole, having a beginning, a sequence and subordination of parts, and an ending. You feel that you are getting somewhere logically and not merely keeping step with millions of fellow students the world over.

2. This system, as is agreed by those who testify in its favor, favors and even compels the study of the Bible text, by reason of the fact that it provides no excerpts in the form of lesson leaves. This is a strong point. Still better even than this is the wider reading and study which are favored by a systematic, and hence attractive and effective, plan of daily readings, each an integral part of the lesson for the week. If this seems to be less intensive than the old scheme, it should be remembered that the old scheme seemed to be more intensive than it really was, and that intensiveness does not imply barrenness of subject matter. An integral part of the plan, of which Mr. Blakeslee claims to be the originator, and which has been made much of, is the opportunity afforded for writing down the answers to set questions in the pupil's lesson leaf. This is doubtless a good thing and has worked extremely well, though it has possibilities of abuse, as

has everything else for that matter, in the hands of an unskilled teacher.

3. In fact, we may say that chief among the merits (and practical difficulties) of this system is the fact that it both demands and makes possible a higher grade of teaching. The unambitious and the incompetent will be likely to be found advocates of the old way, by which it is by no means meant to be implied that teachers and superintendents who are neither incompetent nor unambitious may not prefer some other system than the one under consideration.

4. It aims to secure gradation and individual treatment as part of the system itself. The children and the youths and maidens are not left to the tender mercies of denominational publishers, which too often prove cruel, especially to the two younger grades. This gradation is furthered by the fact that this scheme provides for completing the Bible in three years, one year in the Old Testament, one in the life or teachings of Jesus, and one with the apostles. This seems to make the work of grading and adaptation easier, as well as the progress of the children through the Bible more varied and hopeful. A corollary of this plan is that the notes and quarterlies can be bound and used by successive classes as they reach the proper stage. A school library, accessible to all, thus replaces individual helps progressively assigned to the waste basket.

5. It gives a better chance to each individual class to travel at its own gait. The lessons are not dated, and one may begin the school year in September or in January without feeling that he is out of step with anybody. Why it should ever have been supposed that Mr. Brown's class of girls aged fourteen should be able to proceed as rapidly as Miss Green's class of boys of the same age has always been a mystery to the present writer. There are cases on record of classes which failed to finish the lesson for the day, but felt impelled to proceed next time to the lesson of the day. A further evidence of the elasticity of this plan is found in its adaptability, with slight change, to denominational uses.

6. After all, the true test of values is the test of time and trial. These lessons have been tried widely and for a sufficient length of time. One result they certainly have produced, they have made a large number of people tremendously enthusiastic in their favor. The remark of a delegate to a local Sunday school convention is illuminating and suggestive. Said he to his home Sunday school on his return, "I couldn't make nothing of what they said except that we were all a pack of fools for not taking up with the Blakeslee system." And the following testimony of a minister whose name carries weight on two continents is worth more than arguments: "I have learned more about the Bible from my personal study of the Bible Study Union lessons during the past three years than from all the study I ever gave to the subject anywhere or at any time before."

PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFECTS.

In the judgment of many, however, the system is not without some defects which it is important to remedy. As these are not merely faults of execution, but involve matters of principle, they may best be reached by quoting the words of Mr. Blakeslee himself. First as to the purpose of the Sunday school.

"The question is," says he, "how can its (the Bible's) contents be so arranged and taught that, in the ordinary year of Sunday school life with all its limitations, our young people shall, as a rule, become reasonably well informed regarding its principles, facts and teachings, and have a good working acquaintance with the book as a whole.

With such a system . . . children would come to know so much about the Bible as to put their elders to shame."

From the above extract the author's pedagogical point of view is reasonably clear. The purpose of the lessons in question, as here stated, seems to be to impart *information about* biblical facts and teachings and to give a good working acquaintance with the Bible, such as a child might be proud to possess. This sounds suspiciously like the old "*information theory*," which still holds forth in young ladies' finishing schools and in the public schools of some large cities, but which elsewhere has given way to the idea of education through formation, through giving each individual "his proper food and motion." Evidences abound throughout the lessons that those who prepared the questions had uppermost in their minds the need of imparting important information.

Again, regarding the classification of pupils, the three ages of man are said to be as follows: First, "The story age," from five to seven. In this there should be given the "Bible stories and great simple truths about God and man and the relations between them." Next the "intellectually acquisitive age," which "should be used to fix in mind the great facts and teachings of biblical history and biography." This embraces the period between the eighth and the nineteenth year inclusive. Finally, at twenty, there dawns the "reflective period of life—those years in which they begin to think for themselves on abstract questions of truth and duty." In this stage may come the "careful and prolonged study of the separate books and topics of the Bible—its doctrines and ethics, its poetry and literature—year by year."

As a psychological analysis of development this must be regarded as faulty. It savors more of the old, hard and fast divisions of pre-evolutionary science than of the modern theory of development. A child begins to think (implicitly) as soon as he begins to do anything, and begins to reflect (in his own way) before he begins his career as a Sunday school "scholar." The work at this stage should take account of this fact—more than is apparent in the lessons as at present planned. Regarding the

apportionment of the work within these groups we are further told that "the primary department would be studying the stories and great truths of the Gospels; the younger classes in the main body of the school would be studying the Gospels historically; while the older classes would be studying the Gospels doctrinally; and the Bible classes would be studying some one Gospel consecutively."

The main motive of the lessons for the younger classes is thus historical. But, as has already been intimated, the historical sense develops late. These lessons assume its presence and appeal to it long before it is born. The power to respond to good literature, on the other hand, can be reckoned on very early indeed. It is, therefore, the literary, not the historical, method that should come first.

THE HISTORICAL VERSUS THE LITERARY METHOD.

Even in Miss Wheelock's Primary lessons, which are designed for children of five, and are likely to be used with children younger still, being the lowest in the course, the title, "A Year With Jesus," is incomprehensible to children and ambiguous to adults. But it is found to mean that the historical method intrudes even here.

The subjects of the lessons are chosen more for the purpose, seemingly, of covering the entire space between the birth and the death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus, than of giving the children that which they can best appropriate, regardless of the demands of historic sequence and completeness. In fact, so far as relates to the principle of choice and grouping of topics, for the youngest children, there is no essential difference between the Bible Study Union lessons and those set by the International Committee. In the matter of particular lessons the former seems to have hit the needs of the children better sometimes, and sometimes, though less frequently, the latter have found the happier phrasing and made the better choice. But the principle is essentially the same in both. In no case is there a grouping of like with like extending to more than two lessons, and nowhere is there departure from strict historic sequence. The child of kindergarten age rejoices to see how "one thing busts into another." But does the lesson about Zaccheus "bust into" that about "Palm Sunday" or palms into the vineyard story, with its cheerful *dénouement* of "they took him and killed him and cast him forth out of the vineyard," illustrated by a bunch of grapes that look like bubbles resting on a leaf, each grape containing a "fruit of the spirit?" And more than this, not only does the year begin with the second chapter of Luke, but it ends with the twenty-fourth. This desire to reach the (historic) end of the narrative by a given date we may be sure is not shared by the infants who study these lessons. Besides there are parents who find it hard to justify on any ground whatever the teaching to a child of kindergarten age the betrayal, condemnation and crucifixion of Christ. To them it

seems not only to do violence to the child's spirit, but to do so absolutely unnecessarily. Is there not in this wide world to be found material for forty-eight lessons to young children on the Heavenly Father's love and care and on the Lord Jesus' life of helpfulness and beauty, without bringing in that which at best is ill adapted to the spiritual needs of children? Even if topics should run out, what mother and what kindergartner does not know that children love to hear the same story again and again? Why should little Ascanuis in his march through the Gospels be obliged to "make" a certain point with every Sabbath day's journey? And why should he be confined in his first year to the Gospels anyway? The Old Testament is the child's own book of stories. Isn't there something in the lives of those naïve old people that is better for the babies to hear about than the depraved performances of Judas and Pilate?

UNITY, ADAPTATION, SELF-ACTIVITY IN THE "CHURCH KINDERGARTEN."

Enough has been said to indicate how the present writer feels regarding the success thus far of the Bible Study Union in meeting the needs of the younger children. The trouble is one both of principle and of execution, but chiefly the former. The first thing to do is what Pestalozzi said to do, and himself did, a hundred years ago,—turn the primary school coach right around. It is not so much that one wheel needs oiling as that the whole coach is on the wrong road. In the interest of perfect frankness, however, and for the sake of the children, it may be better to speak of some defects of execution in individual lesson plans which might still exist even if the defects in the system itself were remedied.

In the first place the lessons show a lack of unity. They are apt to be overcrowded. The lesson on the crucifixion (for five year old children) is summed up in the following eleven questions, ten of which are questions of fact or information:

- "1. What had happened to Jesus on Thursday night?
- "2. What did the soldiers do with Jesus on Friday morning?
- "3. Why did they get Simon to carry His cross for Him?
- "4. What prayer did Jesus make for the soldiers?
- "5. How did the people standing about the cross treat Jesus?
- "6. What did one of the thieves ask Jesus?
- "7. What did Jesus say to His mother and to John?
- "8. How long was the sky darkened while Jesus was on the cross?
- "9. What did Jesus say just before He died?
- "10. Why did Jesus die upon the cross? (Golden text)
- "11. What can we do for Jesus in return for His great love to us?"

In the parable of the vineyard, to take another example, the children are introduced to the subject

of vineyards by a swift review of vineyards in general,—in California, on the Rhine and in Palestine, where, by the way, one of the bunches was so large that it took two men to carry it. Then by way of introduction to the sequence of events they are told the events of the first three days of Passion week. Then the circumstance that called out the parable is stated, though it contains the hard word "authority," and has no possible bearing on what follows in the children's lesson. Finally, by way of objective preparation, the vineyard is made in the sand box. The children are now ready for the lesson, which is substantially as follows: "You would naturally expect husbandmen to give the fruit of the vineyard to the owner. These husbandmen did not but stoned and killed the messengers. Prophets and teachers and Jesus Himself are the messengers to God's vineyard and we are expected to bear the fruit of the spirit,—love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, temperance.' Are you trying to let the fruits of the spirit grow in your heart?"

Now, aside from the question of whether this lesson is as suitable for the tender young children as for the tough old Pharisees, for whom it was originally intended, does there not seem to be in it a lack of unity and a tendency to cram? Is there due regard for the principle, which is clearly enough stated by Miss Wheelock in her directions to teachers, that "one truth is all the teacher can impress upon the minds of little children with force and clearness"?

The besetting sin of religious teaching is, as everyone knows, the vice of inappropriate and impertinent moralizing. Every lesson, it is thought, must end with a moral, just as it used invariably to begin with the time-honored question, "What was the subject of our last lesson?" And there are signs that it is still commonly believed that the more morals you can extract from a single passage the better. It is the principle of the old commentators, who seemed to think that you don't learn unless you know you learn and know what you learn and can say it in terms, and that whether you have learned or not is of less importance than to be able to state what you ought to learn or have learned. In these days, however, it is counted a mark of pedagogical good breeding *not to display in the presence of children morals that are insufficiently clothed in their proper habiliments of imagery and human interest.* It is to be said for these lessons that they sin against these principles less than most. There is but one personal application in each lesson. The points for the most part follow naturally from the subject of the lesson and particularly from the "lesson hymn," which is almost always well chosen. But on the whole the impression created by a careful study of these lessons is that they deal too much with words and too little with imagery; they do not find the child where he is, and work out from him. There is the effort to adjust him to something rather than to adapt some-

thing to him. The law of self-activity is violated. And the truths inculcated, having no depth of earth and being so many, have the less chance of taking root and bearing fruit.

Much is made of the Kindergarten sewing cards, one of which accompanies each lesson. Whatever may be said regarding the simplicity, artistic quality, variety and appropriateness of these cards, there is one fault which is vital and quite able to be remedied. Much of the work is too minute and is open to the charge often brought against the kindergarten by experts of being a "bad eye factory" and fidget generator.

The "children's course," for children eight years old, prepared by the same editor, seems better adapted and of distinctly higher grade, especially in the matter of pictures. In the problem of finding "something to do" for the children, however, the possibilities have not been exhausted, and there is room for immense improvement in the matter of literature and story telling. It should be added that there are at least four other published series of lessons for the younger children, each of which offers a suggestion that might wisely be adopted by the ideal plan. And there are possibilities untried by any lessons within the writer's knowledge.

A CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION.

It is evident from the foregoing that in the humble opinion of the writer the time has not come to speak in unqualified praise of any plan for meeting the needs of the youngest children. There are signs of promise, but results are as yet crude. The best thing about the matter is the steady and rapid improvement which is manifest, especially in the system particularly under review, and this is what makes it seem better worth while to make criticisms in utmost frankness.

The most helpful thing possible would be to secure a consensus of the competent regarding underlying principles and their proposed applications. This suggestion applies to all grades, but especially to the lowest. Here in a peculiar sense each lesson is a complex, involving literature, music, art, science and industry. Each of these aspects should therefore be passed under review by a specialist. This is not an impracticable scheme. It is already being carried out in the secular kindergarten, where, particularly in the training of kindergartners, the new plan of co operation of departments is destined to replace the old plan of committing to a single "general practitioner" the entire work of inspiring and instructing neophytes and revealing to them the mysteries of the craft.

THE WILDERNESS OF HELPS.

No initial treatment of the Sunday school problem is complete without reference to the work of those who are engaged in the Sunday school business seemingly for revenue only. One who patiently and open-

ly minded wades through the wilderness of Sunday school "helps" will gain the general impression that there are many denominations and more publishers, but that of pedagogical skill and scientific knowledge of the interests, needs and limitations of children there is woeful lack. And this will be found true not of one publishing house but of many; and while some are venial offenders others are guilty of something more like "mortal sin."

As a type of the venial kind may be cited one of the better class of "lesson pictures" for the very little ones. A tipsy Oriental is shown staggering toward his humble cot, a carafe with highly colored dregs in his hand. His coming creates consternation. The children run to the mother. On the reverse of the card the story is told and there follows this *questionnaire*:

"How do the people in the picture look? Poor and ragged.

"What kind of a home have they? A poor home.

"Where has the man been? In bad company.

"What has brought him trouble? The bottle.

"What was in it? Strong drink.

"What has it taken from him? Money and strength.

"What else? Happiness.

"From what should you keep away? Strong drink.

"Whom should you always obey? The Lord."

There is no term that so fitly characterizes such stuff as this as the good old Saxon word *rot*. Why not follow *Life's* suggestion and show the children a real specimen of a drunken man.

"LORD, HELP ME TO STUDY THE BIBLE."

As a type of the "mortal" kind, I feel bound to mention a publication for the little people, which lies before me, issued by a society which is said to "take care of the children." It is as vulgar as an almanac externally, and within contains much of the same kind of "richness" that one finds in the books for children of a hundred years ago. Pictures, print, paper and subject matter are all cheap. These are types of questions and answers in the lesson on Solomon:

"How did the people dwell? Safely.

"What did Solomon have for his chariots? Horses and horsemen.

"What for his heart? Largeness of heart.

"What was it like? Even as the sand that is on the seashore."

The ambiguous use of the word *it* might be disquieting to students intent on getting the meaning. One is left in doubt whether it is meant that Solomon's heart had the quality of "sand" or not. But do not be alarmed for the children, for what they are dealing with is *words*, and not ideas at all. This fact is clearly shown in the interesting catalogue of "Some things I must learn," from this lesson. "I must try to be wise. I must ask God for wisdom.

I must study God's word to get wisdom. Jesus was wiser than Solomon." Now as none of these things has been done or made possible in what precedes, we must conclude that here also there is nothing but rote work and that of a low order. Think of an infant "trying to be wise!" So tried the old woman to write poetry but the upshot of her trying was "Here I sit and sweat but bring nothing to pass." And as we might say to this misguided creature, "Your aim, Madam, is laudable, but what arrangements have you for hitching your cause on to your effect?" so we may ask the promoters of this scheme for fostering early piety, "What relation have your means to your ends?" The only really pertinent thing in the whole lesson is the little prayer with which the lesson closes, "Lord, help me to study the Bible," which under the circumstances is certainly a very timely petition.

As a sample of the kind of literature with which our children are likely to be regaled when we place them in Sunday schools "sides unseen," witness this "gem":

"I know I'm but a little child,
And often disobey
My teachers kind, my parents dear,
And from their precepts stray.
But every night before my head
I on my pillow lay,
I kneel beside my little bed,
And not forget to pray."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CANT.

In the name of the children and of society, one may ask, By what right do these well meaning but misguided people enter a field where only experts belong? How long shall the pernicious and absurd Yankee notion that anybody can do anything be permitted to hold sway in this province after having been driven from every other? Is it of no consequence that children are being given a false idea of life, and schooled in cant and hypocrisy and given such a distaste for the Bible as may be removed only by the lapse of many years? However it may have been with the children of two or three generations ago, it is beyond question that the children of to-day will not reverence the Bible or love Jesus by learning jingles about either. They will not become moral or spiritually minded by reciting pious platitudes. Rather will they, if strong, reject such twaddle; if weak, become morally and spiritually rickety from underfeeding.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

If the social well-being were palpably endangered to a like degree, there would be measures inaugurated for protection. Who will found a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Sunday School Children?" There are many parents who hitherto have contented themselves with personally protesting, or

boycotting a particular Sunday school, or perhaps trying to help in the Sunday school to which they have committed their children. These might welcome an opportunity of exerting wider influence through combined effort. One of the first things this society would have to do would be to black list those publishers who "offend" the little ones by putting on the market "helps" which are hindrances and appliances made for sale rather than for the children. For the sake of society we refuse to buy sweat-shop shirts. Why not for the same reason reject publications inferior and pernicious? There should be an Index Expurgatorius of Sunday school trash. In it parents and teachers should be able to find all publications having print too fine, paper too thin, pictures bad in theme and hideous in execution, and reading matter silly, "pious," and withal ill-favored. The "Index" should also contain many if not most of the "appliances" thought necessary in the running of a modern Sunday school. The following quotation, from a discriminating article by Julia E. Peck in the *Sunday School Times*, hits this point exactly. After relating the incident of the kindergarten child, who had heard stories about pitchers, sewed pitchers on cards, outlined pitchers with sticks, and finally was modeling pitchers in clay, but who finally dropped his clay pitcher, and, leaning wearily back in his chair, said, with a long-drawn sigh, "Oh, how I hate pitchers!" this writer says: "While wandering through the rooms containing primary appliances, at the International Convention in Boston, the incident of the pitchers came to my mind; for here on every side were lambs of all sizes and qualities,—woolly lambs packed in boxes, paper lambs fastened to charts by hooks in their backs, lambs outlined on blackboards, others pasted on picture-maps, gamboling in company with tiny camels, shaped like deformed rocking horses. Is it possible, thought I, our children are saying among themselves, 'Oh, how I hate lambs?' For do we not sing of lambs, talk of lambs, give the children scissors to cut lambs from paper,—and to what end? What important truth, needed for their souls' salvation, are we overlooking while we 'fuss' with lambs?" "Among all these appliances, covering tables and walls, there is much that is too good to lose. What shall we choose to copy? How shall we know useless from useful?" Akin to this lamb abuse is the blackboard nuisance. The vast majority of the blackboard hints sent out by publishers into a too friendly world are bad in form and void of good effect. They pervert the taste and blunt the sense of humor; and besides they crowd out better things. It were safer to put them all on the "Index" until the righteous few can show cause wherefore they should be taken off, than to go on "making blackboard ingenuities, dissolving from acrostic into enigma and from enigma into rhyme." "But," you say, "the children are interested in these things." True, and would be still more interested in post-

ers and many other vulgar and glaring things. The law of interest is exclusive, not inclusive. It tells us what *not* to place before the children:—*Nothing that is not interesting; not everything that is interesting; not anything merely because it is interesting.*

THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION—THE TEACHERS.

But the question which arises at this point in the mind of every practical Sunday school worker is, Where, even supposing you can construct an ideal system, are you going to find the ideal teachers? The discussion of this problem would lead far beyond the limits of the task set by the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It is clear, however, that here is after all the crux of the situation. A good teacher with a bad system can, under God, save souls. With a bad teacher the best system may prove worse than the worst system. And it is also clear that there is no essential difference in principle between the training of teachers for secular schools and of those for religious schools. Both deal with the human soul, both employ subject matter. Both are prone to fail at the same points—in imperfect knowledge of the child's mind and imperfect sympathy with his point of view; in imperfect knowledge of truth and power of analysis and synthesis; in imperfect self-command. In the training of secular teachers there are definite and well adapted means for meeting these ends. Such arrangements might be extended to include Sunday school teachers. There is no good reason why they should not be so extended. Of bad reasons there are at least two: sectarian prejudice and expense. The former need not disturb us, for it is on the wane. The latter will disappear as soon as people understand that although *salvation* is free, *education* costs, and that religious education is not an exception to the rule. But Sunday-school teachers are at present so poorly paid that it is idle to expect them to take time and pay for being trained besides. The educational work of the church should therefore be endowed. And as the teachers of many churches may more economically receive training at a central point, it might be better to endow an institution, or a department within an institution already established, for the training of religious teachers and of those who should supervise religious teaching.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN "OLD AND NEW."

After all is not the problem of "old and new" in the Sunday school a part of the larger issue between old and new everywhere? Somehow it all hangs together. A man who believes in the creation of the world by fiat in six working days, in his further study of the Bible will find as many miracles as he can and make them as miraculous as possible: in practical philanthropy will try to make the mission kindergartner perform the miracle of living on an insufficient salary; in home relations will stoutly maintain the dogma of divine right and demand that he be given that impossible kind of obedience known as "instant and unquestioning;" in matters of secular instruction will stick to the formal discipline of the three R's and their kin; in religious instruction and nurture will proceed from *a priori* considerations rather than from observed and tested data, and in general prefers *appeal to education*, and is fain to patch up for the next world a job lot of old sinners who are all but hopeless wrecks in this, rather than save children, and *through them the homes*, from wreck both in this world and the next.

On the other hand, by the same principle of solidarity, those who have once clearly grasped the principle of growth or, if you please, of evolution, in one province, tend to apply it in all. And herein is the essence of the whole matter. If we may believe that up to a certain point the child is wholly under the dominion of original sin, and then is ready to be converted, what we are to do is simple enough. Convince him of sin, and when he is old enough convert him. If, however, a child grows by unfolding, it follows that there is in each individual an inner form or principle of growth, a *something* which is being unfolded, and this we must respect and follow; and it follows that there are stages of development to which we must adjust ourselves and our teaching; that nothing can be done all at once; that, in fine, the most we can do is to study the child that we may give him his own "food and motion." All of which is only a roundabout way of saying what Plato said for us long ago, and what Jesus, whose revelation of the new order is the clearest and completest that has come down to us, again and again set forth as the method of God's working everywhere.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

WHAT LANGUAGE DID CHRIST SPEAK?

THE December *Century* contains a brief paper by Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis, giving the evidence which goes to show that Christ spoke not in Hebrew or Greek, but in Syriac or Aramaic. Dr. William Hayes Ward, who is one of the world's foremost Assyriologists, introduces Mrs. Lewis' article with a note explaining that she was not only a student of the Syriac language, but could talk Arabic and Greek, and that with these attainments she had been able to talk with the Greek monks at Mount Sinai, and discover the faded letters of a most important ancient Syriac text of the Four Gospels. The leaves were stuck together, but she separated them by the steam from a teakettle and took four hundred photographs from which she made a translation of these famous manuscripts.

THE ARAMAIC A DISTINCT LANGUAGE.

The Aramaic was the vernacular of Mesopotamia, and is a distinct language, quite different from Hebrew or Greek. It had almost certainly become the language of the common people of the Hebrew race before the advent of Christ, and the rabbis were accustomed to speak to their congregations in that fashion rather than Hebrew or Greek. Mrs. Lewis says:

"Our difficulty of proving this is increased by the ambiguous sense in which the word 'Hebrew' is used in the New Testament. Strictly speaking, it ought to be applied to that language only in which the Pentateuch was written; but it was used carelessly also for Aramaic, as being the language spoken by the Hebrews in contradistinction to the cosmopolitan tongue of the Greeks. The 'great silence' which followed the very beginning of St. Paul's address to the people, as recorded in Acts xxi. 40, was assuredly not produced by the sound of classical Hebrew, but by the familiar accents to which the miscellaneous crowd were accustomed in every-day life. We do not mean to say that the language of the Torah and of the prophets was quite unknown to them all; they heard it solemnly read every Sabbath day in their synagogues, and they used it in the blessings which they invoked over their meals. But it is, to say the least, more than doubtful if they could have followed the extempore arguments addressed to them by St. Paul had he spoken to them in the sacred classical tongue."

It is also clear from this narrative that the mob of Jerusalem would not have understood a discourse in Greek.

THE GOSPEL WRITTEN IN A SYRIAC ATMOSPHERE.

Mrs. Lewis gives very specific textual evidences to prove her point, and, notwithstanding certain

objections which have been raised by commentators, she thinks the balance of proof lies strongly on the side of the Syriac or Aramaic language.

"We are on surer ground when we come to the indications in the texts of the Gospels which point to these narratives having been produced in a Syriac rather than in a Greek or a Hebrew atmosphere."

"We have, first of all, the various Aramaic phases actually embodied in the Greek text as having been uttered by our Lord, such as 'Ephphatha' ('Be opened'), 'Talitha, cumi' ('Maiden, arise'), where the word *cumi* might be Hebrew or Syriac or Arabic, but where *talitha* is purely Syriac. And the last despairing cry of our Lord on the cross, 'Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?' is not translated in the Sinaitic palimpsest, for the good reason that it is a natural part of the Syriac text."

THE NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES.

"Take next the names of persons and places in the New Testament. The Syriac word for 'son' is *bar*, and so we have Bartholomew, Barabbas, Bar-Jesus, Bar-Jona, Barnabas, Bar-Timæus. Had Hebrew been the spoken tongue, these names would have run Ben-tholomew, Ben-Jesus, etc. We have also 'Cepha' (a stone, feminine gender), 'Boanerges,' i.e., *Beni-rogaz* (sons of thunder), 'Sapphira' (the beautiful), 'Thoma' (the twin), 'Martha' (the mistress), 'Tabitha' (the gazelle), 'Bethsaida' (house of fishing), 'Nazareth' (watch), 'Gethsemane' (an oil press), 'Golgotha' (place of a skull), 'Aceldama' (the field of blood). It may as well be explained that the final syllable of most of these names, *a*, is a distinctly Syriac termination. The words 'mammon' (Matt. vi. 24) and 'raca' (Matt. v. 22) and 'abba' are Syriac also."

AN EVIDENCE IN THE SCRIPTURAL PUNS.

"Nor are other indications wanting that our Lord spoke in Syriac. Semitic peoples delight in puns and in assonances or jingles of words. We need not go far to prove this. The Koran derived much of its supposed sanctity from this cause alone. Babylonian royal decrees and Arabic legal documents are all enlivened by it; and in the Syriac version of our Lord's discourses it seems as if one word had sometimes suggested another. We give the following instances: John viii. 34—'He who commiteth sin is the slave of sin.' Here the word for 'commit' and the word for 'slave' are both regular forms of the trilateral verb, *bad*. There is a similar play on the same word in Luke vii. 8: 'I say to my slave, Do this, and he doeth it.'"

WANTED: A WORLD-LANGUAGE:

And How to Get It.

"THE Modern Babel" is the title of Professor Mahaffy's article in the *Nineteenth Century*. He is distressed at the mistaken patriotism which condemns men of science to bury their discoveries and conclusions in the particular dialect of their land. English, French and German, once thought the three keys to all that was really valuable in modern literature, are now no longer sufficient. There are vast treasures of knowledge in Italian, Greek, Dutch, Russian and Hungarian, which would once have been confided to more cosmopolitan tongues. Wales is "kept barbarous by upholding its own obsolete language," and Irishmen are found who insist on officials in the south and west counties being required to speak the native Erse. Nations thus lose touch of each other. And in the most fruitless effort to learn many modern languages, there is a "terrible waste of time and labor."

THE ONLY POSSIBLE CANDIDATE.

The remedy for this modern Babel is "the use of one common language in addition to the mother-tongue of each people,"—a common language such as Greek was once, and later Latin,—such as French was more recently in diplomacy. The need has been so obtrusive as only a few years ago to give rise to Volapük. Even savage nations with their pigeon-English have shown a clearer insight:

"In spite of the stupid indifference of our rulers, who will not see that language is one of the great sources of a nation's influence, English enterprise and English trade make it perfectly impossible for any other nation to impose its language on the world. From this aspect we may include under English the great Republic of the West, which not only speaks English all over North America, but which leavens the cargoes of foreigners that arrive almost daily at our ports, and insist that, whatever may be their nationality or speech, they shall accommodate themselves to the condition of understanding and speaking English. If we add to the influence of the United States that of the English colonies all over the world, the preponderance of English is so great that we only wonder why our language has not long since become not only the trading language (*Handelsprache*), but the language of common intercourse throughout the nations of the world. That it will become so in time is very probable, if English commerce and English wealth continue to expand at their present rate."

WHAT HINDERS?—OUR STUPID DIPLOMATISTS—

The new particularisms only hasten this result. The two principal hindrances come from English diplomats and pedants. English diplomats let slip every chance of asserting the use of English, even allowing French, with Arabic, instead of English, to be the official language of Egypt. That country was almost Anglicized by American schools and our commercial influence, until English diplomacy set to

work to Frenchify it. In fifty years the decadence of France will palpably prove the folly of perpetuating the local ascendancy of its tongue.

—AND OUR WRETCHED SPELLING.

But the great obstacle to the universal adoption of English is our spelling. Yet the pedants, in examinations and in critiques, lay tremendous stress on strict adhesion to our unphonetic and irrational spelling. Shall we then follow the banner of Sir Isaac Pitman? "As a new system, no." But if every literary man would do a little to modify our spelling slightly in a more phonetic direction—as in *rime*, *rythm*, *sovrán*, and perhaps *tho'*—a great change would soon be made. "The real and only object for the present generation is to accustom the vulgar English public to a certain indulgence or laxity of spelling, so that gradually we may approach—I will not say a phonetic, but—a reasonably consistent orthography."

PLEA FOR LOOSE SPELLING—AND ACCENTS.

"Laxity in spelling"—with what joy would the overwhelming majority of English-writing folk in both hemispheres welcome the license the professor wishes to extend to them!

A further expedient which the ancient Greeks adopted after their "common dialect" came into use is recommended by the professor: "they put accents on their words"—

"Why not adopt the same device as regards English? I have known many a British traveler puzzled in Ireland because he was ignorant of the accents on our proper names. Why not therefore write *Drógheda*, *Athenry*, *Achórry*, *Athý*, etc., and save trouble? And then why not gradually and tentatively distinguish by accents though and tough, *plágue* and *ágúe*, according to any system which may be found most simple and convenient? A paragraph at the opening of the grammar would be sufficient to explain it."

The professor's appeal to pedantry and diplomacy is likely, it may be feared, to fall on deaf ears. The popular exigencies of the United States, where all the nationalities are compelled practically to learn English, are more likely to simplify our spelling than the most radical British education department or foreign ministry. Nevertheless this plea—by a professor—is significant.

THE *Dublin Review* for October is an especially good number. Special notice is required for Mrs. Mulhall's statement of the Irish origin of Dante's poem, and the articles dealing with the Reformation and Revolution by Father Kent, Mr. Conder and Miss Shield. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie presses the Indian practice of making grants to denominational schools in behalf of their secular instruction, irrespective of religion taught or not taught, as an example for the home government. Miss E. M. Clerke contributes a cheering word on the crisis in Rhodesia, the opening up of which land she pronounces a great success.

A LITERARY VIEW OF SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

IN the December *Scribner's* Agnes Repplier makes all manner of fun of certain classes of joyless literature provided for the children of the Puritans in America and the successors of those wonderful books in our own days, which brings her to give a literary opinion of our Sunday school literature, especially interesting in the light of Mr. Hervey's article in this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. Miss Repplier particularly attacks the "Leila Books," "Mary and Florence," "The Wide Wide World" and "Melbourne House." She devotes some space and argument showing that the favorite juvenile character, "Elsie Dinsmore," is unnatural and absurd and bad Sunday school reading. Miss Repplier says:

"There is no reason why the literature of the Sunday school, since it represents an important element in modern book making, should be uniformly and consistently bad. There is no reason why all the children who figure in its pages should be such impossible little prigs: or why all parents should be either incredibly foolish and worldly minded, or so inflexibly serious that they never open their lips without preaching. There is no reason why people, because they are virtuous or repentant, should converse in stilted and unnatural language. A contrite burglar in one of these edifying stories confesses, poetically, 'My sins are more numerous than the hairs of my head or the sands of the sea-shore'—which was probably true, but not precisely the way in which the Bill Sykeses of real life are wont to acknowledge the fact. In another tale, an English one this time, a little girl named Helen rashly asks her father for some trifling information. He gives it with the usual grandiloquence, and then adds, by way of commendation: 'Many children are so foolish as to be ashamed to let those they converse with discover that they do not comprehend everything that is said to them, by which means they often imbibe erroneous ideas, and perhaps remain in ignorance on many essential subjects, when by questioning their friends they might easily have obtained correct and useful knowledge.' If Helen ever ventured on another query after that, she deserved her fate.

"Above all, there is no reason why books intended for the pleasure as well as for the profit of young children should be so melancholy and dismal in their character. Nothing is more unwholesome than dejection, nothing more pernicious for any of us than to fix our consideration steadfastly upon the seamy side of life. Crippled lads, consumptive mothers, angelic little girls with spinal complaint, infidel fathers, lingering death-beds, famished families, innocent convicts, persecuted schoolboys and friendless children wrongfully accused of theft have held their own mournfully for many years. It is time we admitted, even into religious fiction, some of the conscious joys of a not altogether miserable world. I had recently in my service a

pretty little housemaid barely nineteen years old, neat, capable and good tempered, but so perpetually downcast that she threw a cloud over our unreasonably cheerful household. I grew melancholy watching her at work. One day, going into the kitchen, I saw lying open on her chair a book she had just been reading. It purported to be the experience of a missionary in one of our large cities, and was divided into nine separate stories. These were their titles, copied *verbatim* on the spot:

The Infidel.
The Dying Banker.
The Drunkard's Death.
The Miser's Death.
The Hospital.
The Wanderer's Death.
The Dying Shirt-Maker.
The Broken Heart.
The Destitute Poor.

"What wonder that my little maid was sad and solemn when she recreated herself with such chronicles as these? What wonder that, like the Scotchman's famous dog, 'life was full o' sairiousness' for her, when religion and literature, the two things which should make up the sum of our happiness, had conspired, under the guise of Sunday-school fiction, to destroy her gayety of heart?"

HOW DETROIT INFANTS ARE LED THROUGH
"CULTURE-EPOCHS."

IN the *Forum* for November Miss Gertrude Buck of the University of Michigan tells of the Normal Training School for Teachers in Detroit, and its experiments with the so-called "culture-epoch principle." This Detroit school takes children in the first grade and teaches them stories out of "Hiawatha," because Hiawatha was an Indian and Indians are savages. Having gotten through with the savage epoch, the children are advanced to the room devoted to "Kablu," "a little early Aryan boy." The "little early Aryans" are supposed to have gotten beyond the hunting stage and to have taken up with sheep herding and elementary agriculture. After a while, the children enter a military stage of existence with "Darius the Persian boy," and they are also permitted at this stage to come in contact with the Old Testament Hebrew civilization. In the next room the children find themselves advanced to the Greek period; and mythologies, temples and classic statues occupy their exclusive attention. Next comes the Roman room, with the military and patriotic spirit dominant, and "power through law" the ethical core of the study. Next comes the period of King Arthur, with feudalism and chivalry the characteristics of the epoch, and after that the period of the Renaissance, with its art, its literature and its intense activity in many directions. Through several more epochs the child is brought up to date.

At least it is all very interesting, and a thousand times better than the barren old methods of the primary schools.

The following paragraphs from Miss Buck's article present a very attractive description of the proceedings in what we might call the aboriginal or hunting and fishing epoch :

"In the first grade, the children between five and six years old are deep in stories of Hiawatha, the little Indian boy, a type of the nomadic period in civilization. Every day the teacher tells them a story, either new or old, about Hiawatha—how he looked, what sort of house he lived in, what he ate, and what he wore, what he learned in his forest school, how he shot the deer, how he made his canoe, about the animals and flowers he knew, and, with the particularity so dear to the childish heart, almost everything relating to his daily life. These stories are very simple, consisting often of not more than half a dozen sentences. For instance, on the first morning I visited the school the story told how Hiawatha all alone walked proudly into the forest with the bow and arrows which the old Iagoo had made for him (the stories of the making of the bow and arrows and of what the birds and the squirrels said to Hiawatha had been used, in order, before), and how the rabbit leaped out of his pathway, saying to the little hunter, 'Do not shoot me Hiawatha!'

"When the story had been told with delightful minuteness and enthusiasm by the teacher, she drew the main facts from the children again by means of questions, and then one child, who had among others volunteered, was selected to tell the whole story, the order of events, as narrated by the teacher, being carefully maintained. The reading lesson followed; it had previously been placed upon the blackboard in script letters and consisted of the lines—

'And the rabbit from his pathway
Leaped aside;
Saying to the little hunter,
'Do not shoot me, Hiawatha!''

"The method by which children in the first grade learn to read such a lesson as this may be sufficiently suggestive to the teacher to warrant a brief description. The children read what is set for them largely through their previous knowledge of the story which it tells, and of the order of events therein; but, having read it after this fashion, they learn to pick out any given line—such as, 'Do not shoot me, Hiawatha!'"—from the rest; at first from their knowledge of the order of events, and afterward from their familiarity with the general appearance of each verse, in whatever position on the blackboard it may be found. Next, by a similar process, they learn to recognize at sight any given word anywhere in any of the verses, and, later, also when isolated on the blackboard. From the identification of words, the child descends to letters, as in the old 'word method,' and learns

'a' and 'b' only after he has long been able to pick out the word 'rabbit' under any disguise of unfamiliar association in script or writing, and to read fluently such a passage from 'Hiawatha' as that above cited. After the reading lesson, the pupils in this class retire to their seats, each to make 'three rabbits' from a box of pasteboard letters, and then to model a more or less lumpy, but sometimes quite effective, bunny in soft clay.

"Meanwhile another class has a story lesson about the different pairs of things the rabbit has—eyes, ears, jaws, hind feet, fore feet, etc. They crowd with absorbing interest round a large photograph of Titian's 'Madonna of the Rabbit,' and, taking their seats, each proceeds to cut out of paper a small copy of the famous bunny, drawn for that purpose by the teacher. About the room are clay models and drawings made by the children, illustrating the study in all lines up to date; bows and arrows made 'like Hiawatha's'; a doll dressed by the children as a regular Indian brave, according to the description given of Hiawatha's dress in the poem. Another doll was dressed to represent a modern American boy, but was not half so fine or wonderful in the children's eyes. Upon the walls hung animal and Indian pictures; and one side of the blackboard was covered with very skillful drawings made by the teacher to illustrate the life and exploits of Hiawatha. 'What is it that you try to do for the children in this room?' I asked the teacher. 'To encourage their natural curiosity about all the facts or phenomena that come under their notice, to teach them to reproduce their observations truthfully, to feel a kinship with all animal and plant life, to be brave (not foolhardy) and uncomplaining—this, of course, in addition to their ordinary studies,' she replied. 'Hiawatha is their hero, and they want to be just like him in every particular, so that gives them an incentive in these directions.'"

ENGLAND'S SCHOOL QUESTION.

SIR JOHN GORST, the great authority of the Conservative party of England on all questions pertaining to elementary education, had last month an article in the *North American Review* which we summed up in our November number, in which he explained the condition and the needs of the schools of England. This month Sir John appears in a long article in *The Nineteenth Century*, entitled "The Voluntary Schools." Sir John is not, like some of the Tories, an enemy of elementary schools established under public school boards in virtue of the act of 1871, but he maintains that while the board schools, so-called, are doing their work admirably in large towns, they have not as yet half begun to fill the need for schools in the rural districts, and that unless a far greater measure of state aid or aid out of local rates is granted to these parochial and voluntary schools, the school facilities of England

are likely soon to fall far short of the needs of the children.

FIVE CONDITIONS OF AID.

Sir John Gorst reiterates, in conclusion, that the voluntary schools in towns, to be preserved in efficiency at all comparable to board schools, must be provided with means something like equal. For fifty years friends of voluntary schools have been unable to make up their minds whether rate aid would destroy the religious character of the schools. The article closes with five "conclusions:"

"1. An additional state subvention, given in towns to board and voluntary schools alike, will not redress the existing inequality in their resources. Whatever is given to the voluntary schools must either be withheld from the board schools or be such as the latter possess. Whether it is possible to persuade Parliament to give to schools, because they are voluntary, exceptional grants, which are neither now nor in the near future to be extended to board schools, or whether, after so many schemes of rate aid have been proposed and none accepted, it is now possible to devise something which Parliament will adopt, are questions for the party politician.

"2. The aid must be adequate. It must be sufficient to enable the managers of voluntary schools to give an education as efficient as that of the board schools. Some plan will also have to be devised to secure that the aid will go to the school, and not to the subscribers.

"3. The aid must be elastic. It is impossible to regard the existing cost of education as a maximum which will never be exceeded. If the cost in board schools increases, the boards have the rates to fall back upon. The managers of voluntary schools must have a source of income capable of simultaneous augmentation.

"4. The aid must be permanent. Any relief given now to voluntary schools which might be withdrawn a few years hence will only insure their destruction . . . Its permanence can only be relied on if it is the result of a common understanding.

"5. Lastly, the managers of voluntary schools must make up their minds to accept, along with increased grants of public money, increased public control. If aid come from the state, Parliament is sure to impose conditions with the view of securing the application of the special grant to increasing the efficiency of the schools. If from the rates, the representatives of the ratepayers must have some sort of voice in the management of the schools. Managers must submit to such conditions as ratepayers may properly require for securing the efficiency of the secular education in their schools; the only thing which they cannot surrender, and for which they must stand out to the last, is full liberty to teach their distinctive religious doctrines to the children of their own communion.

Mr. Diggle on Non-Board Schools.

Mr. Joseph R. Diggle writes in the *National Review* on "The Government's Opportunity." He remarks

on the slightness of the effort made by either side to inform the popular mind, and is evidently amused at Sir John Gorst "enlightening public opinion in England" by writing in the *North American Review*. To assist in the guidance of the nation Mr. Diggle offers his suggestions, all but exclusively, in the interest of non-board schools, as he prefers to call voluntary schools. Better organization and more money are two principal needs of these schools, neither of which the defunct bill adequately met.

HOW TO FEDERATE NON-BOARD SCHOOLS.

What is wanted is to make federation of non-board schools inevitable and speedy. In every school district, howsoever defined, the organization of the non-board should be commensurate with that of board schools:

"Every non-board school has now a recognized body of local managers. The Council of the Associated Schools might spring naturally out of these recognized bodies. All government and local grants should be paid into the common fund of the federation, to be used by them for the common purposes of the schools either allied or to be allied to the federation. It should be compulsory upon the Council of the Federation, as it is now permissive upon the school boards, to delegate the administration and management of the schools to local managers; and in this delegation the conditions and purposes of the trust under which the school was originally erected should be preserved intact. There might be placed upon the Councils of the Federated Schools representatives of the ratepayers of the area concerned, wherever local grants from the rates were made, in order that the expenditure might be regularly supervised and guarded. These representatives might be nominated by the county councils or by any public body having an equivalent authority to act on behalf of the general body of ratepayers."

RATE AID FOR NON-BOARD SCHOOLS.

The need of more money is not met by the special aid grant of 4 shillings per child, which Sir John Gorst declares to be all the government can offer:

"The evil springs from the fact that all public elementary schools, rendering as they do an equality of service, do not receive in return an equality of recompense. Local aid is diverted by the law directly to the support of one set of schools, and indirectly to the destruction of the others. And yet the latter schools minister to the wants of a majority of the people. What is needed is a simple readjustment of the law which will enable non-board schools to receive, in common with board schools, their fair and proportionate share of local assistance, as they now do of state aid."

NO HOSTILITY TO SCHOOL BOARDS.

Mr. Diggle concludes by emphasizing three things which he thinks the government ought to do:

"First of all, the government should take measures to allay the apprehensions aroused by what was

undoubtedly a most unfounded, but none the less dangerous, misrepresentation—namely, that their action was inspired not so much by love of non-board as by hatred of board schools. It ought to be made perfectly clear that the policy to be followed is one of equal treatment all round, and that simple justice to non-board schools is not only compatible with but essential to similar justice to board schools."

PLAN FOR A NEW COUNTY AUTHORITY.

The second point is the formation of a new education authority. The Education Department which Liberals profess to admire most highly is not, Mr. Diggle reminds them, an elected body. His own scheme is also non elective:

"There is no reason to doubt but that a county education authority formed out of existing local authorities—e.g., the county or district or city councils, the school boards, the councils of federated non-board schools, representatives of institutions giving secondary or university education, etc.—would furnish a more popular and effective authority than any which now exists. The principle of the formation of such composite educational bodies is not a novel and untried principle. It is simply the extension to a wider area, and to more complex interests, of the habitual practice of the charity commissioners, which is uniformly approved by Parliamentary sanctions."

ORDINARY TEACHERS AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The third point is evidently the difficulty of religious teaching, concerning which Mr. Diggle emits the following oracular sentences:

"In the third place, there is no necessity to endanger the harmonious working of every public elementary school by introducing into the schools, for a specific purpose, a new class of teachers, not appointed by the local managers, but by some outside persons or authority. The frank recognition of parental rights in the matter of religious education imposes upon the managers of schools the corresponding obligation to safeguard those rights and to give effect to them in the ordinary conduct of the school. But it is essential to the proper and effective conduct of the school that the ordinary teachers should be competent to give the full recognized instruction of the school. This is the method adopted in industrial schools, and it is equally applicable to ordinary schools. The London School Board find no difficulty in adopting a so-called undenominational system to the denominational requirements of the Jews, and there is no reason why a denominational system should not be equally flexible in the case of the undenominationalists.

"By the method of popular election we have obtained a House of Commons of which common-sense is supposed to be the prevailing and pervading quality and characteristic. It is surely not unreasonable to expect from it not merely a flow of intelligible talk, but also an outcome of intelligent, and equitable and just legislation."

OUR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

M. R. W. S. HARWOOD of Minneapolis contributes to the *North American Review* a well-informed article entitled "What the Country is Doing for the Farmer." It is a recapitulation of the methods and results of the state agricultural colleges endowed by national land grants and of the United States agricultural experiment stations, now liberally sprinkled throughout the Union. Mr. Harwood points out the many interesting directions in which science as applied to husbandry is improving the prospects of Western agriculture. This work has to do with relief from insect pests, such as the chinch bug, with remedies for the diseases of domestic animals, such as tuberculosis in cattle, with improved varieties of grains, grasses and plants, and with many things that affect the welfare of the farmer. The following summary shows most interestingly what work is in progress at the experiment stations:

"Thirty stations are studying problems relating to meteorology and climatic conditions. Forty-three stations are at work upon the soil, investigating its geology, physics, or chemistry, or conducting soil test with fertilizers or in other ways. Twenty stations are studying questions relating to drainage or irrigation. Thirty-nine stations are making analyses of commercial and home-made fertilizers or are conducting field experiments with fertilizers. Forty-eight stations are studying the more important crops, either with regard to their composition, nutritive value, methods of manuring, and cultivation, and the best varieties adapted to individual localities, or with reference to systems of rotation. Thirty-five stations are investigating the composition of feeding stuffs and, in some instances, making digestion experiments. Twenty-five stations are dealing with questions relating to silos and silage. Thirty-seven stations are conducting feeding experiments for beef, milk, mutton, or pork, or are studying different methods of feeding. Thirty-two stations are investigating subjects relating to dairying, including the chemistry and bacteria of milk, creaming, butter making, or the construction and management of creameries. Botanical studies occupy more or less of the attention of twenty-seven stations, including investigations in systematic and physiological botany, with a special reference to the diseases of plants, testing of seeds, with reference to their vitality and purity, classification of weeds and methods for their eradication. Forty-three stations work to a greater or less extent in horticulture, testing varieties of vegetables and large and small fruits. Several stations have begun operations in forestry. Thirty-one stations investigate injurious insects, with a view to their restriction or their destruction. Sixteen study and treat animal diseases or perform such operations as the dehorning of animals. At least seven stations are engaged in bee culture, and three in experiments with poultry."

A table is produced showing the number of students in agriculture in twenty-six different state agricultural colleges. The average number in each is about 200, the aggregate being about 5,000 now in attendance. Almost an equal number have graduated. The percentage of those who return to farm life and work is very different in the different states. The average would seem to be about 75 per cent.

"Nearly eleven millions of acres of land have been granted to these institutions by the general government, and over \$9,500,000 have been realized from the sale of the land so far put on the market. The value of the buildings and grounds of the various institutions is about \$16,000,000; of libraries, a little over \$1,000,000; of scientific apparatus, \$2,500,000; while the annual revenue amounts to over \$4,000,000.

"The agricultural progress of the closing century has been made under great difficulties, at the cost of untold treasure, at the sacrifice of enormous natural resources, amidst the almost criminal squandering of precious substances. The nation has not been 'strangled with her waste fertility,' for there has been vast return from the labor expended, so generous the soil; and yet, judged by the progress made since scientific agriculture began to distribute its forces, the coming century will witness a development of new, and a restoration of old, soils resulting in returns undreamed of by the most sanguine followers of the noble calling of agriculture."

THE POSSIBILITIES OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the December *Century* Mr. William E. Smythe, the writer on irrigation subjects, makes some striking predictions for "Our Great Pacific Commonwealth," by which he means the state of California. He believes that California will emerge from the cloud brought on by speculation into a magnificent agricultural domain, capable of supporting no less than thirty-eight millions of people. He bases this figure on the density of population in Belgium, which has much the same agrarian conditions as the lower Pacific slope. Curiously enough, Mr. Smythe thinks that one of the first factors in bringing about this notable revolution will be the fall in the price of wheat, which has brought into an unprofitable condition the vast farming estates. These necessitate an extensive rather than an intensive method of cultivation, and he believes the great future of the West lies in the latter principle. So far, California has tended to centralize her population at urban centres quite as much as the rest of the country. But Mr. Smythe thinks the possibilities of manufacture and of mining are relatively untouched. The principles of self-sufficiency and small holdings will, he thinks, create a magnificent revolution in life on the Pacific Coast.

THE SETTLER'S OPPORTUNITY.

"Three classes of products should enter into the calculations of the new settler in California—the

things he consumes, the things California now imports from eastern states and foreign countries, the things which eastern communities consume but can never hope to produce, and of which California possesses virtually a monopoly. In the first list is almost everything which would appear in an elaborate dinner menu, from the course of olives to the course of oranges, nuts and raisins, and excluding only the coffee. This policy of self-sustenance has been ignored to a startling degree in the mad struggle for riches, but the coming millions of farmers can be sure of a luxurious living only by stooping to collect it from the soil."

MILLIONS FOR NEEDLESS IMPORTS.

"In the second list are many of the commonest articles of consumption, which California might readily produce at home, but for which it sends millions of dollars abroad each year. The imports of pork and its products range as high as eight or ten millions each year. Condensed milk is not only a very important article of consumption in mining camps and great ranches, but is largely shipped abroad for the Asiatic trade. It is brought across the continent from New Jersey. California also sends beyond its borders from twenty to twenty-five millions annually for the item of sugar, which should not only be produced in sufficient quantities to supply consumption, but for export as well. It is a curious fact that many of the finest fruit preserves sold in San Francisco bear French and Italian labels, and that the supply of canned sweet corn comes mostly from Maine. Essential oils made from the peelings of citrus fruits are also imported. It is not uncommon to find orange marmalade which has been prepared in Rochester, New York, the oranges having been shipped eastward and the manufactured product westward, at a cost of two transcontinental freights. Imports are by no means confined to things which require capital and machinery for their manufacture. Chickens, turkeys and eggs are largely brought from outside. A single commission house in San Francisco imports five hundred thousand chickens every year. Thus a good many thousands of the new settlers can profitably be employed in feeding much of the present population of the state, which includes a large proportion of those who are speculating on wheat and fruit, sheep, cattle and hogs."

THE OLIVE AS A STAPLE.

Even more than oranges and grapes, Mr. Smythe considers the olive as a basis of future prosperity. "Californians are just beginning to pickle the ripe olives. The difference between a green olive and a ripe one is precisely the difference between a green and a ripe apple. In Spain the people subsist largely on olives, but not on the green ones. All who have eaten the ripe fruit just now being pickled in California will agree that it is conservative to say that when the American public becomes acquainted with this product its consumption will be enormously

increased. This will be true because in its new form the olive is as nutritious as it is palatable, and the people will learn to depend upon it as an article of diet."

AN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

California will afford a fertile and untilled soil for certain new institutions which it would be difficult to begin in an older community, no matter how available they are. The institutions of the Pacific Coast are still to be formulated, founded and realized, and the experience of the older states will be at hand for vast improvements.

"Those who come to till the soil may own the numerous small industries which consume and concentrate their crude products, either by setting aside a portion of their original investment or by dedicating a part of their subsequent income to the purpose. This has been done on a great scale in Utah and in some foreign countries, and is being done in a small way in various parts of the West. They can go further under the same principle, and establish industries less closely related to the soil. The problem of distributing their products even to the remotest markets is already in process of rapid solution. Only the possession of the iron highway by private capital now balks their perfect triumph, and even the railway system may some day be made subservient to the interests of production. The mines are mostly within the reach of the organized community; they are located on public lands. They require only well-directed labor to bring them to a stage where they readily command either capital or credit sufficient to obtain the necessary machinery. The labor that does the work requires to be fed only with that which grows from the soil. The properly organized community would furnish both the labor and the sustenance. Thus the earnings of mines, like the rewards of the farm and factory, would be distributed among those whose labor created them.

"All this has been done, and will be done in a much larger way, without resort to socialism or any other daring scheme of revolutionary character. It involves but two principles—the joint stock company and the New England town meeting. These are applicable, if not to great aggregations of people, at least to small communities. The system which they represent rests upon individual independence. The society which they serve finds its unit in the family and the home. There is a point beyond which the individual cannot go without associating his labor with that of others, either as wage earner or share owner. Under the system now growing up in the West, the stock company, composed of many petty capitalists, takes the place of the employer. It is a legitimate and natural economic development, and perhaps the most hopeful one of recent times."

Mr. Smythe says the country has distinctly failed as a land of big things and that its final greatness will be as an aggregate of small estates and small fortunes.

NANSEN THE EXPLORER.

THE December *McClure's* begins with an excellent account by Dr. Cyrus C. Adams of Dr. Nansen's adventures in achieving the highest known North. It will be remembered that on April of last year Dr. Nansen was in the Arctic Circle at a point 195 miles nearer the North Pole than any man had ever been before. This point was just 261 statute miles from the North Pole, or scarcely further than the city of Washington is from the city of New York, a five hours' journey on a modern express train.

It may be wondered that having come so near to his goal the fearless explorer should return on his footsteps. But instead of taking five hours, with his mode of travel it would have taken him two months more to reach the Pole. All his dogs were gone, and only two weeks' supply of food were left, while the country about that cheerless latitude was entirely destitute of animal or vegetable life to give any form of sustenance. So Dr. Nansen came back. He had traversed fifty thousand square miles of unknown waters during the three years which his journey occupied. Not a man had been ill, and Nansen had discovered a wide sea of great depth, overthrowing the previously conceived theories of Arctic waters, and had made many observations of great scientific interest. Dr. Adams gives some very interesting information about the picturesque personality of Nansen, who is now only thirty-five years old. He had planned this trip ever since he was twenty-three years old, and had perfected himself in the scientific attainments necessary to make his trip a success from that side. He had visited various accessible Arctic regions and learned all the minutiae of Arctic life.

"Many a hint for his great undertaking came to him while cruising in East Greenland waters, and during his memorable crossing of Greenland on the ice cap in 1888. He spent that winter among the west coast natives, and what he learned of Esquimaux ways of living was invaluable to him later. He mastered the difficult art of managing the kayak, or Esquimaux skin boat, which he said was 'the best one-man vessel in the world,' and when he and Johansen set out for Spitzbergen, last spring, from the little island in Franz Josef Land, where they had wintered, two kayaks, weighing twenty pounds each, carried them and their meagre outfit across all bits of open water. They were larger than the little Greenland skin boat, but were modeled after and propelled like it.

"During his Greenland winter, too, Nansen lived much with the Esquimaux, sleeping in their rude huts of stone and turf in spite of the dirt, discomforts and offensiveness; joining their Nimrods in the hunt on land and sea and taking lessons from them in the art of handling dog teams. He believed that an Arctic explorer should be able to live, if need be, as the natives do, depending for everything upon the country he lives in. He found his theory true,

and he is alive to day because he was able to live just like the Esquimaux. When the two men landed on their little island in August, last year, they had no dogs, no food, no shelter and no clothing except the ragged woolen garments they were wearing; but they did have guns and ammunition. Bear and sea game were in abundance. They became Esquimaux for the time, and had no more fear of suffering from hunger and cold than they would have had at home. They killed walrus and bear. They built a hut of stone and turf, roofed it with walrus hides, and made a door of bear skin. Their larder, lacking variety, to be sure, was always well filled. Bear meat was the staff of life. Oil and fat were their fuel and lights, and furs carpeted their floor and supplied their winter clothing and sleeping bags. It was not an ideal existence, but after nine months of it the explorers were as hardy and strong as men could be.

"From his childhood Dr. Nansen has been an athlete, a hunter, and an expert skiboler, or snowshoe traveler. He is more than six feet tall, with muscles like iron, and the medals he won made him known, long ago, as a champion of sport in Norway. These qualities, with the courage and endurance they imply, besides skill in kayak and ski travel, and ability to live as the Esquimaux do, have had no small part in making his success. He has the grip of a giant, as a misguided pickpocket learned to his sorrow when he toyed with the Norseman's watch-chain. Nansen had just arrived in London to tell the geographers there about his polar project. He saw a great crowd at Buckingham Palace, and pushed to the front rank just as the Princess of Wales arrived to hold a drawing room. As he waved his hat with the crowd, he felt a twitch at his chain, and grasped the wrist of the too familiar person. He cheered and waved until enthusiasm subsided, meanwhile holding an umbrella firmly under the arm to which the thief was attached, and then handed his prisoner over to a policeman. Nansen said he merely held the man tightly; but the fellow was howling with pain, and declared he would rather go to prison than have his bones crushed."

The most important specific discovery of Dr. Nansen was the fact that there was no Arctic continent, but a vast, deep ocean, and that the water began to rise in temperature about 600 feet below the surface, being below that and clear to the bottom below the freezing point, and above the freezing point near the surface.

Curiously enough, nearly all of Nansen's predictions were substantiated by the results of his journey. His schemes for preserving the health of his people and for traveling the most economic and safe method were perfect successes. The ship was surrounded with the light from an arc light plant during its stay in the Polar latitudes, and Nansen painted or photographed by an arc lamp in the saloon. The electricity was generated from the power obtained by a windmill, and when wind

failed the sailors manned a capstan. During the long hours of leisure a phonograph cheered the lonely little party with the songs Nansen's wife had sung into it before leaving.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

Mr. E. J. Dillon's Plea for Anglo-Russian Goodwill.

THE first place in the *Contemporary* is given to a paper by Mr. E. J. Dillon, on Russia and Europe. He dismisses as childish tall talk the project of England's isolated action in Armenia, and is scarcely less civil to the statesmen's policy of waiting on the concert of Europe. His counsel is for an Anglo-Russian understanding:

"Russia is now recognized by all as the predominant factor of the situation. Whatever other effects the Czar's trip may have had, it has brought home to the dullest apprehension the important fact that the hegemony of Europe has passed away from Germany to her northeastern neighbor. This important change took place long before it became visible to all. The recent travels of Nicholas II merely revealed the fact that the Czar is at present the arbiter of war and peace, while he or his successor is believed to be destined to become one day the lawgiver of Europe and of Asia. . . . At present, supported by the mightiest army, she is absolutely invulnerable and virtually irresistible."

Mr. Dillon cogently insists that "Russia's oft-repeated desire for peace is genuine." She has learned "the uses of unbroken tranquillity and the benefits of many-sided development."

"At present her ministries teem with schemes for reform and enterprise in every branch of the administration. . . . She is constructing vast railways, strategical and commercial, spanning broad rivers with bridges, disciplining her army, strengthening her line of fortifications, increasing her fleet, improving her finances, affording increased facilities for trade, assimilating the various tribes and nations of which her subjects are composed, colonizing Siberia and Manchuria, kneading the Balkan states of Slav nationality, sending her far Eastern neighbors into hypnotic slumber, and carrying out endless plans and projects which require time, money and prolonged peace."

Therefore she is in no mood to wage war with Turkey. Turkey is rapidly ripening for Russia even now, and will certainly in due time fall into her lap without the European tree once being shaken. To fight the Sultan now would be to bring Hungary to Saloniki, cripple Russia for a quarter of a century and spoil her far Eastern game.

"Hence Russia's anxiety to maintain peace, nay, to induce what may be termed military catalepsy and political Van Winkledom in Europe, crystallizing the actual state of affairs here while studiously keeping things Asiatic in chronic flux ready for her mark and mold."

The "Concert" is agreed on peace but on nothing else. England should have a larger area of agreement with Russia and France.

"The Franco-Russian Alliance is not more natural or more beneficial to the two contracting parties than would be an Anglo-Russian understanding."

The anti-English tone of the Russian press represents neither Czar nor people. The inveterate ambition of Russia to acquire the whole of Asia, India included, recognizes that that goal is centuries distant, and need not affect present relations with Britain. Prince Lobanoff's policy was not anti-English so much as intensely Russian. And "Russia's interests clash less with the essential aims and aspirations of the British empire than with those of the French republic." To his whole proposal the writer adds the condition "provided always that Russia's schemes afford her no adequate grounds for refusing an arrangement which on the face of it bids fair to confer lasting benefits upon both nations."

M. de Pressensé on England's Alternatives.

The first place in the *Nineteenth Century* is given to the same theme—with variations. Mr. Dillon, as we have seen, suggests an Anglo-Russian as preferable to a Franco-Russian *entente*. M. de Pressensé, foreign editor of the *Temps*, urges the entry of England as third member in the alliance of France and Russia. "If there is henceforth a fact solidly settled among the data of European politics, it is that France and Russia have tied a love-knot between themselves, and formed for the nonce an indissoluble league." Over against the Triple Alliance stands this Dual Alliance: the appearance of the new constellation requires England to forsake her erratic and solitary orbit. "Splendid isolation" means simply "successive and contradictory flirtations." It is time for England to make her choice between the *duplice* and the *triplice*. "She must choose." "It cannot be a question of substituting one country for another in the intimacy of Russia. . . . There can be for England no association with Russia, if France has no part and lot in it."

"The crux of the whole matter is, before all, a matter of trust," as M. de Pressensé pointedly puts it; in the Armenian business "diplomacy is just strong enough to paralyze philanthropy; philanthropy is just strong enough to paralyze diplomacy." Mr. Gladstone's moral indignation is admirable, but his clamor for separate action seems to the writer "hot-headed" and "childish," his abuse of the "unfortunate heir of a deplorable system, unjust, unfounded and un-Christian."

When we come to conditions for restoring "trust" and joining the *duplice*, we are confronted by M. de Pressensé with Cyprus and Egypt. Salvation lies along the lines indicated by Mr. Courtney; with French generosity the writer speaks of "the unequaled and incomparable independence of this

hero *sans peur et sans reproche* of true freedom of thought."

"This way lies the hope of a renewal of the *entente cordiale* of former times. This way, too, lies a chance of an agreement with Russia. If England begins to tread the road of conciliation in Africa, the chances are for her following the same impulse in Asia. Thus would be made easy the new triple alliance."

Only England cannot remain as she is. The article is one long "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

Britain's Unfulfilled Duty to Cyprus.

Against any proposal to abandon Cyprus, Mr. Edward G. Browne pleads hard in the *New Review*. "England's duty to Cyprus," he argues, "has not been done." We have given her justice and liberty, but we have taxed her far more unmercifully than the Turk. At the same time, largely owing to French and other protective tariffs, the wine trade of Cyprus and her agriculture have suffered a sore depression. We have made few roads and not a single railway, and have arranged no regular steamboat service. And worst of all, over and above the heavy cost of administration, we exact a "tribute" to Turkey of £63,000 a year, which is really paid over to bondholders. Yet the island is fertile enough to pay her way, even under this fearful load.

Mr. Browne goes on to ask to whom are we to make over this land of beauty and wealth and strategic strength? To the Sultan? That is out of the question. To Greece? The Turks in Cyprus have already avowed their intention to fight if Greece were to try to take them over. Then to a joint control? This last suggestion Mr. Browne only answers by calling the arrangement "that abomination of desolation." He urges rather the replacement of the old loan for which the £63,000 are extorted by a new loan at lower interest and with British guarantee, and generally a more generous policy of developing the resources of the island.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's Proposal.

Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, in the *Nineteenth Century*, traces back all the present trouble in the East to the perfidious Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878. He is very severe on Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals for not repudiating this convention on their accession to power, and for actually withdrawing the perambulating consuls whom Lord Salisbury had sent through Asia Minor to promote reform. At Mr. Gladstone's door, too, is laid the heavier charge of having, for the sake of the bondholders, suppressed the native movement for constitutional reform in Egypt and the rest of Turkey, and for having made the reactionary despotism of the Sultan supreme over his subjects. Hence all our sorrows now. English encouragement of Armenian aspirations after autonomy, as distinct from annexation to Russia, alienated Russian help from Armenia and incited them to revolt, which has been quenched in

massacre. After this heavy criticism of England's past Eastern policy, Mr. Blunt indicates three lines of possible policy for the immediate future: (1) Go blindly to war with the Sultan for our honor's sake; which we dare not do with Europe at his back. (2) Do nothing, according to the advice of Lord Rosebery, who represents the great English gods of trade and finance, which we probably shall follow. (3) Insist on our government arranging with the powers most interested a new European congress; and this last project Mr. Blunt earnestly advocates. At that congress, he demands, England must appear clean handed, as a suppliant for her Armenian protégés, ready to see the whole Ottoman case treated without reserve, prepared, therefore, to put Egypt and the Soudan with Cyprus and Armenia on the table of the congress. England's honor being vindicated and confidence restored, Russia might protect the Armenians, and Europe intervene to uphold the Porte against the palace and disband the Sultan's guard.

Putting Turkey in Commission.

Diran Kélékian writes in French, to the same review, on Turkey and its sovereign. He finds the secret of the Sultan's misrule in his desire to oppose the movement among his subjects for constitutional government. To counterbalance these liberal forces he has invoked the deadly powers of Mohammedan bigotry and fanaticism. He has also been guided by Macchiavelli's "Prince" toward his present disastrous system of personal centralization of government. Anatolia has long been regarded as the last refuge of Turkey when the Ottomans are driven out of Europe, and their other dominions are snapped up by the powers; and the Sultan desires to have this last resort complicated with no Armenian claims. The solution of the crisis which the writer advocates is that the Sultan be allowed to reign, but not to govern; and the establishment at Constantinople of a European control or a national representative having, as base, a decentralized constitution on the Austrian principle of nationalities, with European supervision for several years. This to be brought about by the ambassadors of the six great powers meeting at the Yildiz Palace and "presenting to the Sultan, as to a condemned criminal, the decisions of Europe with the threat of an immediate collective rupture."

General Gordon's Plan.

Sir Edmund du Cane communicates to the same review a letter sent him by General Gordon, January 16, 1881, on the Blue Book on the condition of Asia Minor. The remedy he suggested for Turkish misgovernment was to take the power out of the hands of the Pashas and put it in the hands of the people themselves; certainly not to transfer them to the government of foreign powers. The most important paragraphs in his letter are these:

"The Turkish people know exactly the full extent of the corruption and rottenness of their govern-

ment; they know how and in what way any remedy they may enact will act on the country. They are in every way interested, for themselves and their children, in obtaining a good government; whereas to the Turkish Pashas, so long as they can fill their purses it is all they care.

"To put the power in the hands of the Turkish peoples is a fair, perfectly just effort on the part of foreign governments; it is merely the supporting of the Sultan's own design when he gave his constitution. Foreign governments who support this liberation of the Turkish people cannot be accused of intrigue or selfishness; they will gain the sympathy of the peoples.

"A foreign government is no match for the Sultan and the Pashas; it has not the knowledge necessary to cope with them; it is the Turkish peoples who alone have the power to hold their own, besides which no foreign government has any right to interfere.

"By the way foreign governments are now working they are inevitably drifting, day by day, into still increasing interference with the internal affairs of Turkey, and are helping to band Sultan, Pashas and peoples against any improvement. Such interference must end in serious complications, and can in no way further the professed object—improved government.

"It is urged that the Turkish peoples are not fit for representative government. Well, look at Roumania and Bulgairia, and, in some degree, to Roumelia; they succeed very fairly. If the peoples never have a chance they will never be able to show what they can do. Had we waited till our monarchs or our lords had given us representative assemblies we would be without them to this day.

"What I maintain, therefore, is that our government should unceasingly try, with other governments, to get the *Midhat constitution reconstituted*; that they should leave that very dubiously just (in fact it may be called iniquitous) policy of forcing unwilling peoples under the yoke of other peoples, which is not only unfair to the coerced and ceded peoples, but is a grave mistake, for by it are laid the seeds of future troubles."

Mr. Frederick Greenwood.

Mr. Greenwood contributes his views on the situation to the *Cosmopolis* in the form of a diatribe against sentiment in politics. He opens it with the picture of "an ideal Europe," as it might be drawn by pilgrims in Palestine and on the Mount of the Sermon:

"An ideal Europe would be one wherein the nations lived side by side in unmenaced freedom and settled content—all of them, great and small, softened to the mood which one or two little states have been drilled into by conditions that subdue ambition without denying prosperity. Aggression on the grander scale having gone the way of cattle-riving, "absorption" as obsolete as piracy, even

tariff wars would be no more. The most hostile contention between one nation and another would be that of craftsmen in the same workshop, merchants in the same port, colleges in the same university."

This was what England hoped the nineteenth century would realize. But it has proved to be a hallucination—"the after-dinner dream of an Imperial Dives."

DARWINIAN IN FOREIGN POLICY.

The real Europe, Mr. Greenwood evidently thinks, can be better understood from the Darwinian standpoint—the national rivalry which prevents an ideal Europe, and which is worse than any conflict of individualism between men and men is but "part of the universal scheme that makes nature red in tooth and claw with rapine."

Matter in the wrong place is dirt. Idealism and sentiment in the wrong place are exemplified in such agitations as we have just had about Armenia. As a consequence, England is not the commanding power that it was at so recent a date as the fiftieth birthday of Mr. Gladstone. British policy has been ruled by Radical sentiment, which is marked by "an impatience to escape from the more brutal necessities of national competition," and insists on "government by the popular will." The latter leads to the people being kept in ignorance by their leaders of the facts of international rivalry, and to their refusing to feel the consequent necessities. It is not want of heart or want of thought, but want of knowledge.

Mr. Greenwood goes on to supply the knowledge, albeit in a muffled, semi-diplomatic tone, as though to break his views gently to the unaccustomed ear of Demos. The fact is, "in short, England has a position to regain, or an empire to lose. That is the exact situation when cleared of the illusions which . . . have brought it about. It is not a situation that can endure a pause."

WHOM SHALL ENGLAND COPY?

How, then, shall Great Britain remodel her machinery for the management of foreign affairs?

"The most perfect system in Europe is soon found. It is as nearly as possible the opposite of our own, and being of the most antique and unreformed type, is even like no other in Europe. Yet that it is the most perfect is seen by its long-continued success, a success unequalled. It will be understood at once that the Russian system is meant, and therefore that, however well it may work, there can be no thought of imitating it."

But Mr. Greenwood will be merciful. He will not urge us to copy "this effective mediævalism."

"Let us turn from this too shining example of victorious unsentimental policy, and look to France, which has shown us a successful way of arising from difficulties infinitely greater than our own. When France was beaten to the ground, had a strong and violent foe standing over her, and no very assured

friends at some distance, she had many governments, but only one policy—a policy that every Frenchman understood and played his part in . . . we should do what France did; that is to say, go softly, stick to our own affairs, and promptly and urgently make up England's strength to whatever point would enable her to face combinations and attract alliances."

But "nothing of this kind is likely to be done." The only hope is to turn out fancy with fact and make our people understand that "the balance of power is destroyed, and what that means is no secret from any one—a dictatorship."

THE INTERNATIONAL DICTATORSHIP.

We are face to face with "a change which seems destined to prove another of the great turning points in history."

The European system has resulted in a despotism.

"That it is an enormous triumph for the dictator is confessed by every known manifestation of homage, which also confesses that the triumph was achieved neither by guile nor violence. And if it opens a more glorious future for France, the rejoicing of France is as blameless as natural. But to Europe a dictatorship is very far indeed from ideality. It is a change that portends long conflict, boundless disturbance, as much of the Continent feels; and when it is said that this vast change is due to England's withdrawal from the European system, I know not what can be alleged to the contrary. . . . Her great endeavor now should be restoration to the European system on safe and honorable terms."

The Future Owner of Constantinople.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson writes in the *National Review* on "The Value of Constantinople." He lays stress on its focal position:

"Constantinople lies upon a route which must needs be followed by the whole trade of a vast region. The Black Sea has a coast line of more than two thousand miles, to which the Sea of Azov adds six hundred more. To the Black Sea goes all the trade of the great navigable rivers, the Danube, the Dniester, the Dnieper and the Don, with some portion of the trade of the Volga, transhipped to the Don. All this great trading area communicates by sea with the outside world only through the Bosphorus. . . . If we take a larger view, and look at the natural directions of traffic between East and West, and between North and South, we find that Constantinople is the centre of a circle, of which radii run along the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, along the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and along the Nile. All these are natural and necessary directions of trade."

The three powers most interested in these routes are Russia and Austria on ground of nearness, and Britain on ground of her carrying trade.

The Dardanelles, fortified so as to make the passage of a hostile fleet impossible, would enable Russia,

if Constantinople became hers, to exclude from the Black Sea all ships of war but her own. Her armies could be moved across it without fear of molestation; and as an army carried in steamers moves many times faster than an army upon land, she could not be resisted landing on any country bordering on that sea:

"Roumania, Bulgaria and Northern Asia Minor would at once become, in fact if not in theory, portions of the Russian Empire. The frontier which Russia would thus acquire would place the eastern half of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy at her mercy."

Rather than allow which, Austria-Hungary would fight. Moreover, Russia in possession of the Dardanelles could keep the Black Sea as a training dock for as large a navy as she pleased to construct, with which to sally forth and take the initiative whenever she pleased. This would give her such a preponderance as would lead other nations to resent it, and, if possible, prevent it.

Constantinople Austrian would not be so general an affront to the rest of Europe, but would have its grave risks:

"The Black Sea would not become an Austrian lake, but there would sooner or later be a naval war between Austria and Russia for its command, in which, however, the cessation of her trade would paralyze the southern provinces of Russia, and an Austrian victory would be disastrous to the Northern Empire. For these reasons Russia is as strongly driven to resist an Austrian acquisition of Constantinople as Austria to oppose a Russian attempt upon that place."

A prince of European origin, sovereign or nominally under the Sultan, acting as administrator-general, might have Constantinople as the seat of his government. The passage of warships through the Straits would still be a difficulty. They should be closed to all or none. But in either case Russia would seek special advantage for herself. The way out of the difficulty suggested is this:

"The closure of the Straits to ships of war might be effected by separating the ownership of Constantinople from that of the Dardanelles. A principality of Constantinople with Northern and Central Asia Minor is not more rational nor more natural than a principality of Western Asia Minor, with its capital at Smyrna, and its northern limits at the Mysian Olympus, the Sea of Marmora, and the lines of Bulair.

"In case it were intended that the straits should be open to the ships of war of all the powers, the best territorial solution would probably consist in the separation of their European from their Asiatic shores. Ismid might then become once more what it was in the time of Diocletian, the seat of government for Northern Asia Minor. The questions which have here been raised deserve more attention than they seem to have lately received in England, for upon these matters the powers must be agreed be-

fore they can hope to act harmoniously for the alleviation of the sufferings of the Armenians, and the hardly less unfortunate Osmanli inhabitants of Anatolia."

ENGLAND'S ALLY THE ASSASSIN.

Is the Cyprus Convention Still Binding?

MR. T. G. BOWLES contributes an article in the *Fortnightly Review* for November, apparently with the express purpose of justifying all that Madame Olga Novikoff and Prince Lobanoff have said as to the absurdity of discussing the adoption of any effective measures against the Sultan so long as the Cyprus convention blocks the way. In reply to their plea for a repudiation of the convention and the evacuation of Cyprus, we have been told that the convention is practically dead. Mr. Gladstone, with one breath, says that it is so dead that it is impossible for Prince Lobanoff truthfully to say that it is any obstacle to Russian intervention, and in the next breath he says it is so much alive as to afford a valid basis for England's single-handed action against Turkey. Lord Rosebery says that it was a sham to begin with—which is no doubt true—and that it has practically ceased to exist; but even he does not deny that its uneasy ghost haunts the Foreign Office.

THE VERY LATEST RUSSIAN "AGENT."

He does not object to its being laid with bell, book and candle. Mr. Bowles, however, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the contention of Madame Novikoff and Prince Lobanoff. Of course, he will be horrified to see his name coupled in print with Russian diplomats, whom he seems to regard as the natural enemies of Great Britain; but no Russian could have done Madame Novikoff a kindlier service than has Mr. Bowles in the November number of the *Fortnightly*. For therein, writing from the point of view of a staunch Turkophil, Mr. Bowles succeeds in demonstrating to his own infinite satisfaction, but hardly to the edification of the leaders of the Armenian agitation, that the Cyprus convention binds England hand and foot to defend the assassin, should Russia make any movement that could be construed into a menace of the integrity of his Asiatic possessions. If Mr. Bowles can gravely and even fervently argue thus, even now when the wail of Armenia still rings in the ears of the English people, and when the Russian government shows no disposition to send a single soldier across the frontier, it is not difficult to imagine how passionately the convention would be invoked in favor of war against Russia when the memory of the massacre dies down and international jealousies are roused by the movements of Russian armies.

THE QUESTION STATED—

Mr. Bowles opens his article by asking:

"What now is the Cyprus convention? Has it been abrogated by disuse? Is it null and void? If not, can it be nullified and avoided? And if so,

how? And, if it be nullified, what would be the results? These are questions to which various diplomatic documents, authoritatively published in the Blue Books, supply a very complete reply."

Mr. Bowles deals first with the view of Lord Rosebery that the treaty is practically abrogated, and then having demolished this position, proceeds to defend the convention against those who would formally repudiate it.

"Lord Rosebery described the convention as one of three clauses. The one article of which it consists does indeed contain three stipulations, whereof it would have been simpler and plainer to make three separate articles: but the annex contains six other stipulations, each in a separate article; so that the stipulations are nine in all."

—AND ANSWERED.

"Have these nine stipulations been abrogated by disuse, as Lord Rosebery says? So little is this the case that it will be found on examination that, so far as the contingency has arisen or the situation been created for which each stipulation provided, every one of them has been carried out; and that instead of their being disuse and abrogation, there has been, and still is, a constant use, execution and maintenance of the convention.

"Every one of the stipulations has been in use, and has received its execution, so far as the contingency provided for has arisen in each instance. There has been no disuse whatever, nor any abrogation arising therefrom. Neither can the convention, in any sense, be considered as 'null and void' or as a 'dead letter.' For, in virtue of this convention alone, England has occupied and administered Cyprus during eighteen years; she still occupies and administers it; and she thus occupies and administers avowedly and professedly for no other purpose than to enable her to carry out her engagement to defend Asiatic Turkey by force of arms against further Russian attack."

ARE TREATIES IRREVOCABLE?

Having thus dealt with Lord Rosebery and those who maintain that the treaty has practically lapsed, he turns to those who maintain that it exists, and therefore should be formally disowned. He argues in a strain which implies that it would be a scandalous outrage upon treaty faith if England were to withdraw from any treaty whatever, no matter how grossly the other party to the treaty violated his obligations. In fact, Mr. Bowles' argument would be just as strong, supposing the Sultan, in addition to massacring his Armenian subjects, were to have the children of all the English residents in Turkey served up to him as roast baby for breakfast every morning as long as they lasted. The possibility of the Sultan forfeiting his claims to be regarded as anything but an enemy to the human race is not yet borne in upon Mr. Bowles' mind. Possibly, if Mr. Bowles were to be impaled by a Turkish pasha, he would for the first time, in the last moments of his life,

understand the true inwardness of his friend and ally the Turk.

WHY THE CONVENTION IS MAINTAINED.

Mr. Bowles maintains in the true old Russophobic strain that the Turk may be a fiend incarnate; but that does not matter, the convention was not made for love of him, but to defend India against Russia. Here we have the same old mildewed rubbish carted out once more:

"What this means is plain enough. It means that the Cyprus convention was made for the protection of India—as, of course, it was—and if Lord Salisbury's arguments were good in 1878, to show the necessity of the convention for that protection, they must be equally good now."

There is no need for further extract. Mr. Bowles' article is amply sufficient to confound the critics of Madame Novikoff and Prince Lobanoff by justifying to the letter the suspicions and misgivings with which the Russians regard England so long as the convention remains in force.

THE CZAR ON TOUR.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU contributes a remarkable article on the Russian Emperor's visit to the first October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He begins by warning Frenchmen against the two dangers of exalting the Russian alliance and of underrating it. These *fêtes* form a tacit acquiescence in the Treaty of Frankfurt, and the reason why the young Emperor is acclaimed by all nations is that he is everywhere considered as the herald of peace.

The meeting at Breslau of the two Emperors inspires M. Leroy-Beaulieu with a passage of real eloquence: "A caprice, a sudden burst of passion on the part of one of these men, the elder of whom has scarcely reached the age of maturity; an order, a word, a signature, a telegram, and Europe, enamored of peace, and the civilized world are hurled into the most frightful war that has ever ravaged the planet." "For this reason it is fortunate," thinks M. Leroy-Beaulieu, "that they are two, for this very fact acts as a restraint. Whatever France thinks of William II., in spite of his German 'bravades,' his somewhat noisy activity, his mystical imagination, and his feudal ways and air, he is a man and a sovereign. He has developed since his accession and his emancipation from the Bismarckian tutelage, and now, thanks to Nicholas II., he has ceased to be the Young Emperor. Some affirm that the young Czar Nicholas holds his imperial cousin in high esteem." If so, it is rather because of the marked contrast between the temperaments of the two Emperors. Modest, timid, reserved, as he has seemed, Nicholas is like his father, above all a Russian, and like his father he means to be nobody's second.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu then comes to the visit to Queen Victoria. He says at the outset that nothing that the three kingdoms could offer to the Russian Emperor could detach him from the policy which he

has inherited from his father. "And what can the English offer him if it be not his share in the breaking up of the old world from the ruined towers of Byzantium to the crumbling walls of China? . . . Once upon a time the Englishman, jealous of preserving everything which could not fall to his share, accused Russia of lying impatiently in wait for the end of the Imperial moribund of the Bosphorus, and the distrust of the Englishman seemed to be well founded. To day the rôles would appear to be reversed. . . . The Northern eagle, sure of its prey, instead of tearing in pieces with beak and claw expiring Turkey or wounded China, seems to take pleasure in spreading over them the protecting shadow of its outstretched wings." He admits that France finds herself to-day no longer in the van as far as her prestige and authority in the East are concerned. The real fault is the reciprocal distrust of the powers, dating from Cyprus and fed by all that England has done in Egypt, in the Soudan, in the Transvaal and on the Niger. In a word, "English policy had in advance discredited English philanthropy," and for the time being the poor Armenians have had to pay the consequences. What has been done in Crete shows what can be done elsewhere. Only one thing is needed—the union of Europe, which the visit to Balmoral can restore or complete.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Various Views of His Policy and Character.

LORD ROSEBERY'S resignation of the Liberal leadership naturally suggests many articles in this month's reviews. The *Fortnightly* publishes "Lord Rosebery's Second Thoughts," by "Diplomaticus," and "Lord Rosebery's Resignation," by Mr. Edward Dicey.

By "Diplomaticus."

The article by "Diplomaticus" attacks Lord Rosebery's policy in dealing with the Eastern Question. He goes over the old ground, generally accusing the Liberal Prime Minister of ignorance of the conditions of the problem with which he had to deal, especially of ignoring the drift of Russian policy. He makes one point against him—namely, that in which he contrasts Lord Rosebery's recent warning against Italian action with the assurance which he gave to Lord Salisbury when he went to the office that he would have the support of the nation, even if he took united action. "Circumstances alter cases," Lord Rosebery would reply, and isolated action which might have been somewhat safe in 1895 might be midsummer madness in 1896. The only new thing in "Diplomaticus'" article is that in which he declares that Lord Rosebery missed the chance of doing anything for Armenia when he refused to join Russia, France and Germany in intervening on behalf of China against Japan. Prince Lobanoff, "Diplomaticus" says, "accordingly made

overtures to the British government to join in an intervention in China, with a view to keeping Japan off the Asiatic mainland. I understand that he intimated to Lord Rosebery that he might make almost his own terms for the support demanded of him. Never had a British Minister a more splendid opportunity of achieving a great *coup*. Had he seen clearly at that moment, or if seeing clearly had he acted with courage, the Eastern Question would have been settled to day. Under these circumstances there was no power or combination of powers to say him nay. He adopted neither of these courses, but simply peddled away at his scheme of reforms in the infatuated belief that, as soon as it was completed, the Sultan would adopt it, or British gunboats would know the reason why."

This may be true, or it may not; but there is a further question—namely, as to how far the responsibility for refusing to co-operate with Russia was due to Lord Rosebery or to his colleagues? A very persistent rumor at the time had it that Lord Rosebery almost wrecked his cabinet by the vehemence with which he pressed his recalcitrant colleagues to embark upon the intervention to which Prince Lobanoff invited him.

By Mr. E. Dicey.

Mr. Edward Dicey, writing upon "Lord Rosebery's Resignation" in the same review, has very little to say that is new. Speaking of Lord Rosebery he says:

"After all, he contrived to keep the Liberals in power for a year and a half after Mr. Gladstone's retirement, and to have done so is an achievement no other Liberal Premier could have accomplished."

He does not think that Lord Rosebery's "career as a Minister or even as a Prime Minister is necessarily at an end. He may or may not be a great statesman. In all times and all countries great statesmen are very few in number. But his lordship has many of the qualities which, in such a country as ours, enable a man to play a very high and even brilliant part in public life. Apart from his advantages of rank, repute and fortune, he possesses a cool head, a sound judgment, a knowledge of the world, a faculty of lucid and telling statement, a gift of writing, and above all a keen understanding of the British public, of its prejudices, its likes and dislikes, its aims, ambitions, convictions and aspirations. Given these advantages and these qualities, and Lord Rosebery might well be excused for applying to himself the remark of Mr. Cecil Rhodes after his resignation of the Cape Premiership, and of saying "my political career is not ended, but only beginning." But if his anticipation is to be justified by events, Lord Rosebery must take his stand on one side or the other."

Therefore, as Mr. Dicey is a Liberal Unionist, he considers that Lord Rosebery must stand where Mr. Dicey does. He concludes his article as follows:

"I would respectfully say to the late leader of

the Liberal party, your place is not temporarily only, but permanently, in the ranks of those who uphold the rights of property, individual liberty, freedom of contract, the maintenance of the Union, and the imperial mission of the British Empire; in the ranks, to put the matter more concisely, of the Conservatives, not of the Liberals."

"A Mere Critic."

In the *Progressive Review* for November, the editor deems it the best way to promote the cause of Liberalism by publishing a carping criticism of Lord Rosebery, of whom he finds it difficult to say one good word, with the exception of the following guarded admission as to his critical abilities:

"We do not deny for one moment Lord Rosebery's powers as a critic, and never was his critical ability seen to greater advantage than in his recent able Edinburgh speech. But a good critic is usually a bad leader, especially where human and moral considerations are involved, and the specific charge against Lord Rosebery through his whole career is that, excepting in organizing jingo expeditions, he has invariably appeared in the guise of a mere critic."

The chief contention of the writer is that the choice of Lord Rosebery's successor must be made by a vote of the whole party:

"As to leadership, it would be criminal folly for genuine Liberals to keep silence now. The essential point is this: the disastrous experiment of 1894 must never be repeated. Had Lord Rosebery been a ten times stronger man than he has proved to be, his career would have been vitiated *ab initio* from the manner of his appointment. A party which professes to be democratic must elect its leader in the best way actual conditions will permit. For a leader to be chosen by the outgoing Prime Minister and the Queen, aided by a cabal of self-interested political intriguers, is fatal to the peace, union and dignity of a party, especially of a *soi disant* party of progress. The first duty, therefore, of the Liberal party is to provide for the formal election by the party of its chief, and to set its heel once for all on private nominations and back-stairs intrigues."

By "A Conservative M.P."

"A Conservative M. P.," writing in the *National Review*, greatly exults in the Liberal divisions made evident by Lord Rosebery's resignation. He recalls the fact that twelve occupants of the Liberal front bench attended Lord Rosebery's Edinburgh meeting and voted for his return to the leadership. He specially remarks on Mr. Asquith's expressed conviction that Lord Rosebery was "the only fit successor to Mr. Gladstone." He concludes that "these eminent Radicals" do not wish to see Sir William Harcourt leader of their party. How then, he asks, can the tactics of the opposition be harmonious, even with the leadership left in suspense? In any case, Lord Rosebery weighs more with the country than any other of the Radical

chiefs—as witness the effect of his speech on Armenia—and if on the eve of a general election he were to insist on his conversion-of-the-predominant-partner line of argument on Home Rule, would he not shiver the party into such equally opposing fragments that only the polls could readjust? However that may be, "the most sanguine of Radicals cannot deny that the present detachment of Lord Rosebery will help to discredit what may be termed Gladstonianism and tend to strengthen many Unionist principles."

Disappearance of the Liberal Party.

Blackwood is naturally very jubilant on the subject. Lord Rosebery's retirement has simplified the general political issues.

"There is no longer any halting place between Conservatives and Destructives, and it may be that Lord Rosebery's appreciation of this truth had something to do with his retirement. But, however this may be, the Radicals represent a young, vigorous and earnest party, monopolizing all the vitality and energy which still remains to the opposition; and they are led by a patrician demagogue of the type of Wilkes, Burdett and Duncombe, men who regard the interests of their own order, and even their own fortunes, as a feather in the scale when weighed against the immediate calls of personal ambition—political gamblers, in fact, by which name Burke describes them. This is the party of the future, with whom the Conservatives will have to cope."

"The old Liberalism is effete." The new Liberalism is Radicalism and nothing else. And *Blackwood* fervently desires that "the slippery compromise ycleped Liberalism" will "disappear from our vocabulary." Though the working classes, as a whole, are by no means a Radical preserve, there is "a powerful residuum prepared to support a social and political revolution to the last cartridge." But men are beginning to understand that our party conflicts are only part of the great struggle between the rival principles, on the one hand of "authority, subordination, religion, property, law, order," and on the other of "the negation of all these."

Harcourt—A Liberal Disraeli.

Mr. H. D. Traill contributes to the *Contemporary* a rather caustic character sketch of Sir William Harcourt. "From the first," says the writer, "Sir William has never been credited with any remarkable gifts of statesmanship."

"On the contrary, there was, as indeed there still is, a strong disinclination to take him seriously as a statesman; and it may be that one reason for the respect with which he was known to regard Lord Beaconsfield is to be sought for in his consciousness of a certain resemblance in their histories. His rise, in fact, has borne in many respects a curious resemblance to that of the object of his admiration. He had 'views' like Disraeli and the Disrael-

an readiness of satirical speech, and the same controversial 'joy of battle.' If he had not Disraeli's brilliant literary gift he could wield the pen of the pamphleteer with undeniable vigor and effect. And people believed just as much or as little in the depth of his convictions and the soundness of the views which he undertook to advocate. 'Historicus' was recognized as a formidable disputant on points of international law—in a newspaper. . . . The impression prevailed and became ineffaceable that Sir William Harcourt was . . . a lawyer of the 'elegant' rather than of the profound order; and much the same suspicion of superficiality attached to his political convictions. . . .

"Sir William Harcourt has never shared, as indeed no ambitious politician can afford to share, the perverse attachment of Cato to the losing cause. He has never been ashamed to display that preference for the winning side, in which, according to the Latin poet, he has at least the companionship of the gods to keep him in countenance."

His one unfortunate phrase was about his opponents "stewing in their Parnellite juice." But Mr. Traill allows that Sir William has made himself not only useful, but indispensable to his party. There was no one among his Gladstonian comrades who could for a moment challenge comparison with him as a debater.

"He is a parliamentary strategist and tactician of the first force. In a word he has proved, by the acknowledgment of both friend and foe, that he is a leader who can readily lead, and there is an ever growing conviction among his party that he is the only one of their leaders who can."

FREE SILVER ONLY THE FIRST STEP.

TO the November *Arena* Prof. Frank Parsons contributes the opening article, entitled "The Issue of 1896." The article is principally devoted to the silver question which is not, it should be frankly said, discussed in such a way as to throw any new light upon that subject. Mr. Parsons makes it quite evident that he cares really very little for the silver question except as a somewhat round-about path toward the things that he has most in mind as desirable for the future welfare of the country. He expresses the real sentiment of all the Populist leaders and of most of the conspicuous supporters of Mr. Bryan (the silver mine owners and their friends excepted) in the following remarks, with which his article concludes: "In order to perfect our finances and readjust our industrial system to modern conditions, we must do much more than achieve the free coinage of silver. Bimetallism will still leave our currency open to private manipulation if combinations sufficiently large can be formed. Government ownership of the mines would help, but the only way to place the monetary system beyond the reach of private interest, and

secure its management in the public interest, is to make the monetary system a public institution—let the government issue all money in payment for public work, or in loans through postal savings banks that shall keep the people's money in absolute security, and lend to the manufacturer, the merchant, and the farmer on good security, as well as to the banker and the owner of bonds.

"Free silver is only one step,—the financial goal must be to place the movement of the currency volume under intelligent control, acting in the broad daylight in the interests of the whole nation; for this movement of the money volume is the power that gives control of prices and determines in a large degree the question of prosperity or panic. Then monopoly and special privilege of every kind must be redeemed to the public use. Government must be purified and improved, and labor out of place must be helped to readjustment and rendered secure in the opportunity to make an honest living.

"I stand at the junction of three great roads—one leads to the right up a smiling slope to the public ownership of monopolies, security of employment, elevation of labor, a national currency and postal savings banks, progressive taxation of incomes and inheritances, direct legislation, etc., etc.; on the left is the road of gold, that is full of puddles and mud and rocks, and leads forever down, over gulch and precipice, to a vaster congestion of wealth, a strengthened money power, a more corrupted government, and a nation in slavery to privilege; the middle road is the silver road, and it looks as though it had a gully at the start, and some rocks and puddles beyond, but it has an upward slope upon the whole and turns after a while and runs into the road on the right. I'd like to travel the right-hand road from the start, but my fellow citizens say, 'No, we must take the left road or the middle; your choice lies between these two.' I find that the men who are going the silver road want about the same things that I want, they are opposed to private monopoly, believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, desire a rising market, the elevation of labor, etc.—I find that the silver road runs into the anti-monopoly, equal-rights road a little further on. And I say, 'Well, if I can't get you to go on the right-hand road from the start,—if we must go on the gold road or the silver road, then I'll go with the men who want what I want, and on the road that leads into the road I want to travel.'"

Government and Money.

Whereas Mr. Parsons in the *Arena* article quoted above represents that school of monetary scientists who hold that national prosperity and individual security must await the complete control and issue of money by the government, Mr. E. W. Codington, who writes in the *Forum* for November on "Conditions for a Sound Financial System," takes the exactly opposite view,—held also by most of the

men who attended the Indianapolis convention and who stand distinctively for the gold standard,—that the least possible governmental connection with money and its circulation is the thing most to be desired, as witness the following quotations from Mr. Codington's article:

"I think it will not be easy for the student of the future to repress a smile when he reads the history of the nineteenth century and discovers that learned men seriously discussed the question, 'How much money *per capita* ought to be in circulation among the people?' His vision being clarified, so that he will not look upon a due-bill or an evidence of debt or a 'promise to pay' in any form as money, he may be pardoned the smile. He will read how a great nation, waging a gigantic war, with an empty treasury, unable to meet its expenses with ready cash, found a patriotic people ready to supply its needs and accept its promises for future payment to an unlimited extent, and he will admire that patriotism; but he will wonder how it came about that afterward, when the government found itself in funds, the people who held its notes objected to having them paid, on the ground that it would result in 'contraction of the currency.' It is certain that only the antiquary of the future will find any meaning in the phrase quoted. Assuming that some grave professor shall be able to explain it all, will not that same student wonder why a people, ingenious enough to augment a short supply of money by substituting therefor mere evidences of debt, and to curtail a long supply by refusing to coin one of its money metals, was not able to increase its crop of sugar or decrease an excessive crop of cotton by the same factitious methods?"

INTRINSIC VALUE OF MONEY.

"Gold and silver are commodities because they are produced by labor and exchanged for value. The mint performs no service other than putting the commodities into convenient parcels for the uses of commerce. The only reason why this service should be performed by civilized governments instead of by individuals is, that each parcel carries in its mint-stamp an absolute guarantee of weight and fineness, so that it does not need to be weighed or assayed each time it changes hands, as would be the case if it were coined by a less responsible party; a fine mint-stamp having the added advantage that loss by abrasion or defacement is easily detected.

"Money is intrinsically valuable, just as a railroad, a ship, a wagon, or a wheelbarrow is intrinsically valuable, and for precisely the same reason—namely, because it saves time and trouble in the exchange of commodities. If some better method of effecting exchanges than by the use of money shall ever be devised, then money may become valueless; similarly, if some better methods of transportation (only another name for 'effecting exchanges') shall be devised, then the railroad and the ship will retire from the volume of the world's assets."

THE ATTACK UPON CAPITAL.

MR. GEORGE GUNTON in the November number of *Gunton's Magazine* has a vigorous article in which he condemns unsparingly what he calls "The Anti-Capital Crusade," which was, in his opinion, involved in Mr. Bryan's campaign. Mr. Gunton, perhaps more than any other current writer, has shown the inevitable economic drift toward the concentration of capital, pointing out the beneficent results that have already accrued. After a review of some of the denunciatory utterances against trusts which have lately been current, Mr. Gunton concludes as follows: "It is high time that this irresponsible fanning of the flames of social antagonism was stopped; that a higher standard of intellectual integrity be established for the discussion of public questions, even in the heat of political campaigns.

"As in the case of the quotations we have cited from the *World*, most writers and speakers know that much of what they say about capital oppressing the public and trusts monopolizing industries to the detriment of the community is false. They know, because the facts are so easy of access, that the trend of industrial improvement is not only along the lines of highly organized capital, but it necessarily involves it. All students of economics and government now know that it is with and through these higher forms of industrial organization, of which trusts are but a single type, that the great industrial improvement of the present century has come, and that the more complex industrial organizations are not the incident, but the instruments of this great onward movement. They know that the great cheapening of wealth and multiplication of modern improvements throughout the domestic and social, as well as industrial life, have been created by this very concentrated industrial organization. It is by this and this alone that during the thirty years from 1860-92, the purchasing power of the average laborer's day's work was increased 70 per cent.

"Any system of propaganda, for whatever purpose, which tries, through social prejudice, to array the laboring class against the forces which in a single generation have nearly doubled their power to command the benefits of civilization, is a social crime which should receive the anathema of all public spirited and patriotic citizens. Nothing has contributed so much to this vicious policy, which is gradually undermining the stability of our institutions, as the uneconomic and perverted attack upon trusts and corporate industrial organizations.

In another article Mr. Gunton remarks:

"It is difficult to believe that the people of the United States can be influenced to revolutionize our industrial and political institutions under the influence of a doctrine whose only foundation is social prejudice and economic superstition."

MANUFACTURING IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

SO much of a sensational character has appeared in the newspapers concerning the impending danger to Europe and America from the industrial competition of Japan and China, that Mr. John Barrett's article entitled "The Plain Truth About Asiatic Labor" in the *North American Review* for November is entitled to great attention. Mr. Barrett is United States Minister to Siam, and has apparently made a very careful and thorough study of the new manufacturing developments of Japan, and of the two great Chinese centres of industry, Shanghai and Hankow. Mr. Barrett does not commit himself distinctly on the question whether or not the competition of Asiatic factories is likely to prove disastrous in the future, but he makes it perfectly clear that there is no immediate danger. He denies emphatically the report that Japan is about to flood the American market with an excellent bicycle at the price of \$12, declaring that the bicycle factories of Japan are capable as yet of a ridiculously small output, and that no American would think of riding the cheap Japanese wheels. He also makes it clear that Japanese labor, although now employed at very low rates, is constantly demanding higher remuneration.

It is from China rather than from Japan that Mr. Barrett thinks it likely that the most formidable competition may emerge.

THE PROGRESS OF SHANGHAI.

"Shanghai and Hankow are the only two points in China proper where large modern manufacturing plants are established and in operation. These cities are respectively the New York and Chicago of China. Shanghai is the gateway to the great rich Yang-tse-Kiang Valley. It is growing with the rapidity of some of our Western cities. Its foreign section would do credit to a prosperous home port, with its imposing buildings and well kept streets. For a manufacturing centre its location is unsurpassed. There are miles and miles of deep-water frontage. The largest steamers and ships are constantly leaving for all parts of the world. Coasting steamers touch at every port in China, Corea, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Java and Siam. River craft equal to those of the Hudson and Mississippi run regularly 600 miles up the Yang-tse to Hankow, and connect with smaller vessels that go 400 miles beyond, to Ichang, which in turn connect with junks that proceed 400 miles further, to the new treaty port of Chungking, where the United States have recently established a consulate.

"I give this much attention to Shanghai because not only is it the leading port of the far East—not counting Hong Kong and Singapore, which are British colonies—but, in the opinion of the best informed authorities, it will become the great central manufacturing point of the Pacific seas, even surpassing ultimately Osaka in Japan. As evidence of its present business and of the reasonableness of

this prophecy, it is well to remember that nearly 3,000 merchant steamers cleared from the port of Shanghai in 1894."

Mr. Barrett remarks that as one passes by or through the manufacturing district of Shanghai "he could easily imagine himself in Fall River or Manchester were it not for the laborer himself, who, in his wage price, is the very secret of their success. There are six large cotton spinning mills with 125,000 spindles either working or about ready for operation. There are eight cotton ginning plants, with thirty-two to seventy-two gins each, most of which are running. Twenty steam silk flatures are operated, with a reeling capacity of 24,000 bales per annum. A paper mill, which would be a credit to Holyoke or Oregon City, is doing a large business."

ON CHINESE LABOR.

"The highest wage that I discovered paid in the Shanghai cotton mills to a native male employee was 50 cents, silver ($26\frac{1}{2}$ cents gold), per day, the lowest 12 cents, silver ($6\frac{1}{2}$ cents gold), while the average was about 20 to 34 cents, silver ($10\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 cents gold). None of these sums included food. The wage of 50 cents per day was not paid to more than ten men in 1,000. The wage of 12 cents per day was paid to coolies who did the unskilled common work about the factories. Where women were employed, they received even less than the men, or from 5 to 20 cents, silver. In some establishments wages depended on the 'piece' scale. The employees generally had a healthy, vigorous look, as if life had no great cares. They were cheerful and in most instances attentive to work. The more skillful would glance at me as if to say: 'You foreigners may have made these machines, but we can show you how to run them!'

"The observer is especially impressed as he watches these thousands of Chinese laborers going in and out of these mills at shifting hours. Nothing that human beings do more resembles the action of bees in a hive. Then, again, they seem like part of a great stream that has no beginning and no ending, flowing from one sea to another—coming as they do from a reserve of countless millions. One doubts if a strike could ever succeed with hungry thousands to draw from for every one that goes out."

MANUFACTURING IN JAPAN.

"Japan in July boasted of sixty-five cotton mills with approximately one million spindles. In 1893 there were forty; in 1890, thirty; in 1888, twenty. Osaka is the central point, and it presents a most modern business-like appearance, with its large factories and lofty chimneys. Aside from cotton mills there are many other industries, of which the most interesting are the new watch and brush factories. From a personal inspection of the leading manufactories, and careful inquiry of the owners and managers, I learned the following facts: The

highest wages paid to native employees in the cotton mills are 75 cents, silver, per day, the lowest 5 cents (female labor); the average 25 cents for fairly skilled male labor and 18 cents for similar female labor. Large numbers of women and children earn only 5 to 10 cents. In the brush making establishment I counted one hundred women who were earning at piecework only 7 cents per day, and yet they worked long hours. The watch and clock factory is not a large establishment and the wages are higher. Some employees received as much as \$1, while the majority earned about 40 cents. In a dozen miscellaneous industrial plants other than those named, wages ranged from 15 cents to 80 cents, with an average of 35 cents. In Kobe's celebrated match factories several hundred women and children were working with extraordinary dispatch and skill and earning by piecework only 5 cents a day."

WOMEN IN JAPANESE FACTORIES.

"The average number of hands employed in the six leading Osaka cotton mills is 820 women and 390 men, a total of 1,200. The women outnumber the men in the majority of mills two and a half to one, and four to one in a few. In the great Kanegafuchi plant, at Tokyo, the women outnumber the men four to one. In this establishment the wages of the women were about half that of the men. In the Osaka Company, at Osaka, which has a capital of 1,200,000 yen and 37,513 spindles, there are employed 600 men besides women, and the wages of the former are one-third more than those of the latter. At Miye the female employees numbered 1,700 and the male 625. This may be a feature of Japanese labor that will have a vital bearing on the future. Many employers informed me that, besides being cheaper, the women gave less trouble, were more faithful, and quicker."

WAGES IN JAPAN.

"Some miscellaneous wages in and about Yokohama which I authenticated are as follows in gold: Carpenters, 25 to 50 cents per day; compositors, 25 to 45 cents; tailors, 25 to 65 cents; plasterers, 26 to 40 cents; tea workers, 30 to 40 cents; farm laborers, \$1.50 to \$3 per month; personal household servants for foreigners, \$8 to \$10 per month—all of which are a great advance over two years ago; and they bid fair to go 50 to 100 per cent. higher in the next two years. Labor and wages in the silk, lacquer, porcelain, screen, matting, tea, curio and other industries, which have always been characteristic of the country, I do not discuss beyond noting that the work is chiefly done by piece, not in great factories, but in private houses. So true is this of Japan, that the entire land might be regarded as one vast workshop with infinite subdivisions."

Mr. Barrett ends his elaborate and valuable article with a number of conclusions. One, Japanese exports to the United States are not great enough to amount to anything alarming in the way of com-

petition. Two, the advance in the cost of labor in Japan is altering the situation rapidly. Three, Japanese labor is beginning to organize, and is learning how to use the boycott and the strike, although in general Asiatic labor is easily contented. Four, piecework in the little homes of Japan is being abandoned for factories in the cities, and important social changes are likely to result. Five, Japan is now in the midst of a "boom," which suggests the industrial situation in the United States after our Civil War, and this may lead to overproduction and financial disaster. Six, the eagerness of the Japanese manufacturers to make large immediate profits is resulting in the production of great quantities of goods of poor quality, with consequent loss of markets. Seven, even though the Chinese and Japanese manufactures may be obtaining control of their own home markets, the Oriental demand is so different from that of Western countries that it is certain to be some time before they can produce largely, in general lines of manufacture, for American and European consumers. Eight, the Japanese government is at least doing one thing which may enable her manufacturers to compete in foreign lands, and that is the establishment of numerous subsidized steamship lines. Nine, the old treaties that hampered Japanese industry and trade are about to be abrogated with the consequence that there will be an enlarged field for foreign capital in Japan. Ten and finally, Mr. Barrett thinks that the situation need not discourage American manufacturers and exporters from entering vigorously into the trans-Pacific field. In an article last March in the *North American Review* Mr. Barrett endeavored to show in what direction American exporters might hope to find ample reward for endeavoring to extend their markets in Asia.

WORKMEN'S WAGES IN FRANCE.

IN the first October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the Vicomte d'Avenel deals with the rate of wages in the Middle Ages. It is a striking picture that he draws of the vast nameless army of laborers who have from century to century carried on a bare struggle for existence. He allows two hundred and fifty working days in the year, and on that basis he reckons that the workmen in the Middle Ages at the beginning of the fourteenth century began with 782 francs a year, and gradually increased to 860; while between 1376 and 1400 the pay amounted to 1,040 francs. In the fifteenth century the rate of pay oscillated between 1,100 and 1,240 francs a year. It was then incontestably superior to the pay in 1896, when, for a working year of 300 days, it does not amount to as much as 1,020 francs a year. On another basis of calculation, if we equalize the number of working days in comparing the Middle Ages with to-day, the advantage of the workman of old times may be expressed somewhat as follows: From the 1,240 francs which he received from 1476 to 1500 the

workman's pay falls to 980 francs at the end of the reign of Francis I., and then to 760 francs at the end of the sixteenth century, and his condition by no means improved in the two hundred years which separate the beginning of the seventeenth century from the revolution of 1789.

In continuation of the article in the second October number of the *Revue*, M. d'Avenel deals with the rate of pay in modern times. He shows that from 1601 to 1790 the French peasant received pay varying from 570 francs under Henry IV., to 410 francs under Louis XVI., for a working year of two hundred and fifty days. He is never likely to see again the 870 and even 900 francs which he had under Louis XI. or Charles VIII., nor even the 650 to 750 francs which he gained throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. France was rich in 1789, while the peasant and the workman were poor; France in 1475 was evidently poor, while the proletariat was rich—a most curious phenomenon. In the space of these six centuries, 1200 to 1800, which constitutes a notable period in the annals of humanity, we see the evolution of the typical Frenchman and his development as a citizen. The progress of society has not really ameliorated the condition of the working man. The government machine has been equally useless. The workman has to struggle with an environment before which potentates and parliaments are alike powerless. The rate of pay obeys an economic law. The increase of the population has reduced the price of labor. The present century has seen the introduction of a new element—namely, science. Economically speaking, in spite of the barriers of the custom houses, the nineteenth century man has no longer any country, while what secrets in the future science may have in store for us it is of course impossible to say. It is possible that science may disarrange to our advantage the old equilibrium between labor, population and land under which our fathers lived and suffered. It is certain that science has wrought enormous changes already; and M. d'Avenel, with a dig at the politicians who vainly flatter themselves with the idea of ameliorating the condition of the poor by modifying the distribution of existing riches, asserts that it is only by the creation of new riches that the lot of the poor can be made better.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN DENMARK:

How the Scheme Works.

WHILE this large and opulent country of ours is talking about old age pensions, poor little Denmark, it seems, has actually got the idea successfully realized. Miss Edith Sellers, whose papers on "People's Kitchens Abroad" have been greatly appreciated, describes in the *National Review* the working of the Old Age Relief law in Copenhagen. This law, which came into force January 1, 1892, was "the joint work of Conservatives and Radicals."

"In the spring of 1891 the Danish government

announced their intention of levying a tax on lager beer, whereupon the Radical opposition declared that, as this tax would fall most heavily on the working classes, the money it yielded ought to be devoted to benefiting this section of the community, and with the help of M. Marcus Rubin, the well-known economist, they drew up a scheme for the spending of it on providing old age pensions for workmen."

CONDITIONS OF RECEIVING RELIEF.

The measure passed is a "model of brevity," scarcely covering a foolscap page. It limits the relief to those who possess the rights of a native born subject. The applicant must further:

"(a) Not have undergone sentence for any transaction generally accounted dishonorable, and in respect of which he has not received rehabilitation.

"(b) His poverty shall not be the consequence of any actions by which he, for the benefit of his children or others, has deprived himself of the means of subsistence, or be caused by a disorderly or extravagant mode of life, or in other ways be brought about by his own fault.

"(c) For the ten years preceding the date of his application for 'old age relief' he must have had a fixed residence in the country, and during that period not have been in receipt of relief from the poor law administration, or have been found guilty of vagrancy or begging."

"This is the first time in modern times," remarks the writer, "that an attempt has been made to discriminate by legislation between paupers and paupers."

HOW THE RESPECTABLE POOR ARE CARED FOR.

The thriftless are left to the tender mercies of Danish poor law, with the workhouse as the only refuge:

"The respectable poor, on the contrary, are treated not as paupers at all, but as pensioners, and everything that can be done is done to prevent the help they receive entailing on them any humiliation or disgrace. They forfeit none of their rights as citizens by accepting old-age relief; they may continue to vote at elections, if they choose, and so far as the law goes there is nothing to hinder them from even playing a part in public life. Then they have no dealings whatever with relieving officers, or other poor law authorities, but have officials of their own to take care of them. It is especially enacted, too, that no part of the cost of their relief shall ever be defrayed out of the poor rate; the necessary money must be raised by the joint contributions of the state—the proceeds of the beer tax—and of the communes to which the recipients of it belong. With regard to the relief itself, it is decreed that it "must be sufficient for the support of the person relieved, and of his family, and for their treatment in case of sickness, but it may be given in money or in kind, as circumstances require, or consist in free admission to a suitable asylum or other establishment intended for that purpose."

THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS.

IN the December *Atlantic* there is an excellent sketch of William Morris by William Sharp, the first magazine article on the late poet that we have seen in the American monthlies. There are as many opinions about Morris as there are writers about him, and Mr. Sharp seems to take a view of the man's varied activities which shows unusually broad sympathies, as he can see great qualities in the poet, the craftsman, the employer and the Socialist. And there is still another phase of William Morris as extraordinary as any of these—that is, the man as a man. A favorite nickname for Morris was "the Skald," which came from an Icelandic paper which reported the arrival of "William Morris, Skald." Mr. Sharp says:

"A skald, a Viking indeed, was William Morris. I have never met any man who gave an impression of more exhaustless vitality. There never was a man who lived a fuller life; he was the very incarnation of ceaseless mental and bodily energy. Once he was asked if he were subject to that extreme despondency which so often accompanies the essentially poetic temperament. 'I dare say I am,' he answered, 'but I've never had time to think about it, so I really can't say.' Probably one of the few despondent remarks that Morris ever made was quite recently. When told of Millais' death he answered, half jocularly, 'I'll be seeing the old boy before long.'

"There are not many now alive who can remember William Morris as a boy or youth; but I have heard from one or two of his early friends that his was a most striking personality even when he was still in his teens. Strangely enough, one of these friends speaks of him as a rather sensitive and delicate youth, with little promise of that robustness of manner as well as physique which afterward brought him his nickname, 'the Viking.' He was a romantic youngster, and was so dreamy that his intimates thought 'Bill Morris' would never do anything but moon away his time. Before he was of age, however, he must have dissipated this idea, for, though his early writings were of an ultra-romantic and occasionally sentimental caste, he had already begun to show unmistakable signs of originality and power. It will probably be a long time before the full story of William Morris' life is written. When it is, his admirers will be interested to learn how much he owed to his love for the beautiful woman who became his wife, and who may be thus alluded to without offense, as for twenty years or more her face has been familiar to lovers of Rossetti's art,—for in her (and his noble Proserpine may be taken as a typical example) the poet painter found his ideal of tragic beauty."

Mr. Sharp thinks it far too soon to attempt any final estimate of Morris as a poet and artist; but not by any means too soon to show that he was by no means "the idle singer of an empty day." "William Morris was the most strenuous man of genius whom our age has produced; his one dominant aim was to prove that the day was not idle and

that idlers were no more than cumberers of the ground. With him, beauty was a practicable, a realizable, dream." The most astonishing thing about him, at first glance, was the amount of work he did. "Even if there were not a printed line to his credit, his life would still afford a record of exceptional fullness and activity, would still be far and away beyond that led by most of his fellows." But his literary output itself was worthy of a Balzac, as to quantity. "It is his high distinction that he has never published anything which an enemy could blame as unworthy of a poet and artist. Of course it is by his poetry that he will be remembered."

WALTER CRANE'S TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM MORRIS.

MR. WALTER CRANE pays a brief tribute to his friend William Morris in the *Progressive Review*. He says:

"His architectural and archæological knowledge again was complete enough for the architect and the antiquary. His classical and historical lore won him the respect of scholars. His equipment as a designer and craftsman, based upon his architectural knowledge and training, enabled him to exercise an extraordinary influence over all the arts of design, and gave him his place as leader of our latter-day English revival of handicraft—a position, perhaps, in which he is widest known.

"In all these capacities the strength and beauty of William Morris' work has been freely acknowledged by his brother craftsmen, as well as by a very large public.

"There is, however, still another direction in which his vigor and personal weight were shown, with all the ardor of an exceptionally ardent nature, wherein the importance and significance of his work are as yet but partially apprehended. I mean his work in the cause of Socialism, in which he might severally be regarded as an economist, a public lecturer, a propagandist and a controversialist.

"William Morris has left us in no doubt as to his own ideas and ideals. It may seem strange that a man who might be said to have been steeped in mediæval lore, and whose delight seemed to be in a beautifully imagined world of romance peopled with heroic figures, should yet be able to turn from that dream world with a clear and penetrating gaze upon the movements of his own time, and to have thrown himself with all the strength of his nature into the seething social and industrial battle of modern England. That the 'idle singer of an empty day' should voice the claims and hopes of labor, stand up for the rights of free speech in Trafalgar Square and speak from a wagon in Hyde Park, may have surprised those who only knew him upon one side; but to those who fully apprehended the reality, ardor and sincerity of his nature such action was but its logical outcome and complement, and assuredly it redounds to the honor of the artist, the scholar and the poet whose loss we mourn to-day, that he was also a man."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CHRISTMAS ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

AS is usual with the American popular magazines, the Christmas numbers are given over very largely to æsthetic considerations, to sketches of famous painters of sacred subjects that make an excuse for the reproduction of copies of their paintings, and to fiction. The continued advance in the mechanical facilities for using several colors in printing even large editions is shown by the gorgeous covers which *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, *McClure's*, the *Ladies' Home Journal* and other monthlies show on the news stands. The most ambitious and one of the most successful covers of the entire series is that of *Scribner's Magazine*, which shows against a gilt background the figure of an angelic musician, which with the various combinations of colors presents at least six distinctive tints. Another Christmas feature of *Scribner's* is a fairy story by Kenneth Grahame, called "The Magic Ring," with full-page illustrations printed in blue, gilt and black. The magazine begins with a somewhat elaborate article on the late Sir John Millais by Cosmo Monkhouse. There are short stories by T. R. Sullivan, Richard Harding Davis, James Barnes, Nathaniel Stevenson, F. J. Stimson, William Henry Shelton and Clinton Ross. In another department we have quoted from Miss Agnes Repplier's essay on "Little Pharisees in Fiction."

THE CENTURY.

The *Century* has two articles of general importance, one answering the question, "What Language Did Christ Speak," by Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis, and the other entitled "Our Great Pacific Commonwealth," by William E. Smythe, and we quote from these among the "Leading Articles of the Month." The distinctively Christmas contributions appear in an article on Virginie Demont-Breton, "A Painter of Motherhood," one of Mr. Janvier's delightful studies of Provence which he calls "The Christmas Kalends of Provence," and Christmas poems by Richard Watson Gilder, James Whitcomb Riley, Margaret Vandegrift and Edith M. Thomas. The renaissance of the warm, delicate literature of Southern France is marked by these poems of Miss Vandegrift's and Miss Thomas' which are after literal translations from the Provençal, made by Mrs. Katherine A. Janvier, and are evidences that the success of "The Reds of the Midi" is bearing fruit in a widespread appreciation of Provençal literature. Helen E. Smith begins the magazine with some quaint reminiscences of "A Group of American Girls," as they appeared in New York City in the first quarter of the century. Marion Crawford continues his novelette, "A Rose of Yesterday," and there is the second appearance of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's novel, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker."

HARPER'S.

Harper's comes out with a very striking and elaborate holiday cover with gilt and colors, and Christmas allusions are made in the frontispiece copy of Guy Rose's picture, "Joseph Asking Shelter for Mary," in the very meritorious "Christmas Carol" by Lena F. Layard, and

an elaboration of the illustrated department of fun which winds up the magazine. Mr. Howells is, of course, well worth reading in his article on Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Du Maurier pictures in the third part of "The Martian" are unusually numerous and large, and there are short stories by Howard Pyle, Clifford Carleton, W. H. Hyde, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Henry G. Paine and Anna T. Slosson. In another department we have quoted from Dr. William W. Jacques' description of his method to obtain electricity direct from coal.

M'CLURE'S

The December *McClure's* has its holiday attractions chiefly in the two stories by Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Frank R. Stockton's "My Unwilling Neighbors," Mr. S. S. McClure's account of his recent journey to Bethlehem, illustrated from a score of very valuable photographs of scenes about Bethlehem, and the latest short story by Ian Maclaren. The magazine begins with an excellent account of Nansen, the Arctic explorer, by Cyrus C. Adams, which we review among the "Leading Articles."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The *Cosmopolitan* for December refrains from unusual cover decorations, and also from the class of contributions in fiction, poetry and art which has come to be distinctive of the Christmas numbers. Some handsome half-tones illustrate Theodore Tracy's article on "Macari's Historic Frescoes," and there are the usual full-page copies of "Examples of Recent Art." Mr. George F. Becker, who speaks with the authority of the United States Geological Surveyor, has a brief article on the gold fields of South Africa, in which he predicts that the Rand alone will yield from an area of one hundred square miles as much as \$100,000,000 worth of gold. Col. Samuel E. Tillman tells of "The Ten Years' Captivity of Slatin Pasha," and General Edward Forrester continues his "Personal Recollections of the Tai Ping Rebellion."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

Lippincott's, being an unillustrated magazine, makes no unusual attempts for the holiday month, and continues its policy of beginning with a novelette, followed by very brief stories and articles of a general discursive and essay nature. The novelette this month is "The Chase of an Heiress," by Christian Reid. George E. Walsh has a very instructive account of the methods of "Shutting Out the Sea" from threatened portions of the coast by planting certain species of sand-binding grasses, by anchoring hedges of dead brush, and by building heavy walls and breakwaters. There is a pleasant description of a picturesque institution, "An Old Virginia Fox Hunt," by David Bruce Fitzgerald.

MUNSEY'S.

The Christmas *Munsey's* opens with three frontispieces, Christmas pictures illustrating as many little love poems. The chief article of the magazine is George Holme's sketch of "The Royal Children of Europe," while the only appearance of fiction is the second installment of Hall Caine's novel, "The Christians."

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE December *Atlantic* contains a thoroughly sympathetic sketch of William Morris by William Sharp, which we quote from in another department. Among the more highly poised essays which begin the magazine, there is one of Mr. Godkin's on "Social Classes in the Republic." Mr. Godkin attempts to dispel the illusion that the classes of capitalists and employers are peculiarly favored, and he deplors the results of the labors directed toward arousing this discontent of the working population. "I know of no more mischievous person than the man who, in free America, seeks to spread among them the idea that they are wronged and kept down by somebody;" he characterizes this as distinctively anti-social. He thinks our working people have opportunities to share fully esthetic privileges of the classes who employ them, and he blames our workers as a class for a rudeness of manner which contrasts badly with the corresponding European classes.

Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve, the distinguished professor of Greek at the Johns Hopkins University, follows Mr. Godkin in a dissertation on "Classical Studies in America." Professor Gildersleeve tells us that our type of scholarship is distinctly German, and that our best classicists have been trained in Germany. Although grammar "has a special fascination for Americans," the grammatical element is being retrenched and the range of reading is becoming wider; but one does not expect the author of "Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar" to admit that this tendency is without its definite limits, and he does not. He says: "The study of literature gains, the study of humanity gains, and grammar need not lose. For the appreciation of literary form one cannot read the authors of the model period too sedulously; but the contrast can also be made profitable, and it is astonishing how much wealth of thought and feeling lies hid in the ranges of Greek and Roman literature that are practically unexplored except by the editors, except by index hunters. And so the reaction against grammar in the schools may only prepare the way for a yet more exact grammar, and at the same time lead to a larger grasp of the literature of antiquity. The new generation will read more widely, will read more sympathetically, and the close of the century will be nearer in spirit to the middle of the century than could have been deemed possible some years ago, while the improvement in method, both in grammar and in literary analysis, will make the new study far more exact and far more definite."

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for November is a useful and instructive number, but it contains no single article of exceptional note or of a permanent quality. It opens with some casual political remarks by ex-Speaker Reed entitled "As Maine Goes, so Goes the Union," and this article is followed by a journalistic summing-up of the political facts which would indicate the breaking up of the Democratic solidity of the South. The article is by Mr. Edward B. Clark of the staff of the *New York Evening Post*, and, of course, was prepared too early to include comment upon the recent election.

Mr. E. W. Codington, a business man of Florida, writes with striking lucidity upon "Conditions for a Sound Financial System." Mr. Codington exposes the nonsense of much of the talk about per capita money circu-

lation, demands the retirement of the government's legal tender notes, and outlines a plan which reduces the government's connection with money to the task of minting the gold and silver submitted to it, and issuing paper certificates as a convenience to those who wish to deposit their coin. Mr. Codington is in favor of somewhat changing the size of coins, so that they may correspond exactly in weight with troy ounces and fractions thereof. We have quoted from Mr. Codington in our "Leading Articles."

Dr. W. K. Brooks, the distinguished professor of zoölogy in the Johns Hopkins University, contributes an article entitled "Woman from the Standpoint of a Naturalist." With all respect to Dr. Brooks, candor compels us to say that after a really serious attempt to find out what he wishes to teach us, we are compelled to give it up. The article appears to be a discussion of the suffrage question, but all its allusions are indirect, and the writer's extreme care to avoid the expression of an opinion entitles it to be pronounced the most cautious article ever published in an American magazine.

Mrs. Mary K. Sedgwick of Boston writes an account of the work of an organization in that city which supports ten or twelve district nurses who are doing an excellent work of charity among the poor.

The Eastern question is broached in two articles, one of them by a young Englishman, Mr. W. K. Stride, who, having gained a prize recently for an essay on the military brotherhoods of the Middle Ages, has an idea of his own to add to the Armenian discussion. He proposes that in view of the evident unwillingness of the European powers to interfere with the treatment of the Armenians by the Turkish government, there should be formed a private association of individuals on the plan of the Knights of Malta, or some other chivalrous military brotherhood of olden times. The article savors a little too much of the closet to be particularly welcome to men and women who are demanding some really practical and effective remedy for the situation in the Orient. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in an article entitled "Shall the Frontier of Christendom be Maintained?" makes an eloquent plea for the Armenians, and calls upon Christendom to fight back the Mohammedans.

In a third paper upon "Recent Excavations in Greece," Mr. J. Gennadius tells of the sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi and the interesting discoveries which have resulted from exploration in that neighborhood.

Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard, in a brief article on "Bond Sales and the Gold Standard," urges the point that the gold standard is not in itself to be held responsible for the fact that the Cleveland Administration has recently had to borrow a great deal of money. Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known economic writer, does not confine his studies to political and economic questions, and he contributes to this number of the *Forum* a charming essay on "Emerson's Wit and Humor."

Mr. William Ferrero is one of the young Italian pupils of Professor Lombroso, and like some other of his colleagues, he has fallen into the habit of giving an air of great learning to some plain matters of common observation. He presents us here with a very pedantic article, which, after all, has nothing in it except the very obvious fact that the industrial life of modern civilized peoples has made mankind comparatively peaceful and serene, whereas violence is characteristic of men in the savage state, or in times when work has not become the regular and systematic order of life.

Mr. Benjamin E. Smith of the "Orthographic" Union writes upon the future of spelling reform, and Miss Gertrude Buck of the University of Michigan tells of the Normal Training School for Teachers in Detroit, and its experiments with the so-called "culture-epoch principles." We have quoted from it in our "Leading Articles."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW" for November is a valuable number, and we have quoted extensively in our "Leading Articles of the Month" from Mr. Harwood's account of the agricultural experiment stations and Mr. Barrett's account of manufacturing progress in Japan and China.

The number opens with an article by Mr. Thomas C. Platt, who congratulates the country in advance upon the prospect of Republican victory. A characteristic political article is contributed by Colonel George E. Waring, the Superintendent of Street Cleaning in New York City, who combats the proposition that there is any excuse whatever, in the United States, for government by party. A keener attack upon party machines and worn-out party creeds has not recently been made. Mr. Waring's bad opinion of politicians, from the highest to the lowest, is cynical almost to the point of brutality.

Sir Charles Dilke has very little, if any, better opinion of politicians than Colonel Waring; for he contributes an article on the working of the corrupt practices acts in Great Britain in which he gives us plainly to understand that those stringent regulations have become a dead-letter throughout the whole country, and that the attempt to keep elections free from corruption by the device of limiting the expenditures of candidates has proved a farce and a humbug. All sorts of evasions are practiced, and false returns, according to Sir Charles, are the rule rather than the exception. The formulators of corrupt practices acts in the United States will do well to read this article in order to note the points at which the English system has proved weak and ineffective.

Bishop Doane of Albany fairly revels in polemic assaults upon the female suffragists. This time his particular attention is paid to something that Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin has been writing in her magazine, the *Humanitarian*. As against Mrs. Martin he quotes very extensively from Mrs. Crannell of Albany, who went to the great conventions at St. Louis and Chicago last summer to protest before the platform committees against the demands of the suffragists. Bishop Doane and Mrs. Crannell carry the war into Africa with a vengeance, and it is proposed henceforth that the advocates of woman's enfranchisement shall be kept on the defensive.

President Thwing of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, writes a most conclusive paper to show how vast has been the influence of the college in American life, not only in the training of the men who follow the so-called learned professions, but also in the shaping of institutions, the carrying on of the work of government, and the progress of civilization in every field.

Mr. Himmelwright, who is an expert in the construction of iron frame edifices, writes upon high buildings. He is evidently a great admirer of the "sky-scrapers," his attention appearing to have been called to the technical and structural aspects of the subject rather than to the broad question of public policy in permitting high buildings in crowded cities.

Colonel G. Norman Lieber, now acting Judge Advocate General of the army, writes an exceedingly learned and technical discussion of the legal theories which have been advanced by the courts in justification of the exercise of martial law.

Professor R. H. Thurston, dean of the engineering departments of Cornell University, contributes a thoughtful and readable article entitled "The Animal as a Machine," in which he compares the development of vital force in animals with the development of power in machines through steam or electricity.

In a brief letter, the Rev. Madison C. Peters defends the taxation of church property. In another Mr. Neal Ewing discusses our presidential electoral system, and the questions inevitably raised every four years by the inequalities in the size of the states. Mr. L. Williams, formerly consul-general at Havana, makes a brief comment upon the relation of Spain to her government, which gives a sad and evidently accurate picture of the extreme corruption and demoralization of the Spanish government and the manner in which it victimizes the people of the different Spanish provinces. Mr. J. A. Taylor contributes an amusing dissertation on English epitaphs. Mr. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, writes on the protection of bank depositors in useful and well-informed fashion, without suggesting anything except that the existing public inspection be as thorough as possible, while after all the best protection must come from the constant watchfulness of the local directors and officers of any given bank.

THE ARENA.

"THE ARENA" for November is decidedly strenuous on the side of the free silver campaign. Mr. Flower, the editor, besides an article entitled "Some Samples of the Sophistry of Gold Monometallists, with Comments," has a separate article devoted to "Four Epochs in the History of our Republic," which sets forth with somewhat dramatic effect certain distinct national crises in which the public welfare was maintained, first, by Washington; second, by Jefferson; third, by Jackson; fourth, by Lincoln; and, finally, Mr. Flower characterizes the existing situation as not less critical and presents Mr. Bryan as the Providential successor of those other great American leaders. The article concludes as follow:

"The corrupt power of the gold ring of Europe and America, with unlimited wealth, aided by the trusts, monopolies and combines, and an administration false to every instinct of democratic government, are arrayed against the people. The odds seem insurmountable; but so they seemed in the times of Jackson and Lincoln. If the people fail now, the growing misery of the past thirty years will be greatly augmented, while the few will grow vastly richer, until the burden of the masses will be unendurable. Then will come a change, or the republic will go as did ancient Rome, and society will be in even a more real sense than when Hugo made his observation prior to the downfall of Napoleon III., 'one part tyrant and the rest slave.' Hence, as patriots, as freemen, and as lovers of peace, prosperity, and the triumph of the principles of free government, a solemn and august duty confronts every true American. The present is no time for halting or indecision. All voters should sink party prejudices and array themselves against the double-headed party of plutocracy and centralized wealth. If there ever was an hour when free-

men should refuse to sell their birthright, and be vigilant workers for home, freedom, prosperity, and the great republic, that hour is now."

In the "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted from Professor Frank Parson's article entitled "The Issue of 1896," in which Professor Parsons advocates free silver as a vestibule to the larger Populist programme. Judge Walter Clark of North Carolina writes an article entitled "Free Coinage Indispensable," in which he discusses the relation of money to southern prices, with a view to demonstrating the hardships to which low prices have subjected the southern producer. Mr. William H. Standish, formerly Attorney-General of North Dakota, in an article entitled "The Impending Crisis," makes a very earnest and an unusually able appeal for free silver coinage, speaking with especial force from the standpoint of the wheat growers of the Dakotas. Mr. S. Howard Leech writes in defense of "The Simplicity of the Ingle Tax," and Mr. Bolton Hall discusses "The New Charity" with a plain intimation that it is taxation reform rather than charity organization that the body politic is waiting for. Such are the political articles of the November number.

Mr. J. Worden Pope of the United States Army contributes an article to prove that the common opinion that the Indians are gradually dying out is a fallacy. There are now about 250,000 Indians, and Mr. Pope gives us in various elaborate tables a vast deal of interesting information regarding different estimates and enumerations that have been made in the past three centuries of the Indian population of North America.

Lilian Whiting contributes what is, in our judgment, decidedly the best and most appreciative sketch of the late Kate Field that has appeared anywhere.

Mary M. Harrison writes upon "Children's Sense of Fear," with much wisdom and knowledge touching the psychology of childhood; and several other articles go to make up an able and well rounded number.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE November number offers an admirable variety of contents. It is strong on foreign policy, but reflects in phases of present-day life very wide diversity. There is one singular omission. The change in the leadership of the Liberal party, and consequent reversion of the Premiership, either do not seem to Mr. Knowles worthy of notice, or he has not found a writer equal to the task of doing the subject justice. In any case he has no mention of it. The papers by M. de Presensé, Diran Kélékian, Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt and Sir E. Du Cane on the Eastern question and consequent European situation demand separate notice; as do also Sir John Gorst's article on the "Voluntary Schools" and Professor Mahaffy's on "The Modern Babel."

ARBITRATION VS. CONCILIATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb discuss at length the reasons for both employers and workmen disliking arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes. Arbitration is properly in place in questions of interpretation, both sides resting their claims on a basis acknowledged by both. But where fundamental assumptions are not the same neither side welcomes the arbitrator. The success of arbitration in the north of England iron trade arises from the fact that men as well as masters hold that wages must follow prices. But where, as in the

Midland Coal War, the men held that "a living wage" must be the first charge on production, and that wage should determine price rather than price fix wage, there is no common basis. Where there is a common basis an arbitrator is not needed; an inexpensive expert on each side is sufficient. But where there is no common ground recourse to an arbitrator, while not superseding collective bargaining, smooths the way to it; and the real service rendered is not that of arbitrator but of conciliator, as in Lord Rosebery's intervention in the coal war, Mr. Asquith's in the cab strike, and Sir C. Boyle's in the boot strike. State boards of arbitration, if appeal to them be voluntary, are not likely to be popular: "compulsory arbitration" would be an effective panacea for strikes and lock-outs, for it means "fixing of wages by law."

THE BOOM IN WESTRALIANS.

Mr. S. F. Van Oss finds that 80,000,000 Westralian mining shares have been offered to the British public during the last two years and seven months. He examines the actual prospects of the mines. He points out that the gold strata are unreliable and erratic, decreasing in value at small depth; there is lack of water, to be supplied, if at all, at considerable cost; there are great difficulties of transport; and labor will have to be made much cheaper and more abundant before the region can be properly worked. No reliance at all can be placed on statements made in prospectuses. The "experts" are without experience. He concludes that "the Westralian market is largely cornered, artificial and unhealthy."

THE MORALS OF JAPANESE TRADE.

Mr. Robert Young, editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*, Japan, while conceding that all trading is flavored with immorality, complains that commercial morality in Japan is at a very low ebb. It is even below that of China. Japanese merchants refuse to fulfill contracts which involve them in loss, and conspire by threats of boycott to prevent the plaintiff from enforcing the sentence of the court. At the Kioto industrial exhibition last year, held under the Emperor's auspices, merchants were required to mark their goods at a ruinously low price; and they could only protect themselves by getting agents to buy up their own goods for them. These fictitiously low prices were of course to impress the world with the cheapness of production in Japan.

Ten years ago an Imperial Rescript was issued lowering the rate of exchange at the custom houses, but no copy of it reached foreign legations or consulates, and foreigners were charged duties at the old and higher rate while the Japanese got their goods through at the new and lower rate. This made a difference of some two per cent., or one hundred thousand dollars, to the foreign merchants. With this example at headquarters one cannot wonder to find Japanese consuls reporting that "the country's trade is being seriously injured by merchants who send abroad matches that will not strike, rice that is not up to samples, and stuffs whose only merit is cheapness."

MR. SWINBURNE ON COLERIDGE AND W. MORRIS.

Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne, reviewing the late William Morris' "The Well at the World's End," describes the author's aloneness and uniqueness, mentioning as those to whom he stood nearest Chaucer and Coleridge—Coleridge, "the most imaginative, the most essentially poetic, among all poets of all nations and all time."

"The simplest English writer of our time is also the noblest: and the noblest by reason and by virtue of his sublime simplicity of spirit and of speech. If the English of the future are not utterly unworthy and irredeemably unmindful of the past, they will need no memorial to remind them that his name was William Morris."

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Ouida" writes a warm eulogy of Mr. Auberon Herbert's poems, finding "an added charm in these tender blossoms in the fact that they spring from the same intelligence as that which proclaims individualism in its boldest forms, and attacks the tyrannies of social and political superstitions." Messrs. H. Herbert Smith and Ernest C. Treppin contrast most instructively English and Dutch dairy farming; and Mr. George Fottrell discusses the prospect of land purchase in Ireland. Mr. S. P. Cockerell, writing on Lord Leighton's drawings, finds "the springs of his innermost life" committed to canvas in "The Spirit of the Summits."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for November contains several articles of considerable interest. We notice elsewhere those on the Cyprus convention, on Lord Rosebery.

ONE MORE NAVAL ALARMIST.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, writing on "The Struggle Before Us," assumes as a natural and probable certainty that England will ere long have to face the combined navies of France and Russia, and he then proceeds to examine whether she has sufficient ships and men to maintain her sovereignty on the seas. He says:

"With a fair start we could get to sea for service in Europe 49 armored and 116 unarmored ships in possibly seven days, and probably not less than a fortnight. This would be our whole fighting strength; behind, we should have no trained officers and few men, though a moderate number of ships. All our vast shipbuilding resources would be clean thrown away, as we have deliberately handicapped ourselves by refusing to provide an adequate staff of officers or a sufficient and well-trained reserve. The merchant marine, in our past struggles so glorious a source of strength, would be only a cause of weakness, with its vast proportion of polyglot aliens and its ever-dwindling backbone of Britishers. The advance of the foreigner in it is simply terrifying. The percentage was 4.2 in 1850, 9 in 1860, 10 in 1870, 13.8 in 1880, 18.7 in 1891, and over 36 in 1894. It is doubtful whether we could safely withdraw from it the Naval Reserve officers or men; or indeed take up from it the British material which mans our sailing ships. The latter must be laid up."

WAS CATHERINE THE GREAT A NORMAL WOMAN?

Mr. W. K. Johnson writes at some length and with much ability on the great Russian Empress, whose career he sketches with a very sympathetic pen. He passes over very lightly her freedom from the decencies and virtues of ordinary women, and then maintains that after all there was nothing very exceptional about her character. He says:

"It is only natural that her biographer should regard her as a strikingly complex and exceptional being. *Nous sommes tous des exceptions*. Yet she is not essentially different from the 'woman of character' you may meet in every street. Given her splendid physical constitu-

tion, there is nothing prodigious about her except her good fortune in every crisis and important action of her career. In one of his Napoleonic fits of incoherence, Patiomkin said vividly enough that the Empress and himself were 'the spoiled children of God.' For herself, she says that what commonly passes for good fortune is in reality the result of natural qualities and conduct."

THE BELGIAN LYRIC POET.

Mrs. Virginia Crawford, who made her *début* some time ago as the chronicler of the good works of M. Harmel, a theme which she subsequently treated in a paper read before a Catholic congress in the Midlands, now appears in the *Fortnightly* with an appreciative descriptive article on "Emile Verhaeren, the Belgian Poet." Mrs. Crawford says of her author:

"He stands to-day in the plenitude of his gifts, on the threshold of a high reputation, and it may well be that his best work lies still before him. Any attempt, therefore, to assign him a permanent place in the literary ranks of the age would be vain and premature; yet there can, I think, be no doubt that, in virtue both of the nobility of his language and the wide sweep of his imagination, he is entitled to a very high rank among contemporary poets. I should like to say that he is something more than a poet—that he is also a thinker. He appeals at once to the intellect and to the imagination; his poems bear the impress of personal suffering and personal knowledge, and they are full of suggestive thoughts on the eternal problems that arrest the attention of mankind. In a word, Emile Verhaeren is intensely human, both in his joys and sorrows, in his hopes and his despair, and it is this near sense of comradeship which evokes in the reader a strong personal sympathy for the man, in addition to the homage due to him as a poet."

To this article is appended the translation of his poem, "The Grave-Digger." This, however, is not by Mrs. Crawford, who has confined herself to prose. The translator is Alma Strettell.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Traill writes upon Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest political novel, and maintains that it is a failure. He says:

"Mrs. Ward is wanting, unlike Disraeli, in the power of detachment; it is because she feels the 'pity of it' too much and the irony of it too little; because, with all the passion of the social reformer, she flings herself, and her characters with herself, into the thick of a struggle which she should survey from without—that 'Sir George Tressady' has failed, with all its brilliancy and power, to attain that rank as a political novel to which the genius of its author might otherwise have raised it."

Mr. R. W. Bond contributes a paper upon the revival of "Cymbeline" at the Lyceum. It is an interesting paper by one who worships Miss Terry. He says:

"Before me, as I write, rises the recollection of an evening nearly twenty years ago, when, from the gallery of the Lyceum, my eyes were blessed with the gracious, queenly, winsome vision of the mistress of Belmont. I paid Miss Terry silent homage then; and to-day, when the need and value of such a portraiture of womanhood as hers is enhanced fifty-fold, I pay it with yet more ardor to the exponent of Imogen, professing myself 'her adorer, not her friend.'"

Sir Francis Galton describes a method by which he thinks that it may some day be possible to make an in-

telligible communication between neighboring stars. Gigantic hieroglyphics working something on the dot and dash method would, he thinks, be the means by which the inhabitants of Mars, for instance, would be able to communicate with us :

"A small fraction of the care and thought bestowed, say, on the decipherment of hieroglyphics, would suffice to place the inhabitants of neighboring stars in intelligible communication if they were both as far advanced in science and arts as the civilized nations of the earth at the present time."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE are many excellent papers in the *Contemporary Review* for November. Mr. O'Brien's disclosure of Mr. Redmond's part in the Boulogne negotiations with Mr. Parnell are not only an effective partisan retort ; they shed important light on the history of that crisis. Mr. E. J. Dillon's article on Russia and Europe is quoted elsewhere.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

Dean Farrar writes in retrospect of "Two Archbishops," Dr. Magee and Dr. Benson. After touching on some of the more prominent features in Magee's caustic character, the Dean closes with a tribute to the late Primate :

"I believe that the recognition of Dr. Benson's goodness and of his rare qualities of head and heart will grow as time goes on. Although I had known him ever since we were undergraduates—he was only a little senior to me—at Trinity College, Cambridge, I never got to love him more, or set a higher value on his private character and public services, than during the last eighteen months. As the old Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury was pulled down by the Puritans in 1558, the Archbishops have now no palace at Canterbury, and practically use the Deanery as their palace during their visits, three times a year or oftener, to the premier cathedral. I had never before witnessed so closely the sunny charm and geniality of fatherliness and brotherliness which characterized his demeanor to all with whom he was thrown, from the greatest of boors down to the most delightful of companions, and from the oldest bedesman of eighty down to the youngest choir-boy of eleven. This 'sweetness and light,' this power of making himself universally beloved, was undoubtedly a great help to him in his public work. And how admirable had been his career !"

AN ANGRY ARCHÆOLOGIST.

"Biblical Critics on the Warpath," by Professor Sayce, at once suggests to the reader that the Professor himself is out on the warpath, doing his best to scalp and tomahawk those who had ventured to criticise his criticisms of the higher criticism. One specimen is enough to show his style of controversy :

"The critics," however, who reject the authority of tradition and of the Church, display, nevertheless, a most remarkable respect for authority of another kind. Ancient tradition, the teaching of the Christian Church and its Founder, the facts which the Oriental archæologist ventures to put forward, all count for nothing ; but to the authority of a few scholars of the nineteenth century, mostly of the German race, we are bidden unreservedly to submit ourselves. Graf and Wellhausen, or Ewald and Dillmann, are the gods of the new Israel."

After confessing himself a believer in the composite,

and possibly partly Exilic, origin of the Pentateuch, the writer concludes with a query how the views of "the critics" can be reconciled with the deity of Christ.

RUSSIAN VS. TURKISH ARMENIA.

Mr. J. Theodore Bent, recounting his "Travels Among the Armenians," leaves, possibly quite unintentionally, no very pleasing impression of the Armenian character. He was greatly struck by the contrast between the different sides of the Russian border :

"When once we reach the Araxis all is changed as if by magic. Under the beneficent rule of Russia the Armenian towns flourish exceedingly. . . . Our first halt in Russian Armenia was Nachitevan, or the 'town of Noah,' as the Armenians call it, rich in fertility and streams. Good roads, handsome houses, and an air of prosperity made it hard to believe that we were still in Armenia. What a contrast to the squalor of Sis, the decay of Julfa, and the backwardness of those unfortunate Armenian towns which have the misfortune to remain under the yoke of Islam. . . . The question at once forces itself upon one, Is it right to check the advance of a power which has done so much to civilize the East ? Should we not rather permit Russia tacitly to assume the care of the whole Armenian nation, that she may replace the rotten governments which massacre and destroy the remnants of what once was and could be again a flourishing community of civilized Christians ?"

"Q." ON "SENTIMENTAL TOMMY."

Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch declares that Mr. Barrie's latest work "stands highest among his achievements." It raises the Thrums note to the n'th power. It is a work of genius. For the writer detects signs of genius in at least three of our younger novelists—in Miss Schreiner, Mr. Kipling and Mr. Barrie. He sketches "Tommy" himself thus :

"The result is a melancholy portrait, and none the less melancholy because the artist has touched-in so many of its features with a smile : the portrait of a boy all unconsciously cursed—yes, I think we may say cursed—with a genius for art, and with all the disabilities of that genius ; of a boy marked out for greatness, and marching toward it through unreality and constant self-deception ; of a boy we must dislike at times almost as furiously as his schoolmaster, Cathro, disliked him, yet of whom we are never quite unaware that he carries his temperament as a doom, and goes to his high future as a victim—only it is the hearts of those who love him which must suffer."

COSMOPOLIS.

THE November number counts many illustrious names among its contributors, and maintains a lighter tone than previous issues have shown. Mr. Fred Greenwood's diatribe against "Sentiment in Politics" demands a separate notice. Vicomte de Vogüé's account of the Czar's visit is significant for the emphasis laid on the entirely pacific purpose of the Alliance. Not revenge, but peace, is the desire of France. Gabriel Monod writes of his tour to Bayreuth, and is profoundly impressed by the immense progress which Germany has achieved during the last twenty years, though not unmindful of the materialistic bias induced in many quarters. Hitherto unpublished papers by Proudhon reveal the strength of invective he had at command

against Napoleon I. This wholesale vituperation of their hero may be commended as a wholesome tonic to American admirers now so enthusiastic. Theodor Mommsen tells the tale of Caius Cornelius Gallus' Egyptian campaign as given in a tri-lingual inscription (Egyptian, Latin, Greek) of the time of Augustus, recently found in the Island of Philae. The prominence assigned in European opinion to Scandinavian literature is recalled by R. Nisbet Bain's (English) and Loti A.

Salomé's (German) articles on the subject. From Mr. Bain's account Scandinavian *belles-lettres* seem to have a special weakness for the *cloaca maxima* of morals. Herr Theodor Barth, writing from St. Louis, says that Mr. Bryan's triumph, which he does not anticipate, would be the victory of moral and intellectual barbarism. The cosmopolitan purpose of this review is enhanced by the delightfully blended flavor of different languages and different stocks of thought.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* has, on the whole, escaped the prevalent Russian fever, and with the exception of two articles, both recalling long past events—namely, the visit of Peter the Great to France and the curious relations which existed between the two countries in 1817—the *Revue* does not in any way touch upon the public events of last month. And yet the two installments of Balzac's voluminous and interesting letters to the "foreign lady," the Russian countess who afterward became his wife, might by some be considered as bearing on the Franco-Russian Alliance, if only because they prove to a singular degree the ardent sympathy which once united through long years of absence the most gifted French writer of the century and the Russian lady who became, from the moment he saw her, his ideal. But this curious correspondence, which will be found noticed elsewhere, really supplies the personal element of which French editors are so curiously chary.

The place of honor in the first October number is given to a collection of somewhat dull passages from the diary kept by Taine, the historian, during a tour in western France, taken during the years 1863 and 1866. He gives a very unpleasant picture of the Brittany of that day, and declares, on the word of one of the government officials, that Parisian vice is greatly recruited from this corner of France—an assertion which is the more astounding abroad, as the Breton is credited with the special virtues which distinguish the Irish peasantry.

AN ALPINE CLIMBER'S PARADISE.

Another travel paper of a very different nature is an account of "The New Zealand Alps," by the well known climber E. A. Fitzgerald. Of late years the French have taken an ever-increasing interest in Alpine exploration, and the publication of an excellent map of the mountains described adds much to the interest of the article. The well known Swiss guide, Mathias Zurbrigen, who had previously accompanied Sir Martin Conway to the Himalayas, was with Mr. Fitzgerald in New Zealand, and together they made the ascent of most of the peaks composing the chain which includes Mount Selton, the Matterhorn of the New Zealand Alps. The writer describes New Zealand as being, from every point of view, the Alpine climber's paradise.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BAYREUTH.

Bayreuth seems to exercise a strange fascination on all those who make their way to the quaint little German town with a view to being present at the Wagner performances. This last summer ten thousand strangers, French, German, American, and even Chinese, made a pilgrimage there, and among them M. Ferneuil, who recounts at some length his impressions of the scenes at which he assisted. He was much struck by

the essentially German character of the scenic effects, and of the impression produced by the performers. It is to the strongly national character of the Bayreuth Buhnenfestspiele that the success of these performances is due. The Teuton, unlike the Frenchman, easily resigns himself to sinking his individuality in a group or an association. In other words, the German actor or actress has no wish to pose as a star, but is quite content to form part of a perfect whole. The Wagnerian drama requires complete subordination on the part of those interpreting it, and this will never be found in any country but Germany. "Where else," cries M. Ferneuil, "would be found such artists as Sucher, Brema and Schumann Einke, willing to accept small parts?" He also awards the highest praise to the orchestra for showing the same forgetfulness of self when performing in the world-famous theater or opera-house. On the other hand, the French critic does not share the general admiration for the scenery and costumes, which, to his fastidious taste, appear unsuitable and ill-considered from every point of view.

ITALY, FRANCE AND TUNIS.

The second number of the *Revue de Paris* opens with a description by Count Adolf de Circourt of the mission undertaken by him to Berlin in the winter of 1848. The famous French diplomat, who has now been dead some years, played a considerable part behind the scenes of contemporary French history, and he was, in turn, trusted by Louis Philippe, the Republican government of 1848, and Napoleon III.; but he probably owed the conduct of the important negotiations intrusted to him in 1843 to his intimate friendship with Lamartine, to whom was confided everything that concerned the Republican government's relations with foreign cabinets.

Of more immediate importance is Signor Franchetti's analysis of the Franco-Italian Treaty of Commerce, or rather that portion of the treaty which relates specially to Tunis. As a member of the Italian Parliament, the writer speaks with a certain authority, and it is evident that he represents the party who wish to see once more restored the most cordial relations between the two countries. Incidentally, he gives some curious statistics, which, if they are correct, go to show that, unlike France, Italy can boast of a largely increasing population, of which the surplus finds an easy mode of dispersion by emigration. Three hundred thousand Italian men and women leave their country every year. M. Franchetti lets it be clearly seen that the situation in Tunis is becoming in Italy as bitter a question as that of the English occupation of Egypt is in France, and he indicates that when Italy consented to form an integral part of the Triple Alliance she intended her action to be taken as an answer to France's action in Africa. Those interested in international politics will find this article,

which is written with moderation and good temper, a valuable contribution to the history of our own time.

THE JUGE D'INSTRUCTION.

An anonymous article on the French bench, or rather magistracy, contains some good reading. Before the Revolution, legal appointments were hereditary. Now, it seems it is by no means difficult to obtain the position of judge. A certain number, like our own "Great Unpaid," are willing to do the work of a magistrate for nothing. Even when a magistrate is paid, the salary would be considered insignificant by many an English clerk, for a French judge of the fourth class is only too well pleased when, after some years of unpaid work, he is appointed to a post worth £120 a year. And yet it is greatly to the honor of the French magistracy that the charge of venality is never brought against them. Still, the fact that their position carries with it so extremely small an income makes them naturally painfully anxious for advancement, and though absolutely incorruptible when in the exercise of their functions, there is nothing they will not do as men and private citizens in order to obtain a better judgeship, or, rather, a better paid post. On the other hand, the judges of whom so much is heard in England, in other words, the *juges d'instruction*, play an all-powerful part in French life, for it is they who have it in their power to torture, from the British point of view, a supposed criminal into acknowledging the crime of which he is accused. It is an old joke that in France a young man who was passing his bar examination was asked: "Who holds the greatest position in France?" Instead of naming the President of the Republic, he stammered out: "The *juge d'instruction*," and the youth was not so far wrong, for everything short of physical torture is within his power. On a simple written order of the *juge d'instruction*, the French citizen's house can be broken into, his letters read, his servants questioned, nay, even his family grave opened. It is curious to note that the anonymous writer of this article considers that the French magistracy have two powerful enemies—namely, the press and the political world; and certainly a section of the Paris press does not love the French bench, and seldom mentions it without some unpleasing epithet. These attacks, which really mean very little, are answered on the part of those whom they seek to injure by the most absolute silence. As for the political world, those composing it or touching on it have too often had to appear before the *juge d'instruction* to wish him much good, and it will be interesting to see if these two all-powerful and venal sections of the French world of to-day will carry out their openly-expressed intention of abolishing one of the oldest and most worthy of French institutions, for, on the whole, *la magistrature* is in every sense above reproach.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE October numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* afford little material for criticism. We have noticed elsewhere an interesting paper on the monastery of Troita. The first October number is almost entirely devoted to Russia, and the first article is a welcome and a salutation to the Czar. The second article, on steel weapons, by General Dragomirof, is of high technical

interest. A touching sketch of two little children by Prince Serge Wolonsky is succeeded by a picture of a battle-field by M. de Mayer; and M. de Gourlof writes a severe article upon the supposed encroachments of the English in Spanish America. The two next papers on "Soul"—or "Seoul," as we call it—and the "Fair of Simbirsk" are experiences of travel. Mme. D'Engelhardt collects a number of Russian proverbs, some of them very telling. Mme. Adam contributes some reminiscences of the late Czar Alexander III.

The address of the editorial staff to Mme. Adam in the second October number is a fine commemoration of the nineteenth year of the *Nouvelle Revue*. The "Recollections of General Oudinot" are succeeded by a thoughtful paper of M. Raffaelli's on "Art Under a Democracy." He tells us that in France in the year 1830 there were about three thousand painters, and the names of only ten can be said to have remained. There are now thirty thousand painters, of whom he does not believe that more than ten or fifteen names will survive. This paper will be found interesting. The story of the French Pope, John XXII., takes us back to the days of Petrarch. "A Journey to the Gorge du Loup" is a picturesque paper. Mme. Adam's letters on foreign politics are noticed elsewhere.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Leroy Beaulieu's article on the Czar's tour in the first October number of the *Revue*, and Vicomte d'Avenel's article on Workmen's Wages in France.

M. Goyau continues in the first October number his articles on Protestantism in Germany. He tells the curious story of the attack by Harnack on the Prussian Liturgy in 1892. The Emperor William II., when he opened, after restoration, Luther's famous church at Wittenberg in 1892, made a declaration obviously aimed at the heresies of Harnack, and the Prussian Church soon afterward issued a circular, in which of course they supported the Emperor.

Other articles in the number are, one on "Algeria in 1896," by M. de Varigny, in which we see the justifiable pride of the patriotic Frenchman in the fine colony of which his country has become possessed, and an article by M. Michel of the Academy of Fine Arts, on the "Masters of the Symphony"—Bach, Haydn and Mozart.

To the second October number, M. d'Haussonville contributes the regulation article which as a matter of course appeared in so many periodicals at the time of the Czar's visit to France—namely, one on the previous visit of Peter the Great in 1717.

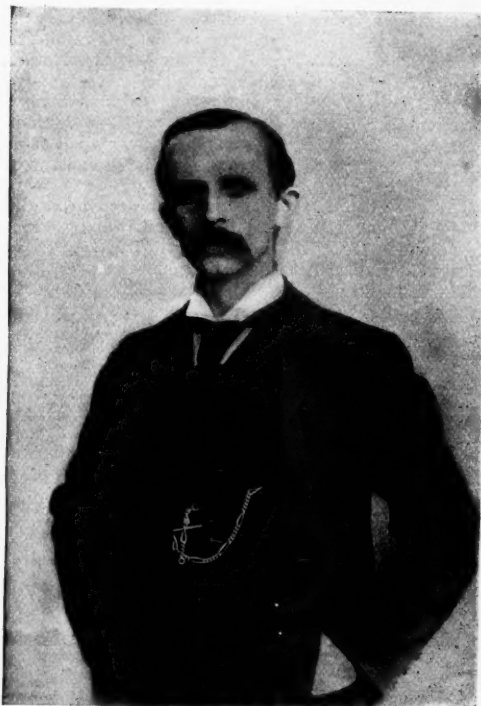
M. Brunetière, another well-known Academician, contributes a specimen of the kind of philosophical article which Frenchmen love on "The Bases of Belief." It is interesting to note that he refers more than once to Mr. Balfour's book on "The Foundations of Belief," which appeared last year, and to Mr. Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution."

Other articles in the number include one by M. Bellesort on the saltpetre works of Iquique, forming one of a series of articles of travel in Chili and Bolivia. M. Bellesort's account of the Peruvian women is very flattering.

SOME ESTIMATES OF THE YEAR'S LITERARY OUTPUT.

I. FICTION, POETRY AND BELLES-LETTRES.

BY HAMILTON W. MABIE.

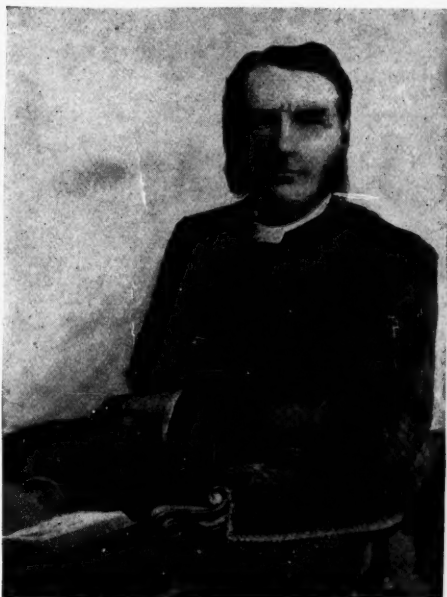


MR. J. M. BARRIE.

THE books of the season are very numerous, but the books of all seasons are necessarily very few. If the entire output of the press each year were literature we should cease to value the books of lasting quality as we do at present; and it is fortunate that the great mass of printed books are for entertainment, instruction and refreshment rather than for illumination and inspiration. In some remote age life may become rich enough to produce literature on so large a scale that men will cease to cherish a few books because all books are deep and true and great. Meanwhile those who love the flavor of a fine quality of thought, and the charm of a delicate style, and who find no pleasure quite so beguiling as the new bit of real writing slowly sipped before the open fire, will be glad that the books they are compelled to read each year are few in number. And of those few there must be another and more rigid revision before one can safely say which will be read a quarter of a century hence. It will be wise, therefore, not to attempt to name the books of the season which will become the books of all seasons, but to mention those

which have revealed special gifts of insight, freshness, power or beauty.

The novelist is still the most prominent figure among contemporary writers, and the novel still holds the foremost place as a form of literary expression, in spite of Mr. Crawford's opinion that its day is drawing to a close. There are, it is true, signs that the exclusive possession of the field is passing out of the hands of the novelist, and that other literary forms are to reassert their authority and charm; but these are still matters of the future. The fresh note is still heard in the novel, and so long as that is true the novel will be read with eagerness and delight. One such story as Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" reconciles us to the immense waste of time, strength and money involved in the printing and reading of hundreds of worthless tales; it is light shining in what Carlyle might have called a welter of inanity and vulgarity. Mr. Barrie is a young man who has won his spurs but who still has to wear them; it is unwise and unjust to claim too much for him; but it is already clear that his work has the note of originality and personal distinction. He draws from nature with a skill which is of the head and the heart as well as of the hand; he has a somewhat narrow but very rich field; he is fresh, unconventional and delight-



REV. DR. JOHN WATSON ("IAN MACLAREN").

fully unliterary; the smell of professionalism is not on his garments. "Sentimental Tommy" is the kind of story which only a man of genius would venture to write; it is so simple, so homely, so elementary in its selection of materials. But if it is as unpretentious as life itself it has also something of the depth and beauty of life. As a transcription of the vital experience of an imaginative boy it is unsurpassed in our literature; and that is saying a great deal of it and for it; for nothing requires more sensitive genius in the interpretation than the play and growth of a child's imagination. Those who feel the deep veracity of this story and who know how much literary power of the higher sort is involved in the telling of it will be quite sure in their hearts that "Sentimental Tommy" will be read twenty-five years hence.

It is almost a misfortune to take the great constituency of readers by storm as suddenly and completely as Ian Maclaren has done, because a popularity so inclusive and so swift rarely follows in the wake of books of deep and abiding power. But the reader of the two volumes of short stories which bear his name and of his first long story, "Kate Carnegie," speedily discovers that this extraordinary popularity is due, not to any cheapness of method, but to the warm human interest of his work and to his command of the perennial elements of natural story-telling, humor and pathos. There is very little dramatic power in "Kate Carnegie," and no plot; and it must be said that Ian Maclaren has shown as yet no signs of the possession of constructive skill of a high order. But he is a born lover of men, and he has an instinct for sketching character; his humor is unforced and contagious; and his pathos is genuine; although, it ought to be added, his chief danger is at this point. "Kate Carnegie" is certainly the most just, faithful

and artistic study of Scotch clerical life which the world has yet received; it is the strongest piece of work which has come from the author of "Beside the Bonny Brier Bush;" and it is a very delightful and interesting story.

Mrs. Humphry Ward is not, like Mr. Barrie and Dr. Watson, a born story-teller; she is rather a trained writer of great natural gifts of insight and feeling, of rich and genuine culture, who uses fiction because she is driven to it by her passionate interest in human life under the pressure of contemporary social conditions. But Mrs. Ward's power of characterization and of dramatic narration is so marked that she comes very near being a great novelist. Her work is rich in intellectual and emotional quality; and in point of dramatic clearness and force she has done nothing better than "Sir George Tressady;" a genuine and striking study of character. Sir George is, in many ways, as distinct a creation as Mrs. Ward has yet given us; a bit of portraiture, full of insight, feeling, refinement and force.

Mr. Harold Frederic's "Damnation of Theron Ware" awakened great interest when it appeared in England under the enigmatical title of "Illumination;" and has been widely read in this country. Its popularity is easily explicable; it is unconventional in matter, direct and forcible in style, and it deals with material of no common kind. One is constantly impressed by its force; a force which is often crude, but which always makes itself felt. The elements of uncompromising veracity and of occasional unreality are singularly mingled in the story; which is full of energy, vitality and originality, and at the same time is not free from crudity and a certain coarseness of method which jars the nerves of the reader. Much may be expected, however, from a novelist who has shown such thorough-going knowledge of an interesting field and such first-hand power in working it.



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S HOME.



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

It is a pleasure to add that Miss Jewett's latest story, "The Country of the Pointed Firs," shows her true and delicate art in all its quiet and enduring charm. This unaffected and genuine artist will have a place in our literature as distinct and secure as that which Jane Austen fills in the literature of our kin beyond seas.

Zola's "Rome" has been widely read, and is full of that tremendous force which has expressed itself in a score of powerful stories, but the work of preparation is too much in evidence; the story is labored and overloaded.

"Quo Vadis," on the other hand, impresses the reader afresh with the rare dramatic and descriptive genius of the great Polish novelist; for the author of "Fire and Sword" is one of the few contemporary writers of fiction to whom that adjective may be applied without exaggeration.

AS TO POETRY.

When one turns to poetry he is made aware at once of the difference between a field in which a host is at work and a field in which the gleaners are few. There are, it is true, many who write verse; but there are very few who write poetry. In this little group Mr. Aldrich holds a place, secured by work of genuine and delicate quality years ago, and more than sustained by the verse of recent years. For the soundness of Mr. Aldrich's aims and methods is evidenced by the fact that his work has not only kept its crystalline quality, but has gained in depth with a ripening experience. His art long ago touched the happy point where spontaneity and workmanship merge into each other; and his quality was never more evident than in "Judith and Holofernes;"

one of the few long poems which have come from an American hand of late years; largely descriptive in method, but containing one of those flawless lyrics which sing themselves, so effortless and melodious are they. Mr. Madison Cawien's "Garden of Dreams" shows a distinct advance in the work of one of the promising of our younger poets. The volume is full of fine things. The workmanship is uneven, and there are, here and there, evidences of carelessness or of effort which are distinctly below Mr. Cawien's highest level; but there are also touches of imagination, bits of fancy, glimpses into the poetic heart of things which are not only satisfying in themselves but full of promise for the future. Mr. Richard E. Burton's dainty volume in the Oaten Stop Series, "Dumb in June," is also worth keeping within reading distance. It reveals not only poetic feeling but sincere and intelligent study of an art many of the secrets of which this growing young writer has already learned. Mr. William Watson's sonnets on the Armenian slaughter, "The Purple East," are not lacking in strong lines; but, as a whole, do not sustain the reputation of the author of "Wordsworth's Grave." Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's long poem, "Child World," shows freshness of feeling and that felicity of touch which mark Mr. Riley's best work; while of Mr. Kipling's "Seven Seas," it may be confidently assumed that it will make still more clear the vividness of imagination and the force of expression which are at the command of that original and powerful writer.

ESSAYS AND SKETCHES.

The loss which English literature sustained in the death of Walter Pater is felt afresh when one closes the pages of "Gaston de Latour;" a piece of prose of a quality rare in its distinctness and distinction. The book is a fragment, but it has the completeness which a conscientious artist gives to his work as he carries it on; and it is, fortunately, carried far enough to evoke the full lines of a very subtle and delicate bit of moral portraiture. The sketches of Ronsard, Montaigne and Guido Bruno, which form no small part of the narrative, are done with insight and with that subtle sense of psychologic relations between the mind and its surroundings which was characteristic of Pater. Nothing finer came from a hand which was always held true to the finer uses and ends of art.

The "Vailima Letters" take one into another world; so modern are they, and yet so full of the atmosphere of a barbarism which in ceasing to be brutal has not ceased to be primitive and uncivilized. The chief value of these letters, however, is not literary but biographic;

The "Vailima Letters" take one into another world; so modern are they, and yet so full of the atmosphere of a barbarism which in ceasing to be brutal has not ceased to be primitive and uncivilized. The chief value of these letters, however, is not literary but biographic;



MISS. SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

they do not add to the stock of books that will endure, but they add materially to our knowledge of one of the most individual and picturesque of recent writers; a man of singular graphic power, of unusual inventiveness and a fresh and daring imagination. Mr. Barrie's sketch of his mother in "Margaret Ogilvey" is also, incidentally, a bit of charming autobiography; but it is, first,



MR. ANDREW LANG.

II. THE YEAR'S ADVANCE IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

ABOUT a century has now passed since Gibbon, Hume and Robertson began the series of brilliant historical writers in English, to which fifty years later was to be added Bancroft. It has been a period of steady advance, both in the knowledge of material and in the number of able men ready to devote laborious years of trained investigation to the study of the lives of nations, and to the clearing up of historical problems. So much has been done that to the year 1896 have been left no great periods to be treated for the first time, and no important body of unexamined material to be for the first time now made public. It has been a year of large outpour in the literature of history and political science, rather than of epoch-making books. In the brief limits of an article it is not possible to give so much as a glimpse into the mass of this literature; but attention may be called to a few notable books which have interested the writer and seem to him of more than passing interest.

SOURCES.

The accumulation of printed materials goes on steadily. Among the serial publications are the *English Calendar of Spanish Papers* (1580-1586), which is preparing the way to a better comprehension of that Salamis of modern history, the defeat of the Invincible Armada in 1588. In autobiographical material, the year has seen the completion of Roche's translation of the entertaining *Memoires* of Barras. One cannot have much confidence in the exactness of a confessedly "edited" journal of a man who did not tell the truth about himself, nor liked to have others tell the truth about him. Yet even a liar like Barras throws light on the habits of his time. For instance, take this incident, told to Barras: "We paid an official visit to King Charles IV.; astonished at cer-

and foremost, a tender and finely touched work of true filial piety; full of deep emotion, devout characterization and the idealism of unselfish affection.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The year has not been rich in notable biography, but it has given us Mr. Morse's judicious and well-balanced "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes;" and Mr. Lang's somewhat too elaborate "Life and Letters of John Gibson Lockhart." The biographer of Scott was a very interesting figure in English literary life during the second quarter of the century, and Mr. Lang's practiced hand has well served the students of literature; but the portrait is on too large a scale. Much may be anticipated from the autobiography of Philip Gilbert Hamerton, with a memoir by Mrs. Hamerton, which appears in a bulky volume. Mr. John Burrough's study of "Walt Whitman," which has not yet come from the press, will also take its place among the significant books of the year. And to this brief list may be added the recently published letters of Victor Hugo.

This résumé of the significant books of the year is necessarily brief and consequently imperfect. It is very clear, however, that even if it were inclusive of every book of any value from the literary point of view which has appeared during the past twelve months, it would still reveal a period of comment upon the work of the past, of arrangement and organization of material already in existence, rather than marked contribution to the literature of power.

tain uniforms, he asked me for an explanation. . . . I said to him: 'They are Mameluke officers attached to my staff.' The King almost stood on one leg, saying: 'General, they are renegades.'

A much more important book of this kind is Count Benedetti's *Studies in Diplomacy* (in translation). The vignette portrait of the clear-featured man, with his obstinate mouth and imperturbable eyes, is borne out by his account of his negotiations with Bismarck and with King William of Prussia. It is his task to show that the memorial stone set in the esplanade at Ems does not mark the spot where the King turned his back on the Envoy of France; inasmuch as there was no such incident. His book is at the same time a defense of himself, an attempt to vindicate Napoleon III., and a bitter attack on Bismarck and all things Prussian. He is aided by the cool admission made by Bismarck a few years ago, that he twisted the account of Benedetti's reception, so as to rouse Germany; yet the reader of this entertaining book cannot fail to see how stupidly and persistently the French Emperor pushed the demand that Prussia should promise never in the future to support a Hohenzollern candidate for the throne of Spain.

American sources have been enriched this year by the publication of additional volumes of the valuable *Bulletins of the Bureau of Rolls and Library* of the State Department, and by a continuation of those *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, which one of the most admirable of American historians calls a mine of wealth for the student of the period. Of the works of American statesmen may be mentioned additional volumes of Rufus King, of Ford's edition of Thomas Jefferson, and of Elias Bourdinot. No startling disclosures have appeared from living statesmen, like the John

Sherman Recollections, which came out last year. The forthcoming *James Bowdoin Papers*, an announced collection of Monroe's works, and a possible set of John Hancock's writings are the principal new material in prospect.

MONOGRAPHS.

The various series of monographs pursue their even way. The *Johns Hopkins Studies* have included sketches of slavery in two colonies—foundation stones perhaps for that "History of American Slavery" which is now so much needed. The Columbia series includes Boudy's thoughtful *Separation of Governmental Powers*. Another university has entered the lists in the *Harvard Historical Studies*, of which three elaborate numbers have appeared: Du Bois' *Suppression of the Slave Trade*, a book by a negro, who has had exceptional training in this country and in Germany; Houston's *Nullification*, a study of the vexed question by a South Carolina man; and Harding's *Federal Constitution in Massachusetts*. The latter brings to light a long forgotten pamphlet which puts in singular relief the character of the statesman John Hancock. Hancock, says this contemporary authority, "intimated to the advocates for the adoption that he would appear in its favor if they would make it worth his while—nothing more would be required than a promise to support him in the chair (of Governor) at the next election."

Perhaps the most remarkable monograph of the year is Miss Follett's *Speaker of the House of Representatives*. For the first time the real power of the Speaker as a responsible leader in legislation, a power perfectly familiar to those in public life, has been distinctly acknowledged and described by a capable writer. The wide range of her materials, her evident industry, and her soundness and maturity of judgment mark distinctly the book and its author.

BIOGRAPHY.

Besides these foundations for the work of the future biographer now being laid by Bismarck in his astonishing self-relations, several important biographies have appeared. Such are HARRISSE's *John Cabot and Sebastian his Son*. HARRISSE, equally at home in French or English, and most interested in the early history of America, loves to follow the fortunes of the Cabots, and in this volume tries to solve the question of Cabot's landfall in 1497. Hosmer has to portray the life of an American whom his own generation disowned. The book is one of several which of late have attempted to put clearly before our minds the historical fact that our forefathers were themselves divided over the question of the rightfulness of the Revolution.

MILITARY HISTORY.

No book of the year compares in lively interest with H. W. Wilson's *Iron Clads in Action*. It is a history of naval operations in time of war since 1860. The author has studied in detail the naval events of our Civil War, of the Italian and Austrian war of 1866, and of the war between China and Japan, with abundant collateral information about the construction of cruisers. Possessed of a quick and interesting style, saturated with naval affairs, and free from prejudices, the author renders service alike to the professional naval officer and to the reader who likes to know how the world is getting on.

GENERAL HISTORICAL WORKS.

Living historians have made 1896 chiefly a year of preparation; Winsor, S. R. Gardiner, James Ford Rhodes, McMaster and Schouler are all hard at work. Several of

them, however, have contributed to the *American Historical Review*, which has become firmly established during 1896. An entertaining book of much curious interest is Hume's *Courtship of Queen Elizabeth*, a work which seems to furnish a key to the character of the Virgin Queen. Having solemnly determined never to marry, she kept one wooer after another in train—and sometimes several together; partly because she liked to be wooed, and partly because so long as she did not marry she could prevent her enemies from coming to a decision. The life of another woman is told again by Francis C. Lowell in his *Joan of Arc*, a book remarkable for its clear statement, its orderly argument and its references to the material.

In American history one of the most notable works is Theodore Roosevelt's fourth volume of his *Winning of the West*, in which he brings Louisiana safely into the Union. When this work shall be finished and that of Professor F. J. Turner shall appear, there will for the first time be adequate discussions of that development of the West which is in the history of the United States not less important than the first era of colonization or the Revolutionary War. The "Middle West" has come to have a meaning which party managers know—it is the arbiter of national affairs.

The hopeful interest in other than the mere political and personal side of history is shown by Bruce's *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, a worthy pendant to Weedon's earlier *Economic and Social History of New England*. Bruce's book carries the general reader agreeably along with him, and is studded with footnotes for the scholar. One service of the year 1896 has been to put before the public Professor Channing's *The United States, 1765-1865*, perhaps the best account of the United States as a nation in a single volume.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Of the numerous books on government and society there is space to mention but three—each a permanent addition to the world's knowledge. Professor Giddings' *Principles of Sociology* gives us a book somewhat technical in argument and treatment, but inciting to sound thinking in the most serious problems of society. The same task is undertaken from a different point of view by W. E. H. Lecky, in his *Democracy and Liberty*. In his first volume he takes up the inextinguishable question of popular government and its status in the world. If somewhat despondent, it is not, like Maine's similar book, founded on ignorance of the history of democracy; and the warmest friends and believers in popular government will admit that it is in many countries still on trial. The second volume is a kind of practical sociology, for Lecky considers the general trend of possible feeling on such questions as the church and marriage.

The most recent and in many respects the most important work of the year on political science is Lawrence Lowell's *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe*. Mr. Lowell has undertaken to show not what is the constitutional law of the principal Continental countries, but what are the underlying conditions of tradition and political habits and standards. He is doing for France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland in brief form what Bryce has done for the United States. For instance, the machinery of government in France is described as it actually works; there follows an account of the political events of the last twenty years; and, finally, a discussion of party life.

But Mr. Lowell does not describe Gambetta's speeches or Boulanger's fiasco; he discusses such questions as the effect of the French system of nomination of deputies by self-constituted committees; of the results of requiring a majority of all the votes cast; of the changeable bureau and committee system; of the destructive use of interpolations. To any one who wishes to know how

his fellow-men govern themselves abroad Mr. Lowell offers the pleasure of reading a book which leaves a lively impression on the mind.

The year 1896 shows an abundant and satisfactory output of books in history and political science. The range of the investigation has grown wider, the opportunity of the reader is enlarged.

III. THE POPULAR SCIENCE OF THE YEAR.

BY RIPLEY HITCHCOCK.

WHATEVER may be said here of the popular scientific literature of the year is said as a layman writing for laymen, without further claim to special knowledge than that imparted by a constant personal interest and some unusual opportunities for acquaintance with the trend of this department of the literary output. For the layman there is always the strenuous temptation to emphasize the new, especially when it takes form in a tangible discovery, and the periodical literature of the year has been filled with the Röntgen rays and their application, Dewar's success in the liquefaction of gases, wherein he was anticipated by a Pole named Olzewski, and by Lord Rayleigh's discovery of argon. All this is of intense interest, but these single discoveries are yet to be fully analyzed, applied and formulated in scientific literature. For example, if it can be finally demonstrated that all the seventy-one so-called elements are but modifications of one, then the finding of argon assumes a very different relative position. So much should be said by way of marking the distinction between the literature of science and the earlier phases of discoveries.

Of all the output of the year the book which carries the greatest weight, at least in its associations and suggestions, is the one that practically completes the great system of philosophy whose corner-stone was laid by Herbert Spencer thirty-six years ago. Originally, the complete synthetic philosophy was to have been treated in ten volumes, but with the development of the system it became necessary to add another, Volume III. of the "Principles of Sociology," which contains Ecclesiastical, Professional and Industrial Institutions. Of these divisions the last will receive the closest scrutiny, and either followers or opponents of the Spencerian system will derive an intellectual satisfaction from the development of the theme and the applications of the familiar principle of individualism as opposed to collectivism. For other than philosophic reasons this book is invested with a peculiar interest. Although the author even now regards his plan as not complete, this book really closes a system which was begun in isolation, poverty and all manner of discouragements, and it crowns a record of single minded devotion to the search and formulation of a philosophy which sickness and brutal criticism have never availed to check. The author began his work before the death of Darwin. He has outlived Tyndall and Huxley, the greatest expositors of modern scientific thought, and now he has completed the task set over a generation ago, although only the last scene of all will end his work.

There are no direct successors of Spencer's group of scientific thinkers and writers. For a time Romanes was weighed in the balance, but he has passed without fulfilling half formed expectations, although his "Life and Letters," recently published, bears witness to an active and useful career. Science is a jealous mistress, and perhaps Sir John Lubbock's political and social

duties, together with a somewhat unfortunate style, have impaired the efficiency of the teachings found in such volumes as his "Scenery of Switzerland From a Geological Point of View."

The mention of Romanes' "Life" has preceded that of a much more considerable contribution to scientific biography, Marcon's "Agassiz," which may be accounted one of the almost indispensable books for the general reader, despite its overcritical tendencies and the amount of biographical and critical writing which followed Agassiz's death. Indispensable is hardly the word to apply to Dr. Youmans' "Pioneers of Science in America," but his admirable volume has a positive value which will grow with time. The material gathered with infinite painstaking for these biographies furnishes a history of the origins and development of science in America as well as a judicious tribute to men, some of whom have passed into a pathetic semi-oblivion.

A touch of the same sentiment may be felt in reading Mr. Park Benjamin's "Intellectual Rise of Electricity in America," a comprehensive historical discussion wherein more than one forgotten experimenter of the past receives his due. But the needs of the reader of popular science are apt to be immediate rather than historical, and so far as electricity is concerned nothing better has appeared of late than "What is Electricity?" by Professor John Trowbridge. Here is an exposition of the latest theory of scientists, that all the transformations of light and heat, indeed all the phenomena of life, are due to electrical energy transmitted across the vacuum between us and the sun. Here, too, the reader will find an abundance of practical demonstrations in various departments of the science, including applications of Röntgen's discoveries.

If the order of these titles indicated the exact relative consequence of the books, Dr. Andrew D. White's "History of the Warfare Between Science and Theology in Christendom" would have had an earlier mention. The work of this sagacious diplomat, scholar and teacher deserves the much-abused phrase monumental, and it will stand as a monument of research and learning in years to come. Most informing historically, most candid and judicial in its summaries and its conclusion that the conflict has been, and is, with dogma and narrow prejudice, rather than the essential spirit of Christianity, this is one of the necessary books of the past year. It is easier to distinguish the conspicuous books on the historical side of science than to do justice to the new works in fields cultivated so diligently as those of psychology, sociology and popular natural science. Of the many works summarizing psychological investigations in one direction or another some special mention is due Sully's "Studies of Childhood," Chamberlain's "Child and Childhood in Folk Thought," Mosso's "Psychology of the Crowd," published, curi-

ously enough, at about the time of the mad panic in the crowd at Moscow, Binet's "Alterations of Personality," a summary of results obtained in a most curious and interesting line of investigations, together with Mason's "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," Professor Baldwin's "Social Interpretations of the Principles of Mental Development," and Professor Sterrett's, "Power of Thought." These titles serve, perhaps, to illustrate a very significant trend of modern investigation, perhaps the most important. It is proper to add Dr. Hirsch's "Genius and Degeneration," although this refutation of Nordau deals with psychiatry rather than psychology. There is also the challenge issued to the school of Nancy in the new edition of old Dr. Ernest Hart's "Hypnotism, Mesmerism and the New Witchcraft."

It is only within a few years that the English speaking public have formed an acquaintance with the work of the remarkable group of Italian physiological psychologists of whom Lombroso is perhaps best known. Professor Mosso's "Fear" is one of the latest of various studies of the physiological effects of emotions, and Professor Ferri's "Criminal Sociology," a work of special value, has just been added to a series opening with the "Female Offender" of Lombroso and Ferrero, and presenting, so far as these two volumes are concerned, the results of a study of criminal tendencies which has been carried so far by Italian scientists.

So far as popular expositions of nature are concerned, it is necessary to pass over those which are primarily literary, like the charming books of Mrs. Miller and Bradford Torrey, Rowland Robinson and Dr. Abbott, and I can barely refer to the practical horticultural series edited by Professor Bailey, to Mr. Mathews' "Familiar Trees," and to Professor Jordan's "Science Sketches," which are accompanied by a generous company of books furnishing studies of birds, flowers or other natural objects—all indicating the growth of a healthy interest, and suggesting, moreover, the change which has occurred in educational standards.

In astronomy, another popular theme, the new edition of Professor Young's "Sun" assumes a consequence not usual with new editions from the fact that the work has been entirely rewritten. As an application of scientific method, Parry's "Evolution of the Art of Music" is entitled to mention, and as an important example of archaeological science there are Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations, Egypt, Assyria and Syria," and Dr. Tsoun-

tas' "Mycenæan Age." For those who prefer modernity, there is an excellent discussion of a much vexed question in Dr. B. W. Richardson's "Biological Experimentation," although the anti-vivisectionist is warned that, on the whole, judgment is given against him.

Of all prehistoric periods the "ice age" assuredly possesses the liveliest interest for the general reader. The literature of the subject has grown apace within the last few years, but room has been found for two more volumes at least, the "Greenland Ice Fields and Life in the North Atlantic" of Professor Wright and Mr. Warren Upham, and the "Ice Work—Present and Past" of Professor Bonney. The former includes the Greenland ice cap of the present day as well as of references to the glacial period, and, furthermore, the Eskimo is presented to us as the *homo palæolithicus* and the seal-hunter of to-day in one, a dictum, like others in this entertaining book, which has been sharply challenged. To the onlooker, the effect of the ice age upon scientists seems that of an ardent irritant, and one may well respect the prudence of Professor Bonney in seeking to avoid matters of controversy and simply to summarize the fundamental facts of glacial geology, and also their various interpretations, limiting his own part largely to that of the fair-minded commentator. As for the prehistoric aspects of life in the world's tumultuous and eventful earlier days, the lively interest which constantly exists should find a peculiar satisfaction in the inferences and reconstructions presented by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson in his "Prehistoric Man and Beast."

It is not within the province of this outline to speak of the books upon economics and finance, issued and reissued with such liberality in the course of the year, but it is proper to emphasize the value of Professor Hudley's application of modern scientific methods to the problems of business in his "Economics." Another work which has received such emphatic recognition from experts that its mention is sufficient is Professor Giddings' able "Principles of Sociology."

It seems quite justifiable to draw an entirely hopeful conclusion from a survey of the year. If there are but few commanding figures, there is certainly an increase in the number of well equipped students and lucid expositors, an increase which from the layman's democratic point of view means encouraging and fruitful progress in that diffusion of knowledge to which the specialist is sometimes too indifferent.

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON THE LATEST BOOKS.*

HISTORY.

AMONG the new books in the department of American history precedence will generally be accorded to Dr. Edward Eggleston's *Beginners of a Nation*, the first volume in his great "History of Life in the United States" (Appleton). As long ago as 1880 Dr. Eggleston began to devote his time systematically to the collection of materials bearing on American social life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Since that time he has not only visited each of the original thirteen colonies in search of the information necessary to the execution of his plan, but has carried on extended researches in the British Museum, the National Library of France, and other great European collections, and has gathered for his own use a remarkable library of historical works. Dr. Eggleston's *Century* articles on colonial life, appearing between 1882 and 1889, were unusually

successful in presenting life-like pictures of the times and the people; his present volume does just this, with an accuracy that could only have been attained by great diligence and wise discrimination in the use of authorities.

In *Old Colony Days* (Roberts Brothers) Mrs. May Alden Ward sketches "The Father of American History" (Governor William Bradford of Plymouth); "The Early Autocrat of New England" (the parson); "An Old-Time Magistrate" (Judge Samuel Sewall of Boston); "Some Delusions of our Forefathers" (chiefly the Salem witchcraft excitement), and "A Group of Puritan Poets" (Anne Bradstreet, Michael Wigglesworth, and the early hymn-writers). In these essays much light is thrown on the religious and intellectual life of the colonial period in New England.

Dr. Ezra Hoyt Byington's *Puritan in England and*

* For exact titles, prices and names of publishers of books mentioned in these notes and comments, see pages 760-2.

New England, previously noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, is a thoroughly satisfactory contribution to our knowledge of both Pilgrims and Puritans. Still another book treating of American colonial life is Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's *Colonial Days in New York* (Scribner's). This also, like Mrs. Earle's former works on early New England, is pre-eminently a social study. Those who have followed Mrs. Earle's interesting and instructive papers in the *New York Evening Post* are aware of the skill with which she has portrayed the old Dutch customs which prevailed in New Amsterdam, Fort Orange, and the other settlements of the seventeenth century, within the limits of what is now the Empire State.

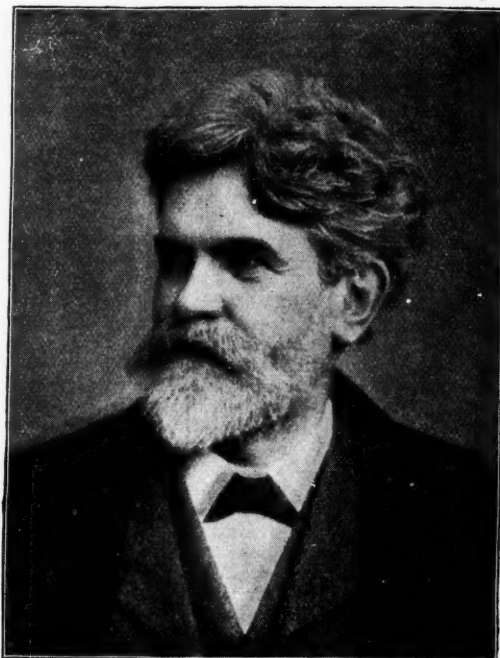
Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York, by Charles H. Haswell (Harper's), is full of entertaining information about the history of the metropolis from 1816 to 1860. It is richly illustrated.

The new illustrated edition of John Fiske's *American Revolution* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) demands particular mention. The illustrations are, as the author states, valuable in themselves and not mere embellishments of the text. There are more than three hundred of these illustrations, including portraits, fac-similes of autographs, reproductions of historical paintings and views, photographs of various interesting Revolutionary relics, etc. These pictures have been skillfully made, and the high literary and historical qualities of Mr. Fiske's work have a fitting accompaniment in the artistic excellences of the beautiful volumes which serve as its new costume.

Not the least noteworthy thing in connection with the publication of the initial volume of the Harvard Historical Studies (Longmans) is the fact that the volume is the work of a negro. It is entitled *The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States of America*, and deals exhaustively with that subject in its historical relations. The author, Mr. William E. B. Du Bois, is a graduate and former Fellow of Harvard. The second volume in the same series is concerned with the contest over the ratification of the federal constitution in Massachusetts in 1787-88. The author is Samuel B. Harding, some time Morgan Fellow in Harvard University and now assistant professor of history in the University of Indiana. Both volumes are ideal publications of their class as regards typographical arrangement, indexing and bibliographical annotation. This new university series has made a promising start.

President Andrews' *History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States* (Scribner's) is a far more complete record of the period than has been attempted as yet by any one else. As now published, in two substantial and elegant volumes, much new material is included with that which originally appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*, and the whole has been subjected to thorough revision. The pictures are almost without exception interesting, many of them are published for the first time, and nearly all are cleverly executed. President Andrews has adopted a method of treatment peculiarly adapted to a popular work of this character.

The Messrs. Scribner have shown a most commendable enterprise in their revision of the well-known Bryant and Gay *History of the United States*, which first appeared some twenty years ago under the general editorship of William Cullen Bryant, with Mr. Sidney Howard Gay as the chief writer. This work has from that time until the present been in constant demand for many very favorable qualities. It has now, however, obtained a new lease of life through the work of Mr. Noah



MR. EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Brooks, one of our safest and ablest writers upon contemporary themes, who has added a large amount of matter to the fourth volume, and has given us a portly fifth volume which carries us through the war of the Rebellion and through subsequent administrations down to the repeal of the silver purchase act three years ago. Mr. Noah Brooks is especially well qualified for the task of writing a history of the civil war and the period immediately following, and he has performed his task most faithfully, and in a way quite consistent with the plan outlined by William Cullen Bryant when the scheme was proposed some twenty years ago. These five beautifully printed volumes are embellished with sixteen hundred illustrations, and the set should be regarded as a great acquisition to any family library. The work is being extensively sold on the subscription plan.

Mr. James Schouler groups in an attractive volume (Dodd, Mead & Co.) a number of papers dealing, for the most part, with topics in American political history. The papers have appeared in the publications of the American Historical Association, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and elsewhere, and they are well worthy of a permanent place in this collected form. Mr. Schouler's many appreciative readers will also be glad to find included within this volume a readable and intimate biographical sketch of the author, prepared presumably by some friend closely associated with him. Mr. Schouler won his first fame as a writer of legal text books. His "History of the United States Under the Constitution," in five volumes, has given him a broader and more enduring fame, and his connection with universities as a lecturer, either in jurisprudence or in constitutional law and history, has made for him a worthy reputation in the academic field. His "History of the United States

Under the Constitution" covers the period from 1773 to 1861. It is strikingly fair in its dealing with controverted questions, and marvelously discerning and just in its estimates of men and policies. A sixth volume, dealing with the period of the civil war, is in preparation, and it will be extremely welcome when it comes, for Mr. Schouler's methods make it certain that his volume will be strong, thorough and truthful, with a true sense of proportion and a freedom from prejudice that no other living writer could surpass in dealing with that epoch.

Mr. James Barnes, with the co-operation of Mr. Carlton T. Chapman as illustrator, has produced a most attractive volume on the *Naval Actions of the War of 1812* (Harper's). Many of the illustrations are reproductions, in color, from Mr. Chapman's paintings of stirring scenes in the most brilliant passages of our national naval history.

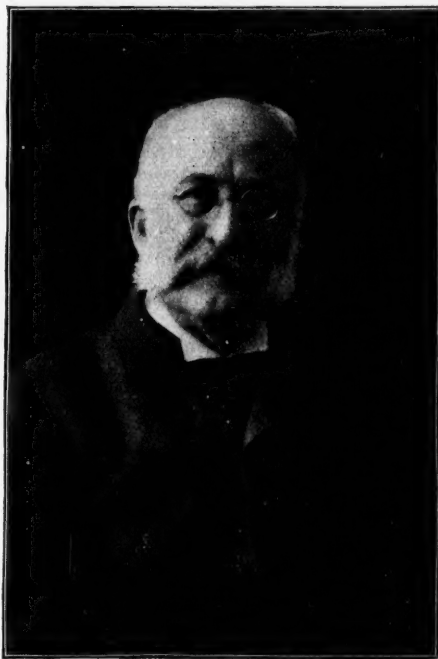
A more fascinating book than Charles Howard Shinn's *Story of the Mine* (Appleton's "Story of the West" Series) has not appeared in many a month. Mr. Shinn writes from ample personal acquaintance with his subject—such acquaintance as could only be gained by familiarity with the men and the places described, by repeated conversations with survivors of the early mining ventures in the Sierras and the Rockies, and by the fullest appreciation of the pervading spirit of the Western mining camps of yesterday and to-day. Thus his book has a distinctly human interest, apart from its value as a treatise on things material.

When *William IV. was King* (Appleton) is the title of an interesting historical and anecdotal volume by John Ashton, the author of *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne*. It is a sketch of the manners and customs which prevailed in England during the early nineteenth century. Many notable characters of the time are described.

In Mr. Poultney Bigelow's *History of the German Struggle for Liberty* (Harper's) we have a graphic and

zine, are from materials never before exploited for such a purpose.

The Story of Bohemia, by G. Edmund Maurice, has been added to the "Story of the Nations" Series (Putnam's). The author traces the national history of this somewhat obscure people from the earliest times to the



MR. NOAH BROOKS.

fall of independence in 1620—a date of such unlike significance in American history. Like the other volumes in the series this work has been fully illustrated.

A Short History of Italy, 476-1878, by Elizabeth S. Kirkland (McClurg), seems to invite us to more familiar ground. The author's purpose has been to give a single short version of Italy's story leading "straight through the events of older times without a break to the present happy consummation of Italian unity."

Of more serious pretensions to scholarship is Greenidge's *Handbook of Greek Constitutional History* (Macmillan), a book which discusses the intricacies of the subject with at least some attempt at clearness, and which abounds in foot-note citations of authorities.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Side by side among the biographical publications of the season stand two important works by Princeton professors. The *Life of Napoleon*, by Professor Sloane (Century Company), has been received with favor almost universally. The reproductions from oil paintings in color—a feature new to the publication in parts, now in progress, reinforced by the admirable illustrations which appeared in the *Century* articles, give a peculiar value and interest to this work, which must hereafter rank as the one indispensable biography of Napoleon in the English language.



MR. JAMES SCHOULER.

popular account of the German patriotic movement which had its rise in the Napoleonic wars. Many of the illustrations, which accompanied the work in its serial course through successive numbers of *Harper's Maga-*

Of Professor Woodrow Wilson's *George Washington* (Harper's), the least that can be said is that it faithfully portrays its hero as a living, human and fallible personality, that it grows out of an adequate recognition of the true historic background of Washington's career, and that it harmonizes in the fullest sense with right historical perspective. The work of Howard Pyle, Harry Fenn and others as illustrators of this volume is remarkable for fidelity to the facts of history not less than for purely artistic merits.

The *Memoirs of Baron Thiébauld*, in two volumes (Macmillan), form the most recent contribution to the rapidly growing literature of personal recollections of the Napoleonic era. Published fifty years after the death of their author, they record the vivid impressions of a French officer of distinction who was twenty years of age at the outbreak of the Revolution in 1789, and who fought under Bonaparte and lived long after the accession of Louis Philippe. Like most Frenchman of his time, General Thiébauld was a writer as well as a fighter, and he had in a surpassing degree the noble French art of making readable memoirs.

MEMORABILIA OF AUTHORS.

This season is notable for the number and importance of the volumes of letters and reminiscences of literary men and women which the publishers are bringing out. Of first rank among such collections is Mr. Clement K. Shorter's *Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle* (Dodd, Mead & Co.). An admirable supplement, while in no sense a rival of Mrs. Gaskell's *Life of Charlotte Brontë*, Mr. Shorter's book contains much valuable material, in the form of personal letters, which was not accessible when the earlier work was prepared. Popular interest in the Brontës has always had its melancholy tinge, but the interest has been not the less intense and persistent, as is shown in the remarkable success of Mrs. Gaskell's book, and by the general demand, continuing to the present day, for biographical details.

We are reminded of the popularity of another literary biography of this class by the appearance of a new American edition of Lockhart's famous *Life of Sir Walter Scott* (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). This condensed biography (two volumes) is considered in some respects preferable to Lockhart's original unabridged edition.

The life of Victor Hugo, a contemporary of Charlotte Brontë and Sir Walter Scott, who long outlived them both, will ever have a peculiar fascination for American readers. This volume of his *Letters* to his family, to St. Beuve and others (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) throws light on the experiences of Hugo's youth, in the first three decades of the century.

The autobiography which Philip Gilbert Hamerton began to write some years before his death and which was cut short by that event, in 1894, was found to have been carried only as far as his twenty-fourth year. To supplement this fragment Mrs. Hamerton has prepared a memoir covering the remainder of her husband's life, and the two works have been published in a single handsome volume by Messrs. Roberts Brothers of Boston. An interesting feature of the *Memoir* is the publication of letters to Hamerton from Robert Browning, Robert Louis Stevenson and others.

My Long Life, by Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is a book full of surprises to the average reader. Here is a woman living and writing within four years of the century's close who knew Coleridge, Keats, Lamb and Leigh Hunt, who saw Edmund Kean

in his greatest stage triumphs, and who witnessed and enjoyed the acting of Douglas Jerrold in one of his own plays! In this little volume Mrs. Cowden-Clarke reveals a rich store of reminiscences of men and women eminent in letters and art, and the manner of her telling is not less charming than the matter.

Another autobiography of unflagging interest is Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward's *Chapters from a Life* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This is much more than the narrative of a successful author's rise to fame; it is rather a series of graceful sketches of the persons, places and things with which the author's whole life has been associated. Old Andover and the literary Boston of Mr. James T. Fields' day form the background, with such figures as Professors Park and Phelps, Mrs. Stowe, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom, Lydia Maria Child and Phillips Brooks in the foreground of the picture.

In Mrs. Annie Fields' *Authors and Friends* the personality of the writer is resolutely concealed, so far as may be, and the reader is introduced directly to Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Whittier, Lord and Lady Tennyson, Mrs. Stowe and Celia Thaxter. Notes of conversations and hitherto unpublished letters make this one of the season's brightest and most entertaining volumes of the reminiscent order.

In *Mercy Warren*, by Alice Brown (Scribner's), we welcome another of the remarkably successful biographies in the series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," to which we have had occasion to allude in these columns more than once. The sister of James Otis was an interesting personality in Massachusetts during and after the Revolution, and her part in early American literature was such as to demand for her a place in any biographical series of this kind. The frontispiece of the book is a photogravure portrait of Mrs. Warren.

The two-volume English translation of Henri Rochefort's *Adventures of My Life* (Edward Arnold) has been prepared by Mr. Ernest W. Smith, with the collaboration of the author. There is no lack of piquancy or vivacity in these memoirs; the clever French journalist permits none of his good stories to suffer loss in the telling, and his life has certainly had its full share of adventurous situations.

Luigi Arditi, the eminent composer and conductor, in *My Reminiscences* (Dodd, Mead & Co.), lets the public into countless operatic secrets of past years, in which figure the Maplesons, the Abbays, and a host of "stars" of various magnitudes. The illustrations, including many portraits, *fac-similes* of autograph letters, etc., are interesting and cleverly executed.

The new illustrated edition of Herman Grimm's *Life of Michael Angelo* (Little, Brown & Co.) must be classed with the "art books" of the year, as well as with the standard biographies. The publishers have chosen for purposes of illustration Michael Angelo's most famous statues and paintings, together with many works by other celebrated Italian artists. These have been reproduced on forty exquisite photogravure plates.

The latest volume of collected biography from the pen of Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton is entitled *Famous Givers and Their Gifts* (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). It includes sketches of John Lowell, Jr., founder of the Boston free lecture courses; Stephen Girard of Philadelphia; Andrew Carnegie, the giver of libraries; Charles Pratt of Brooklyn; James Lick of California; Leland Stanford, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and John D. Rockefeller, all

founders of universities, and of many other American philanthropists, chiefly of this generation. Several of these sketches are accompanied by portraits.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Louise Chandler Moulton's *Lazy Tours in Spain and Elsewhere* (Roberts Brothers) is substantial evidence that tales of European travel can still be made enter-



MRS. MARY COWDEN-CLARKE.
Author of "My Long Life."

taining, albeit the art in which Bayard Taylor excelled has had few votaries of late. Mrs. Moulton's "lazy tours" were extended not only through Spain, but into Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany and finally England. Besides possessing a distinct charm of individuality as a record of personal impressions, these graceful sketches incidentally serve to convey many helpful hints to travelers, and this information is all the more acceptable because of the total absence of guide-book pedantry from Mrs. Moulton's pages.

Julian Ralph's *Alone in China* (Harper's) is really a brilliant series of sketches of Oriental life in the form of short stories. The book is one of the results of Mr. Ralph's visit to China in 1894. The illustrations (by C. D. Weldon) picture the people and institutions of the Celestial Kingdom with a degree of accuracy probably never before attained by an American artist.

We have a fresh and breezy description of the Holy Land in Mr. Albert Payson Terhune's *Syria from the Saddle* (Silver, Burdett & Co.). In some respects this is a unique contribution to Eastern travel-literature. The author makes no pretensions to authority as a scientist or a scholar, but he tells us what can be seen in the Syria of to-day by an enthusiastic, open-eyed young American. The pictorial illustration of the book is abundant and satisfactory, but the word-painting is even more successful.

Mr. Robert Howard Russell has sought the less-known paths of Oriental travel, and in *The Edge of the Orient* (Scribner's) he gives an account of a journey along the coast of Dalmatia and Montenegro, through Constantinople and eastern Asia Minor to the region of the Nile.

Mr. Russell writes enthusiastically of his travels, and the text is profusely and elegantly illustrated.

M. André Theuriot's *Rustic Life in France* has been translated into English by Mrs. Helen B. Dole (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). It affords a vivid account of French rural life and customs, and the co-operation of the artist Lhermitte has resulted in the production of a beautiful and wholly delightful volume.

Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor's book of Spanish sketches, entitled *The Land of the Castanet* (Herbert S. Stone & Co.) is delightfully illustrated, and the sketches themselves are entertaining.

Lieutenant Rowan and Professor Ramsey have prepared a convenient descriptive and historical account of *The Island of Cuba* (Henry Holt & Co.). The book is provided with an excellent map, and the information afforded by the text, while compact and terse to a degree, is apparently well based and authentic. The three divisions of the work treat of the descriptive, the historical, and the political and commercial aspects of the subject, respectively. As regards the present Cuban revolution the authors seem altogether impartial and unprejudiced.

The appearance of a new edition of Dean Hole's *Little Tour in Ireland* (Edward Arnold), with the original illustrations by John Leech, is proof of the persistent popularity of that rollicking "Oxonian's" early literary effort.

We also welcome this month an illustrated edition of Mr. William Winter's *Gray Days and Gold* (Macmillan), one of the charming series of essay-volumes descriptive of British scenery and literary shrines which have heretofore been confined to the "pocket edition." The illustrations include a number of excellent photographs.

It would be quite impossible to do justice to the dainty grace and quiet beauty of the two-volume Holiday edition of Thoreau's *Cape Cod* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). All of the illustrations are reproductions of delicate water-color sketches by Amelia M. Watson. We do not recall another example of modern book-illustration in color so uniformly successful as this.



MARIO.
From "Arditi's Memoirs."

A Year in the Fields is the title given to a volume of selections from the writings of John Burroughs, with illustrations from photographs of Mr. Burroughs and his haunts made by Clifton Johnson. So rich in bird-lore are all of Mr. Burroughs' papers that one instinctively associates with them Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott's *Bird-Land Echoes* (Lippincott), a book devoted to a some-

what more formal and detailed description of American birds and their ways.

Still another out-of-door book bears the distinctively woodsy title, *The Ouananiche and Its Canadian Environment* (Harper's). The author, Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, describes the Labrador fish known by this outlandish name, and its native streams. The book is beautifully illustrated.

Camps, Quarters and Casual Places, by Archibald Forbes (Macmillan), is a characteristic volume of sketches and stories.

A FEW IMPORTANT REPRINTS AND ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.

Besides the illustrated reprints of standard works mentioned in their respective divisions of this survey of the books of the season, several richly illustrated editions of classic and popular authors have recently been placed on the market for the first time.

It would not be easy to overpraise the beautiful reprint of Izaak Walton's *Complete Angler* (Macmillan), edited by Andrew Lang and illustrated by E. J. Sullivan. The drawings are masterpieces in their way, and the print is excellent throughout. Nor should we overlook the scholarly and graceful introduction by the editor. There have been many costlier editions of grand old Izaak than this, but few more satisfying, all things considered.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's *Richelieu* (Dodd, Mead & Co.) appears in a dainty blue-and-gold cover, richly illustrated in half-tone and photogravure.

A Book of Old English Ballads (Macmillan) lends itself easily to the art of George Wharton Edwards, whose decorative drawings form an important feature of the volume, while Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie furnishes an instructive introduction, not merely to this particular selection of ballads, but the subject of English ballad literature in general.

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's *Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) reappears in unique style and arrangement.

Mr. Barrie's *A Window in Thrums* (Dodd, Mead & Co.) has been illustrated from photographs "taken on the spot" by Clifton Johnson, who has also furnished the illustrations of Ian Maclaren's *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*.

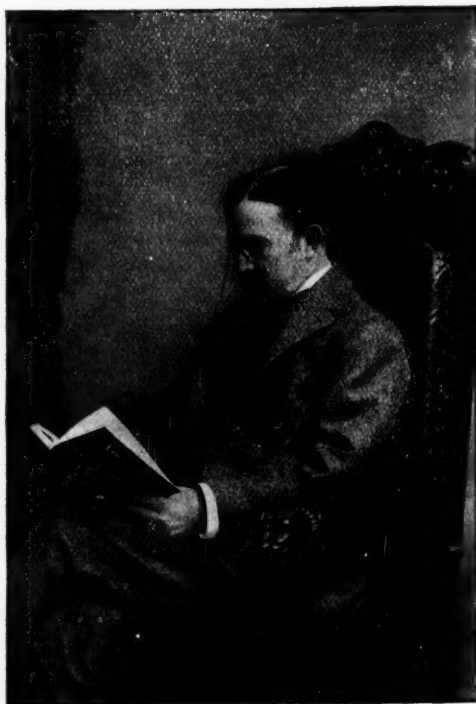
The second volume of Professor J. B. Bury's reprint of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* is just out. No better edition can be looked for; Professor Bury's learning is prodigious, and outwardly and inwardly the volume is one of the most creditable pieces of bookmaking that have recently been produced. Another very handsome new edition is that of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, edited in six small volumes, beautifully printed and neatly bound, by Mr. Augustine Birrell, who, in his notes and introduction, says everything that the ordinary reader will find it useful to know. It is a reprint very much after the book-lover's heart, and will long remain the best both for the general reader and the scholar. Mr. Birrell, too, is the editor of the new and popular English edition, in two volumes, of *The Poetical Works of Robert Browning*, of which the first volume has just appeared. He adds a few brief notes, and gives a short introduction to every poem.

Of American authors, the most noteworthy new editions are the complete works of Mrs. Stowe (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), and the works of Washington Irving (Putnam's). We reserve comment on these important publications for a future number.

SOME VOLUMES OF ESSAYS.

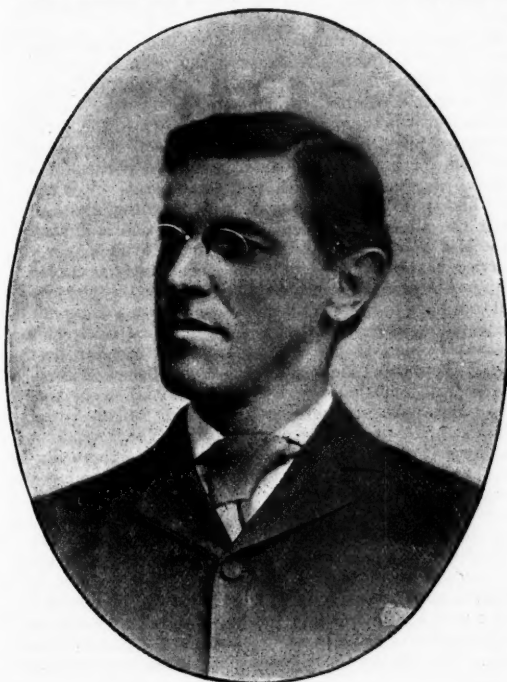
Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's thoughtful and finished volumes of essays in literary criticism and interpretation have been making for themselves a constantly widening circle of grateful and careful readers. His last book, the seventh in a noteworthy series, is entitled *Essays on Books and Culture* (Dodd, Mead & Co.). The relationship between great works of literature and that process of culture which Mr. Mabie designates as the enlargement of ourselves by development from within, is set forth in these essays with rare power, insight and felicity of expression. Mr. Mabie's little volume is a notable contribution to the real literature of the season.

Professor Woodrow Wilson's versatility is strikingly shown this season in the contemporary appearance of his *George Washington*, which now appears in book form after its serial publication in *Harper's Magazine*, and *Mere Literature, and Other Essays* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), which belongs quite in the field of *belles-lettres*. The country has been ringing with the praises of his great oration on the occasion of the Princeton Sesqui-centennial, and meanwhile it is not known that there has been any surcease of Professor Wilson's tasks as a professor of jurisprudence. The essays have appeared, for the most part, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, although there is included a delightful paper on Edmund Burke as the interpreter of English liberty, not previously published. Another of these essays, entitled "A Literary Politician," tells us of the life and writings of Walter



MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

Bagehot. It is pleasant to find these essays on Burke and Bagehot in Dr. Wilson's volume of literary papers, because much of his own work would indicate a devoted study of the point of view and the literary method of those two great writers. Mr. Godkin, by the way, is also an essayist whose work shows enrichment as a reward of his devotion to Burke. As for Dr. Woodrow



PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON.

Wilson, he has already become our American Bagehot. His first volume, "Congressional Government," earned a comparison with Bagehot as a political essayist. His later work along the line of biographical estimate and literary criticism compels recognition of that same breadth which characterized the great English economist and critic.

Mr. Edwin L. Godkin's volume of political and economic essays is a collection of magazine articles which have appeared at different times through a wide period of years. The first was published in the *North American Review* in 1865, and is entitled "Aristocratic Opinions of Democracy." It belongs to the early days of Mr. Godkin's career as an American journalist, and is by far the strongest and ablest piece of writing in the volume. The second essay was written twenty-one years later for the *Nineteenth Century*, and is a defense of popular government against some incidental disparagements in Sir Henry Maine's latest volume. Excepting for an article on the tariff question written for the *New Princeton Review* in 1887, all the other essays in the volume have appeared since the opening of 1890. Mr. Godkin's long and unbroken labors as a political journalist have left him in possession of scant leisure for the writing of books. Such pieces, otherwise scattered and fugitive,

as he has collected into two recent volumes are of a quality not found in many recent books, American or English. Mr. Godkin's political discussions are never synthetic or constructive; but their keenness of analysis is truly remarkable, and the lucidity and beauty of their style has rendered them a model for all our journalists and essayists. Few men have shed as much ink as Mr. Godkin in bitter attack upon the evils of modern democracy. Nevertheless, he seems never to have lost his strong faith of 1865 in the permanence and value of American popular institutions.

Mr. Arlo Bates, who has written several good books, and is entitled to teach others, has published a volume entitled *Talks on Writing English* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This book is the outgrowth of lectures on advanced English composition in the Lowell (Mass.) Free Classes two or three years ago. It constitutes a far more valuable dissertation on the literary art than Mr. Bates would for a moment think of claiming it to be. It can be heartily commended to the many who are ambitious to write books, and also to the few who, not desiring to write, would like, nevertheless, to be better able to pass just and intelligent criticism.

We have learned to expect work of a high order from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and we find no reason for disappointment in examining Professor Wells' volume on *Modern French Literature* (Roberts Brothers). In 500 pages Professor Wells sweeps the field from the Middle Ages down to Daudet and Bourget. The book is well balanced, safe as a guide, and thoroughly sane and sound in the quality of its criticism. Dr. Wells' discussion of the naturalistic school of modern French fiction is a masterly essay and review.

Mr. George Santayana has developed out of the lecture courses given by him for several years past in Harvard University an orderly and useful little treatise, *The Sense of Beauty* (Scribner's), upon æsthetic theory. The book deals with 1, The Nature of Beauty; 2, The Materials of Beauty; 3, Form; 4, Expression. In his preface, the author remarks: "The only originality I can claim is that which may result through the attempt to put together the scattered commonplaces of criticism into a system, under the inspiration of a naturalistic psychology."

Mr. Charles E. Wingate, who has recently given us a volume on *Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage*, now contributes as a companion volume *Shakespeare's Heroes on the Stage* (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). The volume deals successively with the following great characters: Othello, Iago, Lear, Shylock, Coriolanus, Macbeth, Hamlet, and Richard III. The illustrations are numerous, and represent the great actors of earlier and later days, mostly in costume. The volume possesses interest for all Shakespearean readers and students, as well as for play-goers and the theatrical profession. It does not pretend to be profound in its criticism.

My Village (Scribner's) is a charming little volume of sketches of life in a village a few miles from Paris, illustrated by the pencil of the author, Mr. E. Boyd Smith.

POETRY.

The feeling one is left with after a perusal of *The Poems of H. C. Bunner* is that he was a man of almost unbounded possibilities. Read that exquisite burlesque of "Home, Sweet Home," in which he shows successively how Swinburne, Bret Harte, Austin Dobson, Pope-Goldsmith and Walt Whitman would have treated the theme, and one is amazed to see how he has grasped and ren-

dered the very essence of each. If one had only got this far in the volume, however, although the cleverness of "The Wail of the Personally Conducted" and "Candor," for example, would insist upon acknowledgment, there would be but little real poetic feeling on which to comment. But then presently came the following, which is



THE LATE HENRY C. BUNNER.

true poetry in and perhaps from its very simplicity of earnestness and its disdain of strivings after effect :

STRONG AS DEATH.

"O Death, when thou shalt come to me
From out thy dark, where she is now,
Come not with graveyard smell on thee,
Or withered roses on thy brow.

"But with that sweet and subtle scent
That ever clung about her (such
As with all things she brushed was blent) ;
And with her quick and tender touch.

"And through my chilling veins shall flame
My love, as though beneath her breath ;
And in her voice but call my name,
And I will follow thee, O Death."

Again in "Shriven" Mr. Bunner exhibits a dramatic force and a strength of expression quite out of keeping with most of the book. This monologue of the dying man has much the same flavor as Browning's Bishop ordering his tomb, but it is nevertheless very individual, and is surely the most forceful and telling thing in the book. For, as before stated, it is the poetical possibilities and not the achievements which are most prominent ; doubtless the exigencies of his position as editor of a humorous weekly, and the fatal fluency superinduced by long practice of dashing down verses off-hand to fill out an obstinate page or to go with a neglected

picture—all this must have had its deterrent influence. But that Mr. Bunner had genuine poetry in him there can be no question.

A reprint of the first edition of *The Poems of Celia Thaxter* will be very welcome to the many admirers of that singularly gifted woman. There is a brineness in these poems like that of the breezes which howl around her beloved Appledore and her song is first and last, the sea.

Perhaps the most unique personality in German literature to-day is Johanna Ambrosius, the peasant poetess. Born in a small village of East Prussia, the child of a poor artisans, she had no schooling after the age of eleven, but was then obliged to settle down to the hardest sort of physical labor, the one intellectual pleasure available for her and her sister being the perusal of a popular German periodical, the *Gartenlaube*. "When they had spun till their fingers were bleeding, and had hung the allotted number of skeins on the nail, they stretched out their hands for their beloved paper." Married at twenty to a peasant ; constantly occupied with her burden of household cares increased by the two children born to them ; never having seen anything but the squalor of her own and her neighbors' huts, this peasant woman at the age of thirty wrote her first poem. This was followed by others, published in some of the periodicals between 1884 and 1890, when she was taken sick with a severe attack of lung inflammation which completely destroyed her health. Yet the indomitable spirit of the woman still breaks out in these simple plaintive *epics*, for with an utter lack of adornment her poems have a colossal simplicity that befits the greatest events of human existence. It seems ungracious to cast stones at the translator, but when one has said that some few of the poems—in which there has been chance for very literal rendering—are extremely well done, it must be added that it is decidedly a pity that such a great part of the reading public should have to form their opinion of the poetess' work from the present volume. There is the most lamentable delusion current to



JOHANNA AMBROSIOUS.

the effect that a person quite or even thoroughly conversant with, say, the German and English language is therefore competent to translate German poetry. In point of fact, while a knowledge of the languages is surely essential, it is no more or perhaps not as much so as a keen poetical feeling and a good deal of constructive ability. There are several instances in the present translation where the author's dignified and impressive simplicity has become "as tinkling brass and a sounding cymbal"—merely from a lack of form-appreciation it would seem. Still, since this is the only translation available one should not be deterred, on account of its imperfections, from making the acquaintance of this truly remarkable poetess.

In addition to the various standard editions of Robert

Browning's poems, we now have an American reprint (T. Y. Crowell & Co.) of the selection from his poetry made by Browning himself in 1872, with additions from his latest works, and critical notes by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, the editors of *Poet Lore*. The edition seems well adapted for use in schools and Browning clubs. The same editors offer an introductory note to Crowell's illustrated edition of Browning's *Saul* (the drawings for which are the work of Frank O. Small). In this connection we are glad to call the attention of Browning students to the excellent *Phrase Book* prepared by Marie Ada Molineux (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The same volume contains an index of more than two hundred double-columned pages to significant words not elsewhere noted.

THIS YEAR'S BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

IF our boys and girls are not altogether spoiled in the matter of their reading, it will surely not be for want of pampering with delicatessen. When besides our old acquaintances, "Oliver Optic," Trowbridge, Henty, Kirk Monroe and Stoddard, one finds in the "juvenile" list Joel Chandler Harris, S. R. Crockett, Andrew Lang, Frank R. Stockton, Charles D. G. Roberts and "Q"—one is reminded of the child worship obtaining in some of the South Sea Islands. A more practical minded person might reflect that this branch of the trade must be a most important one financially to warrant such a galaxy of literary "lights."

"Uncle Remus" has achieved fame in many ways since those tales of Brer Rabbit's invincible smartness first delighted us, but he is rarely more fascinating than when he returns to this vein. *Daddy Jake the Runaway* has besides the initial story thirteen new animal stories, some of them quite up to the level of the never-to-be-forgotten Tar-baby. "Brer Tarrypin's" essay at aerial flight and his discomfiture, due to his having failed to "larn how ter light," is perhaps the best in the book, and is irresistibly suggestive of some of the human bird emulators. Brer Rabbit, alas, like many another roistering blade, succumbs to feminine influences at last, and it is to be feared that that one of Miss Meadows' gals, who pretended that her visit to the spring was merely for a "chaw er rozzum," will prove a sad clog upon his dashing career in the future. Mr. Frost has already set a high standard in Uncle Remus illustrations, but the eighteen pictures by E. W. Kemble in the present volume leave nothing to be desired. Indeed, Mr. Harris is particularly fortunate in his illustrators, for in *The Story of Aaron Oliver Herford's* characteristic fancies continually vie in interest with the story itself, which details more surprising adventures of Buster John, Sweetest Susan and Drusilla, to whom the Gray Pony and the Track Dog, the White Pig and the Black Stallion each relate in turn chapters of their lives.

Whether he be writing for men or boys Mr. Stockton is not apt to miss his mark, and it is therefore a matter of course that *Captain Chap* should be a breezy, impossible-yarn such as the heart of a boy delights in. Captain Chap and his friends starting out for a trip down the river on a tug-boat find themselves by the most natural series of accidents landed on the coast of Florida near the mouth of the Indian River, whence they proceed leisurely homeward, dallying meanwhile with blue fish, sharks, bears, panthers, Indians and ruffians.

The countess, who on being upset from a boat has the presence of mind to follow her husband's instruction and do nothing but hold her breath—in four feet of water, is in the author's most characteristic vein.

"This year our Book for Christmas varies,
Deals not with History nor Fairies
(I can't help thinking, children, you
Prefer a book that is *not* true).
We leave these intellectual feasts
To talk of Fishes, Birds and Beasts."

* * * * *

Thus Mr. Andrew Lang dedicates his *Animal Story Book*, which consists of anecdotes and sketches about a whole Noah's ark of animals, from ants to elephants. The sources are as various, and the volume does not pretend to any continuity; it is an extremely taking collection, however, and if the stories don't connect the pictures do, for Mr. Henry J. Ford has put the master's touch to each and every one of them; his leopards look like Van Muyden's own, and he seems to have the rest of the animal kingdom literally at his fingers' ends. Mr. Quiller-Couch, in the absence of Mr. Lang's annual "red," "blue," "green" or "yellow" volume, has supplied the inevitable, and we have *Fairy Tales, Far and Near*, "retold by Q," with an appendix giving the sources from which they have been edited. As long as there are children, new versions of fairy stories will be apropos, and the present compilation is sufficiently different from its predecessors to insure it a welcome. The volume is very cleverly illustrated by H. R. Millar. And it is something of a coincidence, with all due respect to the ubiquity of Mr. Lang's tales, to find just here that Mr. Crockett's "Sweetheart" was wont to sit "on a seat in the shade with a fairy book—blue, green, red, or it may be yellow!" This was in the intervals of time when he and she were not *Sweetheart Travellers* spinning around the Galloway country—and various adjacent countries, in some two thousand miles of tricycling. Mr. Crockett in his preface modestly disclaims the power to give the "right daintiness" to these "vagrom chronicles." Dainty they are, for all that, and with the lightest of touches often where heaviness were deadly. For instance, after detailing with much humor the precocious four year old's method of flattery and cajolement in securing fixed promises for the following day: "As I have several times remarked, there are distinct reasons for believing that our Sweetheart is in

the direct line of descent from Eve, the wife of one Adam, who kept a garden some time ago." Judging from the methods described Eve must have been a novice compared to her.

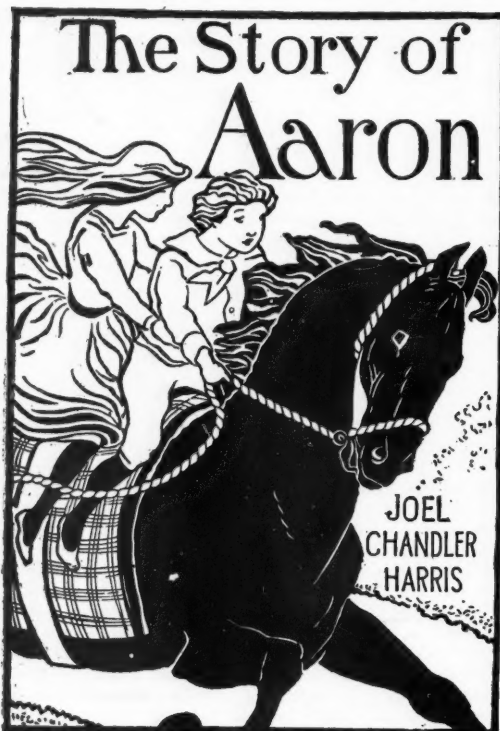
Charles D. G. Roberts has put together in *Around the Camp-fire* a collection of hunter's yarns which, for marvelousness, even the *New York Sun* would be pushed to surpass. The anecdotes are told in turn by half a dozen boon companions on a canoeing trip through the wilds of New Brunswick, and are dispersed with camping, fishing and hunting details. Good stiff stories and well told, they range from a bicyclist's adventure with a bull

the sort of book which is the most effective cure for "dime novels" on the James Gang, and other depravities of that ilk. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Remington between them make it possible for even an Eastern tenderfoot to get a fairly correct idea of what the unsettled West really is. Cowboys, trappers and hunters defile before our eyes, and it is probable that the average dweller in the *effete* East will find his desire for knowledge quite satisfied by the mere sight of the "bucking broncho" and the operation of "making a stranger dance."

Through Swamp and Glade, by Kirk Monroe, is a spirited tale of the chief Coacoochee in the Seminole War of 1835-42. The pathetic sadness of the subjugation of this proud chief and his removal far from his beloved Florida to a trans-Mississippi reservation is only mollified by his gain of his sweetheart, Nita. Mr. G. A. Henty has three new volumes for the delectation of the youthful mind—*At Agincourt*, *On the Irrawaddy* and *With Cochrane the Dauntless*—and all prove him equally a master of the road to a boy's heart and interest, no matter with what age or country he may be dealing. The first mentioned is written from a French standpoint, and details some of the early events in that fierce and devastating feud between the rival houses of Orleans and Burgundy. The White Hoods of Paris have afforded dramatic material which the author has well known how to use. *On the Irrawaddy* is a chronicle of some very interesting private and public personages during the first English expedition to Burma in 1824, while in *With Cochrane the Dauntless* are introduced some of the most striking incidents in the life of that gallant English admiral, Lord Cochrane, who, driven out by an ungrateful country, devoted himself to the cause of the oppressed in Chili, Peru, Brazil and Greece. They are books which hold the attention and imagination from start to finish.

Mr. J. Provand Webster has used the unexplored African country back of the Guinea Coast as the background for his fanciful tale of a search for treasure, concealed by one Sir Richard Grahame. Knight, who, through the "enchantments" of a lady as wicked as she was beautiful, had ended his days thus far from his Scotch estate of Possilrigge. Rider Haggard's marvels will have to look to their laurels, for even that ingenious romancer has left no account of black arms with "yellow starfish-shaped" fists which, with a circle of claws two inches long and "edged like razors at the side," obtrude themselves without warning from the mud and lay hold of the traveler's chest. These excursions of the imagination, however, in *The Oracle of Baal* are matter of fact compared with those detailed by Albert Stearns in *Sindbad*, *Smith & Co.* The author gave the young people last year an Arabian Nights extravaganza called *Chris and the Wonderful Lamp*, and this time he has placed our whilom acquaintance Sindbad in juxtaposition with nineteenth century life. The mariner forms a partnership with an American boy, and the two come to various misadventures through a lack of harmony between Arabian Nights doings and modern customs.

Miss Cynthia M. Westover is decidedly a competent person to write of the success which surely comes to all by pluck and perseverance. With no sense of melody and a voice that all the masters pronounced hopeless when she first came to New York, a poor, friendless girl, fresh from the mining camps of Colorado, she became, by dint of twelve hours' work a day, one of the renowned church singers of the time. Since then she has been an inspector at the United States Custom House,



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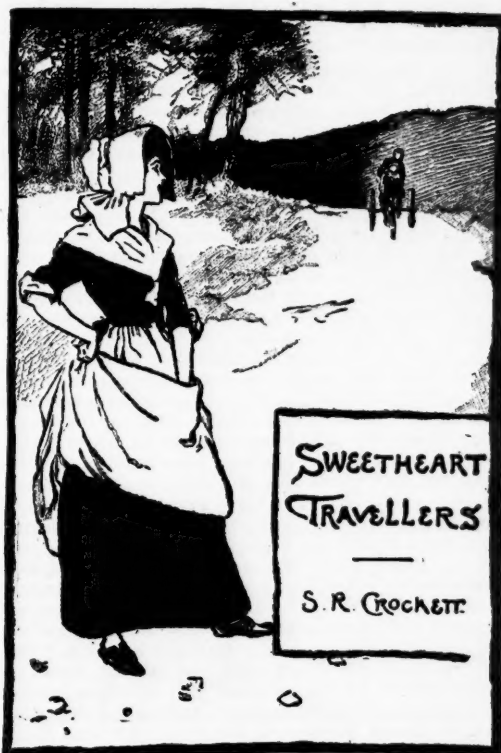
From "The Story of Aaron."

to various wolf, panther and bear experiences, the crowning scene being where the pearl diver, with one foot held fast by a great clam, fights to the death a monster turtle who is attempting to bite through his helmet. George Copeland's realistic portrayal of some fifteen of the hair-breadth escapes adds much to the realistic effect of the volume. It is avowedly a "tale of bush and pampas, wreck and treasure trove" which the author of Geoffrey Hamlin gave to the boys in *The Mystery of the Island*; the six illustrations by Warne Browne in this edition depict some of the most stirring scenes in that chronicle of adventure. About all the available heroes and heroines pair off at the end, the treasure trove cutting a great figure in the marriage settlements. One need not be a boy to appreciate Theodore Roosevelt's *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail*; indeed, it was intended primarily for the "grown-ups," but it is a book which should be in every family where there are boys;

and, later, practically acting Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York City, besides attaining distinction in literature and journalism. *Bushy* is avowedly an autobiography, and its lesson of "self-dependence" and the "perpetual exaltation of the practical" is one our eastern girls may well heed and study, since the character forming qualities of such training as "Bushy" received are strikingly exemplified in Miss Westover's own career. *Air Castle Don* is the volume with which B. Freeman Ashley has followed up *Tan-pile Jim* and *Dick and Jack*; and constitutes one of the "Young America Series" for boys and girls from "7 to 70." It tells how Don Donald traversed life "from Dreamland to Hardpan," or, in other words, how he finally became a famous preacher in the same church in the attic of which he had once been glad to rest in a dry goods box.

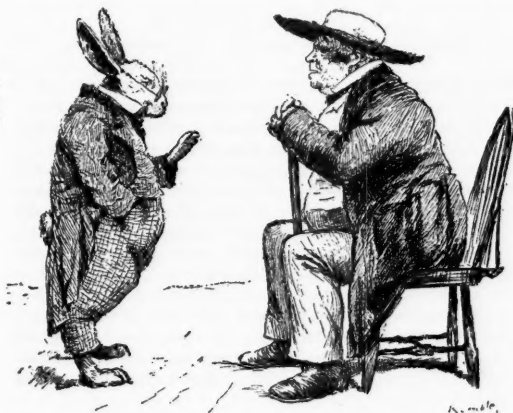
It was a good sized and amplified "scrape" with ramifications that Master Jack prepared in *The Scrape that Jack Built*, and only an extra quality of luck brings him out square at the end. Indeed, the clearing of the clouds is a trifle sudden, even for boys' fiction. On page 249 Jack is being dragged to Farmer Mires from whom he has stolen a huge quantity of "premium" pears, with jail or a reform school in prospect, and a long account to settle with his uncle on top of this; yet on page 248 the whole family is sitting down with "Christmas peace on their faces and Christmas cheer in their hearts." The author, Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, has portrayed some very real boys and girls, a little slangy at times but all the more life-like for that, and Master Jack's discomfiture preaches a good sermon on the right side, so perhaps the sweetening of the pill at the end is admissible. *Jerry the Blunderer* is only one of many animal *dramatis personæ* in Lily F. Wesselhoeft's "fable for children." Jerry is an Irish setter, and he and Business, the bull terrier, with the aid of a Jack (almost as apt at getting into trouble as the one who "built the scrape"), run away with a poor little waif of a baby and manage to carry the motherless youngster to good luck, despite the upsetting he undergoes.

The Boy Tramps is a true boys' book. Bruce Barclay and Arthur Rowe exchange football and cricket at an English school for a series of remarkable adventures be-



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

From "Sweetheart Travellers."



JUDGE RABBIT AND THE FAT MAN.

From "Daddy Jake the Runaway."

ginning on board ship and gaining in piquancy and excitement during a tramp across Canada. They shoot the Lachine rapids, come perilously near death "at the feet" of a herd of wild cattle, are almost carried over the falls of the Bow River, and finally reach Vancouver, where they take ship for Shanghai and their parents. Mr. Oxley has gotten up a good, rollicking story, and the young people will surely enjoy it. George Manville Fenn is also to be depended on along these lines. *The Black Tor* is his last contribution to the ever increasing debt which boy readers owe him, and it is just such a book as we come to expect from him. The feud between the Darleys and Edens, during the reign of King James I., supplies the motif for the story; after three hundred and more pages of rousing happenings the long and bitter quarrel is at last happily ended, and Mark Eden and Ralph Darley instead of fighting turn their common energies against the trout and grayling.

Some sixteen separate episodes in the life of Marietta Hamilton are told of in *A Little Girl of Long Ago*. It was seventy years ago that Marietta was a little girl and many things, notably transatlantic voyages, were quite different from their present condition; but as the author, Eliza Orne White, justly remarks, "the nature of little girls was very like what it is now." Consequently, Marietta's experiences will seem pleasingly familiar to the tots of to-day. Miss Perry goes almost

twice as far back for two of her heroines in *Three Little Daughters of the Revolution*. The spirit which inspired little Dorothy Merriden to proclaim herself a rebel against the King's authority in the face of the Tory gathering had lost none of its vigor by transmission, and Betty Boston manages to get her Fourth of July celebration a century later despite her English surroundings. There is more than a hint, too, that she is to pursue the conquering policy of her predecessors and make away with at least one Britisher. *Betty of Wye*, as described by her biographer, Amy E. Blanchard, has even more "spunk" than the Betty just treated of, but having no English neighbors upon whom to operate, takes it out on her small, frog-tormenting brothers and a little later in life goes the way of her namesake, but more patriotically selects her Cousin Archie instead of a cousin from across the water.

A Cape May Diamond is a tale of how a peevish, little, invalid girl with several servants to take care of her, whose lives she makes no little of a burden, learns that the secret of happiness is in doing something for others. The "diamond" she discovers is a friend, whom she declares at first to be "the very homeliest person" she ever saw, but whose beautiful spirit she learns afterward to appreciate. *The Merry Five* is the second volume in the "Silver Gate Series," in which the characters Penn Shirley has made familiar, Molly, Kirke and Weezy Rowe, with Paul and Pauline Bradstreet, continue their explorations and experiences in their new home on the Pacific Coast. The author half promises further developments in the lives of these interesting youngsters; wherever they turn up, however, "The Merry Five" "will not appear again with masks on their faces." All the boys and girls who have enjoyed Sophie Swett's capital stories in the various magazines will be glad of the sight of *The Ponkady Branch Road*. Her pictures of country life are always interesting, and the homely personages of the narrative are drawn very skillfully. Margaret Sidney, too, does more than a little character sketching in *The Gingham Bag*. Her "Potter Family" is afflicted with a typical New England conscience which sometimes becomes a trifle oppressive to themselves, as in the case of the heirloom about which the story centres, but everything ends happily and a piece of the old bag looks down from the wall upon the consummation—doubtless destined to be a greater fetch than ever. "Grace Le Baron" concludes her series of "Hazlewood Stories," with *The Rosebud Club*, which is much in character with the preceding volumes. Mrs. Upham's message is to the very young people, and she writes with much sympathetic appreciation of their needs and capabilities. Miss A. G. Plympton, too, is a well known friend of the little people. She now gives them a collection of stories entitled *The Black Dog*, the best two of which tell of certain child-dog friendships in a very understanding way. *Mopsy: Her Tangles and Triumphs*, by Kate Tannatt Woods, is, like *Bushy*, the record of what cheery, good-natured perseverance can accomplish. Mopsy does what comes to her hand, and whether at her boarding-house drudgery or afterward, as "Miss Howard," giving poor city children some knowledge of the fresh, healthful, country life—she is always good naturedly helping some one else along, though her own path is far from smooth.

Mr. Ernest Vincent Wright admits in the preface to his *The Wonderful Fairies of the Sun* that "the subject of Fairies as a basis for children's stories is by no means a new one." . . . "But fairy tales heretofore have

borne a similarity of style." In his own production "the elves are given exclusive prominence" and "the fairy bands appear in a new field of action, portrayed in simple verse of easy metre, but at the same time avoiding the conventional jingle." *Probable Sons*, by the authors of *Eric's Good News*, is the story of how Sir Ed-



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

From the "Animal Story Book," by Andrew Lang.

ward Wentworth's unexpected legacy of an orphan niece was "first pitied, then suffered, then embraced," except that, it should be added, vexation preceded the pity. He is finally led to a better and nobler life through her instrumentality. There are good morals, too, in the six stories by Mrs. George A. Paull, which take their name from the initial one: *The Making of a Hero*; they are told, moreover, simply and entertainingly.

Edna Lyall, whom one would hardly suspect beforehand of slangy phraseology, calls her latest volume *How the Children Raised the Wind*, and relates, with all her usual mastery of pathos, how Fay and Mowgli, with Poodle's assistance, managed to open the hearts and purses of the grown-ups to such an extent that the "Poor Church" was completely freed from its incubus of debt.

There are, naturally, echoes of Ben-Hur in Mr. Stoddard's new book, *The Swordmaker's Son*, for although the stories do not at all resemble each other, the latter's

scheme of presenting the preaching and miracles and death of Christ as viewed by a young Jew could not fail to exhibit points of similarity with Lew Wallace's great work. Cyril, the son of Ezra, the swordmaker, witnesses nearly all of Christ's public appearances, and joins his father, who has led a revolt against the Romans, in believing that Jesus is to lead them against their oppressors. The Biblical narrative has been followed quite exactly by the author, who is said to have visited the Holy Land in order to pick up the requisite "local color" needed for describing the gladiatorial and athletic contests and the various events of the story. There are twenty-five illustrations by George Varian, or rather twenty-four, since by some mistake the cut on page 249 has been duplicated on page 267.

Any one with the name of Collingwood ought to be able to deal masterfully with naval details, and the author of *The Log of a Privateersman* is no novice at the business. His hero ships as second mate on board the privateer *Dolphin* during the war with Napoleon and his hair-breadth escapes make lively reading. Naval duels of all sorts, ships captured and recaptured, storm, wreck and fire are every day matters to this bold seafarer. Finally, a lucky chance puts him in possession of the French admiral's plans, and his reward for this important service is a command in the Royal Navy.

There are plenty of us who have grown up on Mr. Trowbridge's stories; there can scarcely be a reading man in this country who does not remember with what eagerness he awaited those fascinating every day tales which vied in their enthralling power with Mayne Reid's or Jules Verne's wildest extravaganzas. The heroes of these stories we knew all about, they were just ourselves, and the secret of at least part of the charm lay in the fact that everything in them seemed to be a possible future for the reader. The hand that penned "Cudjo's Cave" and the other early war stories has not lost its cunning, and the present volume is worthy of its predecessors. *The Prize Cup* tells of the mysterious disappearance of a cup won in an athletic contest and the clearing up of several unexplained disappearances with its recapture. "Oliver Optic," too, needs no introduction to American boys. *On the Staff* is the fourth volume in his series of "The Blue and the Gray—on Land." History is here presented in a form which should cause the average text-book to blush with shame, and there will be many boys who will take a personal interest, hereafter, in the Shiloh campaign from their remembrance of the part Dick Lyon bore therein.

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks, who made such a success with his *Century Book for Young Americans*, has prepared another volume, *The Century Book of Famous Americans*, along much the same lines. A party of boys and girls are supposed to travel around to the various places possessing historic interest, and their uncle tells them the while many interesting facts in the lives of the great men of each section. Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Webster, Grant, Clay, Franklin and many others are thus made in turn the centre of interest, and the book is profusely illustrated with pictures of the people and places treated of. *Rhymes of the States* has a somewhat similar object, very differently achieved. In this Dr. Garrett Newkirk has put into verse the principal facts about the various States of the Union, joining together some geography, some history, and some statistics. The old rhyme of "Thirty days hath September" and its remarkable "sticking" quality gave the author his idea, and it is believed that the jingles will help the

children to retain many data which would otherwise sift through their minds as fast as poured in. The book is cleverly illustrated by Harry Fenn. In the same group comes another volume by Mr. Brooks, in which he tells the boys and girls *The True Story of Abraham Lincoln the American*. Henrietta Christian Wright presents in the present volume of her *Children's Stories in American Literature* a series of short sketches of some of the prominent literary figures from 1860 to 1896. This with the former volume will enable the young people to get some idea as to who's who in the field of American literature. Mr. Charles M. Skinner effectually disproves the oft-repeated assertion that America has not yet developed a "legendary era" by collocating, in *Myths and Legends of Our Own Land*, several hundred most interesting folk tales and legends, for which he modestly claims "some measure of completeness." The two volumes are most interesting, and the compiler has done his work with infinite care and much success.

The Court of King Arthur, by William Henry Frost, seems to be almost a work of supererogation; for it is doubtful if the children need their "King Arthur" thus diluted. While every one must be warmly in sympathy with each effort to turn the youthful minds to those ennobling old knightly legends, it can hardly be said that they are improved by being modernized in this way, and there be many who would consider as a desecration the introduction of these really unnecessary interludes of travel supposed to bind the various tales together and to place them more realistically in the mind.

Adolph, by Fannie J. Taylor, is a story of how a little girl, separated from her mother upon reaching New York in a cholera-stricken vessel, is adopted by a poor German immigrant, and of how the latter's son, Adolph, makes a long but finally successful search for the "beautiful lady" who had been mourning over her supposedly dead child. In *Santa Claus' New Castle* Miss Maude Florence Bellar makes a plea to the children favored by that generous saint to remember that there are others less fortunate, and next Christmas to put by some of their old toys for the poor youngsters who have never heard of Christmas gifts. *Children of To-day* contains children's sketches in verse and prose with many designs by Elizabeth S. Tucker, and a number of elaborate *fac-similes* of water-color drawings by Frances Brundage—children's heads with the pinkest of cheeks and reddest of lips and bluest of eyes and yellowest of hairs. Eleanor Whitney Willard has gathered together and illustrated a dozen of the *Children's Singing Games*, which so many youngsters know but which they might have hunted for in many tomes before the appearance of the present volume. "London Bridge," "Here We go Round the Mulberry Bush" and "Little Sallie Waters" are some of the old-time favorites given.

If any boy thinks he knows something about kites he should get hold of *Parakites*, by Gilbert Totten Woglom, and he will find out how utterly he was mistaken. To be sure, Mr. Woglom doesn't write for boys; his "treatise on the making and flying of tailless kites for scientific purposes and for recreation" contains a good deal more of scientific data than the average youth bargains for when his mind is bent on kite-flying; but for all that it is mightily interesting, this book; and the "Woglom parakite" which is so far beyond the polliwog stage that it will not act properly if loaded with a tail, is a companion whose habits and ways are well worth studying. Mr. Woglom gives some fine photographs made at various heights by a camera attached to his parakite.

THE NEW BOOKS: CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

HISTORY.

- Scribner's Popular History of the United States, from the Earliest Discoveries of the Western Hemisphere by the Northmen to the present time. By William Cullen Bryant, Sidney Gay Howard and Noah Brooks. Five vols., octavo, pp. 2600. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- The History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States, 1870-1895. By E. Benjamin Andrews. Two vols., octavo, pp. 412-430. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.
- The American Revolution. By John Fiske. Two vols., octavo, pp. 389-344. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$8.
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Social Classes in the Republic. E. L. Godkin.
Classical Studies in America. B. L. Gildersleeve.
Professor Child. George L. Kittredge.
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Cheerful Yesterdays. Thomas W. Higginson.
William Morris: The Man and His Work. W. Sharp.
A Colony of the Unemployed. Josiah Flynt.
Thoreau. Bradford Torrey.
A Living God. Lafcadio Hearn.

The Bookman.—New York. December.

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Living Critics.—XI. William Crary Brownell. G. M. Hyde.
Some Notes on Political Oratory.—II. H. T. Peck.
The Present State of Literature in America. W. R. Nicoll.

Century Magazine.—New York. December.

A Group of American Girls. Early in the Century. Helen E. Smith.
A Painter of Motherhood. Lee Bacon.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
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Light in Dark Places. Jacob A. Riis.
The Christmas Kalends of Provence. Thomas A. Janvier.
One Man Who Was Content. M. G. Van Rensselaer.
Our Great Pacific Commonwealth. William E. Smythe.
What Language Did Christ Speak? Agnes S. Lewis.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. December.

Maccari's Historic Frescoes. Theodore Tracey.
A Prearranged Head End Collision. A. C. Rogers.
The Ancient Silver Mines of Zacatecas. Charles S. Gleed.
The Ten Years' Captivity of Slatin Pasha. S. E. Tillman.
The Gold Fields of South Africa. G. F. Becker.
The Artist and His Model. Percival Pollard.
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Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. December.

A Magic Island (Santa Catalina). Beatriz B. de Luna.
American Universities and Colleges.—Cornell. H. C. Howe.
Gen. Robert E. Lee. Gen. O. O. Howard.
Mud, Mind and Modelers. Lawrence Mendenhall.
Canoeing Down the Rhine.—I. Rochefort Calhoun.
The Battle Abbey of the South. Varina A. Davis.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York. December.

A Middle English Nativity. John Corbin.
White Man's Africa.—II. Poultney Bigelow.
Wild Ducks and Tame Decoys. Hamblen Sears.
Oliver Wendell Holmes. William Dean Howells.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. December.

Shutting Out the Sea. George E. Walsh.
The Land of Taffy. D. C. Macdonald.
An Old Virginia Fox Hunt. David B. Fitzgerald.
Flirtation as a Fine Art. Jean Wright.
Our First Silver Mine. George J. Varnay.
The Evolution of the Poster. Agnes C. Sage.
Anagrams. Arthur Inkersley.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Farthest North. Cyrus C. Adams.
An Unpublished Life Portrait of Washington. C. H. Hart.
The Early Life of Ulysses Grant. Hamlin Garland.
Bethlehem. S. S. McClure.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. December.

Royal Children. George Holme.
Types of Fair Women.
Prominent American Families.—VIII. The Washingtons.

New England Magazine.—Boston. December.

Henry K. Oliver. John W. Buckham.
What the Spirit of Christmas Saith to the Nations. B. F. Trueblood.
Childhood in 1800. Amelia L. Hill.
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The Portraits of Emerson. Frank B. Sanborn.
George H. Boughton, the Painter of New England Puritanism. W. E. Griffis.

The Peterson Magazine.—New York. December.

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James Fennimore Cooper. Rupert Hughes.
William Taylor, Missionary Bishop. Alpha G. Kynett.
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Christmas in Foreign Climes. Edward Bedloe.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. December.

Sir John Millais, Bart., P. R. A. Cosmo Monkhouse.
Little Pharisees in Fiction. Agnes Repplier.
Stories by Richard Harding Davis, Clinton Ross, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and others.

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(From the latest numbers received.)

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Focusing. James Ross.
Photographers' Photography. Marcus Strong.
Evolution of the Camera. M. Y. Beach.
Platinotype Printing. W. H. Titensor.

American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia. October.

The Salisbury Government and the Educational Problem. J. J. O'Shea.
Dr. Holmes' Life and Letters. James F. Spalding.
The Attribute and Note of Sanctity in the Church. A. F. Hewit.
The Jesuits and New France in the Seventeenth Century. F. W. Grey.
Balfour's Philosophy.—IV. St. George Mirvart.
The Fiction of Corporate Reunion. A. F. Marshall.
A Daughter of the Doges. Anne S. Bailey.
Events and Causes Which Led to the Invasion of England.
Bull of Pope Leo XIII. on Anglican Orders.
The Conversion of London. Amy M. Grange.

American Historical Review.—New York. (Quarterly.) October.

The Colonel and His Command. Julian Corbett.
British Convicts Shipped to American Colonies. James D. Butler.
A Plea for the Study of the History of Northern Europe.

The Vatican Archives. Charles H. Haskins.
Rev. Thomas Bray and His American Libraries. B. C. Steiner.
The Partition of Poland. James B. Perkins.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) November

Abstract and Practical Ethics. J. A. Muirhead.
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Immigration and Crime.
Economic Productivity of Municipal Enterprises. W. F. Wilcox.
Superiority and Subordination as Subject Matter of Sociology.
Christian Sociology.—VIII. Shailer Mathews.
Social Control.—V. Edward A. Ross.
The Purpose of Sociology. Lester F. Ward.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. November

Friends of America Before the Revolution.
Anniversary of the Battle of Fort Griswold.
In Ancient Esopus. Mary W. Van Dusen.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. November.

The Moral Standard. W. H. Hudson.
Public Aquariums in Europe. Bashford Dean.

On the Crater of Mount Shasta. A. S. Packard.
Notes on Bhils, Burmese and Battaks. B. W. Shufeldt.
The Abundance of Animal Life. M. Albert Gaudry.
Shells. Margaret W. Leighton.
Employment of Motor Activities in Teaching. E. R. Shaw.
Double Personality. William R. Newbold.
A Dog's Laugh. M. le Vicomte D'Aiglon.
Popular Superstitions. Walter J. Hoffman.
Science in Wheat Growing. M. P. P. Dehérain.
Evolution of Insect Instinct. M. Ch. Pertout.
"Deaf and Dumb." Mabel E. Adams.

Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) December.
Household Furnishings. Helen Campbell.
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The Smaller Houses of the English Suburbs.—II. B. F. Fletcher.
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Perspective Illusions in Medieval Italian Churches.
The Works of R. H. Robertson. Montgomery Schuyler.

The Arena.—Boston. November.

The Issue of 1896. Frank Parsons.
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Jesus and the Apostles. J. R. Buchanan.
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Kate Field. Lilian Whiting.
Four Epochs in the History of Our Republic. B. O. Flower.
Free Coinage Indispensable, But Not a Panacea. Walter Clark.
The North American Indian. J. W. Pope.
Children's Sense of Fear. Mary M. Harrison.
The Impending Crisis. William H. Staudish.
Do We Need an Infallible Revelation? T. E. Allen.

Art Amateur.—New York. November.

How to Interest Children in Drawing. Isabel McDougall.
Flower Analysis.—II. J. Marion Shull.
Landscape Painting in Oil.—III. H. E. Norimead.
China Painting.

Art Interchange.—New York. November.

Principles of Art Study and Expression. H. McBride.
In Nature's Wild Garden. W. S. Rice.
Mr. La Farge on Painting.
Practical Lessons in Modeling.—VI. W. O. Partridge.
Landscape Painting from Nature. L. B. C. Josephs.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. November.

President Eliot's Chautauqua Address.
Robert Browning.—I. John Jay Chapman.
A Study in Faust. A. C. Roberts.
A Student Bierreise in Berlin. J. Mathewman.
Specimens of Alumni Wit. E. H. Nichols.
Golf.

Badminton Magazine.—London. November.

My First Night in the Snow. Dr. Frithjof Nansen.
Southern Tasmania: a Yachtsman's Paradise.
A Visit to a Modern Shooting School. Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey.
Rugby Football. C. J. N. Fleming.
Sport in Eastern Canada. Arthur P. Silver.
Hunting. G. H. Jalland.
From a Camel. Captain Fuller Whistler.
Sport in the Channel Islands. H. Heron.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. November.

The Operations of the Bank of France for the Last Twenty Years.
The Statutes for the Year 1896.
Educational Papers in Banking and Finance.

Biblical World.—Chicago. November.

Islam: A Sketch with Bibliography. T. W. Davies.
Theory of the Servant in Isaiah 32: 13-53. S. I. Curtiss.
Prophecy of the Babylonian Captivity. William R. Harper.
The Foreshadowings of Christ.—I. G. S. Goodspeed.
A Paraphrase of the Epistle to the Romans.—IX. G. B. Stevens.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. November.

John Gibson Lockhart.
Holland: Behind Dikes and Dunes.
Politics in Recent Italian Fiction.
Father Jerome Vaughan: the first Prior of Fort Augustus.
Manning the Navy.
In "Holy Russia." Life in a Russian Family.

Our Duty in Regard to Vaccination. Prof. Sir T. Grainger Stewart.
Lord Rosebery's Resignation; the Party Future.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. October 15.

Intending Emigrants to California; Warning.
Mozambique Trade and the Steamship Lines to African Ports.
New Customs Tariff of Victoria. Continued.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Letters from Julia; How to Widen the Chinks.
St. Columbia of Iona, the Father of Second-Sight. Miss X.
The Art of the Water Finder. Miss X.
The Haunters and the Haunted.
Psychic Photography.
Will Force for Physic Healing. A. Lovell.
A Yogi in Europe. Dr. Hartmann.
Suggestions on the Practice of Palmistry. C. E. Wright.

The Bookman.—New York. November.

Living Critics.—X. Mr. Edmund Gosse.
Some Notes on Political Oratory.—I. Harry T. Peck.
American Provincialism. Caroline M. Beaumont.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. November.

Reminiscences of Fort McLeod in 1885. B. W. Antrobus.
The Northwest Mounted Policeman. Harold C. Thomson.
Sir John Schultz, Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison.
Forestry—A Neglected Industry. Phillips Thompson.
Through the Sub-Arctics of Canada.—VII. J. W. Tyrrell.
John Ruskin as a Political Economist. W. J. Lhamon.
Canada and the Empire. G. M. Grant.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. November.

Punch and Cousin Jonathan. M. H. Spielmann.
Castaways on East Spitzbergen. Sir W. Martin Conway.
Porcelain; How it is Made. Mary Spencer Warren.
Pictures of the Orient. Arthur Fish.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. November.

Hydraulic Power in Switzerland. Henry H. Suplee.
Failure of the Bouzey Dam. W. C. Unwin.
Present Status of Electricity. William Baxter, Jr.
Compressed Fuel in the United States. J. E. Wagner.
Hydraulic Dredging. A. W. Robinson.
Pumping Water for Irrigation. W. G. Starkweather.
Boiler Insurance and Inspection. W. A. Carlile.

Catholic World.—New York. November.

Righteous Mammon. E. M. Lynch.
Shakespeare and the New Woman.
Genoa and its Campo Santo. F. M. Edselas.
Anton Rubinstein. H. G. Ganss.
Future of Catholicity in America. A. P. Doyle.
Two Days at LaVerna.
Bishop Potter and Anglican Orders. What Now? H. A. Adams.
Lord Russell of Killowen and the Chief Justiceship of England.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. November.

The Farmer's Life.
Windfalls and Unclaimed Money.
Coffee Planting in British Central Africa. H. D. Herd.
The Story of Chartered Companies.
Municipal Pawnbroking.
Orange Growing in Jaffa. R. Palmer.
Out with the India Rubber Gatherers. R. W. Cater.
Accountancy and Its Future.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. October.

W. E. Gladstone's "Studies on Butler."
Otley's "Doctrine of the Incarnation."
Types of the Anglican Episcopate.
Universities in the Middle Ages.
The Venerable Bede; the Father of English History.
Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty."
The Duke of Argyll's "Philosophy of Belief."
Sanctuary and Sacrifice; a Reply to Wellhausen.
Strong's "Christian Ethics."
The Text of the Gospels.

Contemporary Review.—London. November.

Russia and Europe. E. J. Dillon.
Archbishop Magee and Archbishop Benson. Dean Farrar.
How a Presidential Campaign is Managed in America. G. F. Parker.
J. M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy." A. T. Quiller-Couch.
What is the Law of the Church of England? George Serrell.
Was Mr. Parnell Badly Treated? William O'Brien.
Travels amongst the Armenians. J. Theodore Bent.
The Social Philosophy of Charity Organization. John A. Hobson.

The Biblical Critics on the War-Path. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
Sir William Harcourt. H. D. Traill.
Money and Investments.

Cornehill Magazine.—London. November.

The Gunpowder Plot; an Anniversary Study. F. Urquhart.
Characteristics of Lord Beaconsfield. Frederick Greenwood.
Seaside Life in America. Francis H. Hardy.
Famous Trials; the Queen against Madeleine Smith. J. B. Atlay.
Freemasonry and the Roman Church. C. Kegan Paul.
Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

Cosmopolis.—London. November.

Sentiment in Politics. Frederick Greenwood.
Contemporary Scandinavian Belles-Lettres. R. Nisbet Bain.
The Struggle in America; How Presidents are Made. A. H. Byles.
Madagascar as a French Colony. Concluded. Capt. Pasfield Oliver.
The Czar's Visit to Paris. (In French.) Vicomte E. M. de Vogüé.
Shakespeare in France under the Old Régime. (In French.) J. J. Jusserand.
Across Germany. (In French.) Gabriel Monod.
Unpublished Papers of Napoleon and Wellington. Continued. (In French.)
Caius Cornelius Gallus. (In German.) T. Mommsen.
Scandinavian Poets. (In German.) L. A. Salomé.
McKinley or Bryan? (In German.) Theodor Barth.

Education.—Boston. November.

The Doctor and the School. Henry Sabin.
Development of the Young Child. W. P. Manton.
Childhood and Education. C. F. Carroll.

Educational Review.—New York. November.

The Public Schools of Paris. L. Marillier.
Education and Vocation. Samuel T. Dutton.
Laboratory Work in Physics. A. E. Dolbear.
Ranke and the Seminary Method in History. E. G. Bourne.
Old and New Methods of Teaching Latin. B. L. D'Ooge.
Was Comenius Called to Harvard? W. S. Monroe.

The Dial.—Chicago.
October 16.

William Morris.
Originality in Literature. Richard Burton.
A World-Anthology of Lyric Poetry. F. L. Thompson.
Proof in Literary Usage. Caskie Harrison.

November 1.

The World's Memory.
Is there an American Literature? Fred L. Pattee.
A World Anthology of Poetry. W. P. Trent.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Evolution and Dogma. Rev. Fr. David.
The Crisis in Rhodesia. Miss E. M. Clerke.
Medieval Service Books of Aquitaine. Continued. R. Twiss.
Theories of the Beautiful and Sublime. J. L. Powell.
An Experiment in Education in Madras. G. T. Mackenzie.
J. A. Froude and the Council of Trent. Rev. W. Kent.
The Celtic Sources of Dante's "Divina Commedia." Mrs. Mulhall.
The Orange Conspiracy of 1688. Miss A. Shield.
The Extension of the Reformation. R. F. Conder.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Are Trade Unions Benefit Societies? Sidney and Beatrice Webb.
The Agricultural Rates Act from an Historical Aspect. R. M. Garnier.
The Ethics of Socialism. Canon E. L. Hicks.
Friendly Societies and Their Congeners. J. M. Ludlow.
The Co-operative Alliance at Work. H. W. Wolff.
Patriotism and Protection. Prof. G. Flamingo.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Napoleon III.
Catholic Mystics of the Middle Ages.
Woman under the English Law.
"Federalizing" the United Kingdom.
New Views About Mars.
The Dropmore Papers.
The Kingdom of Fife.
The Duke of Argyll on the Philosophy of Belief.
Lady Arabella Stuart and the Venetian Archives.
The Country and the Ministry.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. November.

Industrial Effects of Financial Isolation. L. G. McPherson.
Three Phases of American Railroad Development.—II. H. G. Prout.

The Cantilever in Architecture. J. B. Robinson.
Use of Electric Power in Small Units. William Elmer.
Importance of Pavement Maintenance. S. Whinery.
Conditions Governing the Choice of Fuel. H. M. Chance.
Gas vs. Electricity for Power Transmission. N. W. Perry.
Examples of Successful Shop Management.—II. H. Roland.
Relation of Invention and Design to Mechanical Progress.
Absence of Standard in Battle-Ship Design. R. Hunt.

English Historical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Arrian as Legate of Cappadocia. Professor Pelham.
Canon Law in England. Continued. Professor Maitland.
New Lights on the Divorce of Henry VIII. James Gairdner.
The Works of George Savile, First Marquis of Halifax. Miss Foxcroft.
An Old English Charter of William the Conqueror in favor of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, A.D. 1068. W. H. Stevenson.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.

Admiral Lord Nelson; Our Great Naval Hero. Clark Russell.
Dr. Nansen at Home. Herbert Ward.
The Turkish Embassy in London. J. F. F.
Gunpowder Treason. O. Abbott.
Some Famous Fires. J. Stephen.
Hunting the Buck in Warwickshire.
The Engine-Drive Talks. H. Macfarlane.

Fortnightly Review.—London. November.

Lord Rosebery's Second Thoughts on the Armenian Question.
The Cyprus Convention. T. Gibson Bowles.
England, Russia and France. T. H. S. Escott.
Intelligible Signals Between Neighboring Stars. Francis Galton.
The Empress Catharine II. of Russia. W. Knox Johnson.
The Conquest of the Soudan. With Map. Major A. Griffiths.
William Morris. Mackenzie Bell.
Mrs. Ward's Book "Sir George Tressady" and the Political Novel.
Emile Verhaeren: the Belgian Poet. Mrs. V. M. Crawford.
The Strength of the Navy: the Struggle Before Us. H. W. Wilson.
Lord Rosebery's Resignation. Edward Dicey.

The Forum.—New York. November.

"As Maine Goes, so Goes the Union." T. B. Reed.
The "Solid South" Dissolving. E. P. Clark.
Conditions for a Sound Financial System. E. W. Codrington.
Woman from the Standpoint of a Naturalist. W. K. Brooks.
Instructive District Nursing. Mary K. Sedgwick.
The Immediate Future of Armenia. W. K. Stride.
Shall the Frontier of Christendom be Maintained? Julia W. Howe.
Recent Excavations of Greece. J. Gennadius.
Bond Sales and the Gold Standard. F. W. Taussig.
Emerson's Wit and Humor. Henry D. Lloyd.
Work and Morality. William Ferero.
The Nature of Spelling Reform. Benjamin E. Smith.
Another Phase of the New Education. Gertrude Buck.

Free Review.—London. November.

Prof. Seth and Mr. Balfour. "Democritus."
Hebrew Parallels. "Chilperic."
Gladstone the Theologian. Concluded. "Macrobius."
Guy de Maupassant. Geoffrey Mortimer.
Shall We Deceive Our Children? George Macmillan.
Socialism Defined. A. Hamon.
English Critical Methods. John M. Robertson.
In Defense of Boarding Schools. "Sir Guyon."
Shelley's Idealism; A Reply to Rev. A. Lilley. Florence E. Hobson.
"Chrystal; the Newest of Women" A. H. Coleman.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. November.

The Three Abbeys of Leystone. H. M. Doughty.
Horace in English. Charles Cooper.
A Week in Ireland. J. Shaylor.
Dialectical Folk-Lore in Divers Places. R. Bruce Boswell.
St. Mary Hall, Oxford. W. K. Stride.
Killing a Maroma. "Weathergale."
The Origin of Fire. A. Macivor.
Town Life Three Centuries Ago. Rhys Jenkins.

Good Words.—London. November.

Stray Notes on Thomas Bewick. Margaret Howitt.
Impressions of the Canary Isles. Hannah Lynch.
John Ritchie Findlay and His Edinburgh House. Dr. D. Macleod.
The "Sweet Civilities of Life." Lady Magnus.
Character Building. Prof. W. P. Paterson.
Milk. Dr. C. M. Aikman.
Notable Dogs of the Chase. "St. Bernard."
The Vallée d'Aspe. Western Pyrenees.

Green Bag.—Boston. November.

Count Johannes. Irving Browne.
The Vehmish Courts of Westphalia. George H. Westley.
The Conquest of Maine. George J. Varney.
The New York Bar Association.
The English Law Courts.—X.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. November.

Popular Superstition on Money and Prices.
The Anti-Capital Crusade.
The Future of English Labor.
Wages and Currency Depreciation.
Problems of Railway Management. Henry Clews.
The New Banking Law of Mexico.
Early Slavery in New Jersey.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. November.

Freaks of Nature. Violet E. Mitchell.
The Romance of Pottery. W. P. Jervis.
The Marion Soldiers' Home. Harry Miller.

Homiletic Review.—New York. November.

The Apostle Paul as Preacher. W. C. Wilkinson.
Homiletics Viewed as Rhetoric. Allan Pollock.
Present-Day Apologetics. F. F. Ellinwood.
Old Testament Emphasis on Secular History. F. F. McCurdy.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. October.

Irrigation of Rice in South Carolina. W. F. Hutson.
The Art of Irrigation.—XVI. T. S. Van Dyke.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. October.

"Amen;" Notes on Its Significance and Use. Rev. H. W. Hogg.
Egyptian Fragments. Dr. A. Neubauer.
The Third Book of the Maccabees. I. Abrahams.
Christian Demonology. Continued. F. C. Conybeare.
The Lewis-Gibson Hebrew Collection. S. Schechter.
Massoretic Studies. Prof. L. Blau.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. September.

Water Supply and Sewerage as Affected by Vegetable Organisms.

The Testing of Coals. Arthur Winslow.
Methods and Results of Stadia Surveying. F. B. Maltby.
October.

Historical Development of Stone Bridges. G. F. Swain.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) September-October.

Drainage Modifications. M. C. Campbell.
Analcite Group of Igneous Rocks. L. V. Pirsson.
The Queen's River Moraine. J. B. Woodworth, C. F. Marble.
Principle of Rock Weathering. G. P. Merrill.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November.

The Hunting Knife and Individual Rifle Pit. Maj. J. P. Sanger.

Methods of Instruction in First Aid. Capt. J. E. Pilcher.
Proximity of England to United States. Capt. G. P. Cotton.
Supply of Ammunition to the Firing Line. Lieut. G. B. Duncan.

The Present Congress and the National Guard. Col. J. M. Rice.

Marching Shoes for Troops. Lieut. E. H. Plummer.
The New Infantry Rifle. Capt. C. J. Crane.
Review of Military Technology.
Departmental Bimetallism. Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.
German Ideas on Field Artillery.
The Fog of War. Col. L. Hale.
Cavalry and Horse Artillery. Maj. E. S. May.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe, Va. (Bi-monthly.)

On the Rifling of Cannon. Capt. J. M. Ingalls.
Notes on European Sea-Coast Fortifications. Lieut. A. Hero, Jr.
The Bicycle for Military Purposes.—II. Lieut. W. C. Davis.
The Ancient Defenses of Portland, Maine. Capt. P. Leary, Jr.
Resistance of Air to the Motion of Projectiles. F. Siacci.
Artillery Material.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. November.

The Chicago Normal Training School.

Knowledge.—London. November.

Parasitic Leaf-Fungi. Rev. Alex. S. Wilson.
Day-Flying Moths. L. N. Badenoch.

Alkali-Making by Electricity. C. F. Townsend.
Bird Migration in Great Britain and Ireland. H. F. Witherby.
Waves. Continued. Vaughan Cornish.

Leisure Hour.—London. November.

Coventry and Its Industries—Cycles and Ribbons.
The "Sense of Direction" in Animals. Charles Dixon.
Dr. Nansen and the North Pole. E. Whymper.
The Poetry of William Morris. With Portrait. J. Dennis.
Family Life in France. E. Harrison Barker.

The Looker-On.—New York. November.

Manners and the Play House in Old Maryland. J. W. Palmer.
A Plea for the American Musician. J. D. Champlin.
Voice Production and Analysis.—III. W. Hallock, F. S. Muckey.

London Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Rossettis.
F. Locker Lampson; the Confidences of a Society Poet.
The Growth of British Policy.
Dr. Hort and the Cambridge School.
Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes.
English Chartered Companies.
Woman Under Monasticism.
Democracy and Liberty.

Longman's Magazine.—London. November.

Under the Willows. Grant Allen.
In the Black Mountains; Another Arcady.
The Peking Gazette and Chinese Posting. E. H. Parker.

Lucifer.—London. October 15.

Psychology the Science of the Soul. Mdme. H. P. Blavatsky.
The Lives of the Later Platonists. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.

The Light and Dark Sides of Nature. Mrs. Besant.
The Steps of the Path. C. W. Leadbeater.
The Power of an Endless Life. A. Fullerton.
The Sankhya Philosophy. Continued. B. Keightley.
Occultism in English Poetry. Continued. Mrs. Ivy Hooper.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. November.

French and English.
A College Progress.
The Surprise of Bovey Tracey by Oliver Cromwell.
British Honduras.
The Story of Selborne Priory, Hampshire.
Ben Hird; a South-Sea Trader.
With Burgoyne at Saratoga, United States.

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. October.

In Praise of Thomas Hood. John Mortimer.
On Eulogy. J. D. Andrew.
Syracuse and Sicilian Mythology. T. Kay.
The Poetry of Walter Savage Landor. C. E. Tryer.
On the Essays of Sir Arthur Helps. J. Wilcock.
John Addington Symonds. H. D. Bateson.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. November.

National Council of Jewish Women.
Jesus the Pharisee. G. A. Danziger.
So-Called American Jews in Jerusalem.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. November.

Unity of Man and Nature. C. S. Wake.
The Transmission of Qualities. W. T. James.
Karma and Salvation by Works.—VII. Charles Johnston.
Hygiene in Diet. Dorothy Gunn.
The Spiritual Principle.—II. A. C. Almy.
Metaphysics in Modern Literature. Eliza C. Hall.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. November.

Gen. Grant's Life in the West.—III. Col. J. W. Emerson.
Joaquin Miller's Mountain Home. Mary Louise Pratt.
On Foot in Egypt and Palestine.—IV. N. Tjernagel.
The Western Association of Writers. Elizabeth C. Haire.
The Birthplace of Blaine. H. S. Hollingsworth.
The University of Wisconsin. Amos Parker Wilder.
Lincoln and Douglas. Daniel Evans.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. November.

The Crisis in Turkey. Judson Smith.
No Backward Step. Charles H. Daniels.
The Japan Mission and Its Problems. James L. Baron.
Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board.

Missionary Review.—New York. November.

Six Years in Utah. D. L. Leonard.
Foreign Community Life in China. R. L. McNabb.
The Russian Stundists.—II. G. Godet.
Place of the School in the Work of Evangelization.

Month.—London. November.

The Condemnation of Anglican Orders. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
"Ignorance and Arrogance." The Editor.
Cardinal Manning and Purcell's "Life." Rev. George Tyrrell.
Prayer for the Dead. Rev. Herbert Thurston.
The Gunpowder Plot and Thievery at the State Paper Office.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. November.

Recent French Sculpture. Rufus R. Wilson.
The Picturesque and Beautiful in Hawaii. J. R. Musick.
Whist and Its Masters.—IV. R. F. Foster.

Music.—Chicago. November.

The Relation of Music to Life. Mrs. J. V. Cheney.
Music in the Work of the Church. W. B. Chamberlain.
The Permanent Element in Music. W. S. B. Mathews.
Music as an Educator. P. C. Hayden.
Subsidized Opera in America. Karleton Hackett.

National Magazine.—Boston. November.

Christ and His Time. Dallas L. Sharp.
The Naval Ordnance Proving Ground. Philip Andrews.
The Secret of Hindoo Jugglery. A. E. Rood.
Railway Collisions to Order. Clarence Metters.

National Review.—London. November.

The Church and the Unionist Party. "A Layman."
Lord Rosebery's Resignation. "A Conservative M. P."
The Value of Constantinople. Spenser Wilkinson.
The Education Question; the Government's Opportunity. J. R. Diggle.
Homeric Warfare. Professor J. B. Bury.
The Economic Aspects of the Bicycle. A. Shadwell.
Trafalgar and To-day. H. W. Wilson.
Principles of Local Taxation. Edwin Cannan.
Untaxed Imports and Home Industries. W. Farrar Ecroyd.
The Functions of a Colonial Governor-General. Sir Charles H. Tupper.
The Working of the Old Age Relief Law in Copenhagen. Edith Sellers.
The American Elections of 1896. Moreton Frewen.
The Metropolitan Water Question. Hon. Lionel Holland.

New Review.—London. November.

England's Duty to Cyprus. Edward G. Browne.
The Case of the Pretoria Prisoners. Continued. G. G. Ramsay.
The Tzar in France; Pageantry and Politics. "A Spectator."
The Human Bacillus. Walter Raleigh.
Bicycling; Anti-Cyclone. Sir Herbert Stephen.
Sir Kenelm Digby and His Theogenes and Stelliana. Charles Whibley.
Border Fish Poachers. P. Anderson Graham.
My Critics on "Made in Germany." E. E. Williams.
Public School Products; A Symposium.

Nineteenth Century.—London. November.

England and the Continental Alliances. Francis de Pressensé.
Laurguie et Son Souverain. (In French.) Diran Kélékian.
The Voluntary Schools. Sir John Gorst.
The Westralian Mining "Boom." S. F. Van Oss.
Commercial Morality in Japan. Robert Young.
Arbitration in Labor Disputes. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb.
Of Women in Assemblies; a Reply. Mrs. McLoughlin.
Languages; the Modern Babel. Professor Mahaffy.
English and Dutch Dairy Farming. H. H. Smith and E. C. Treplin.
The Conditions of Life After Death. Mrs. Besant.
Land Purchase in Ireland. George Fottrell.
Turkish Misgovernment. Wilfrid S. Blunt.
General Gordon's Advice About Turkey. Sir Edmund Du Cane.

North American Review.—New York. November.

The Effect of the Republican Victory. T. C. Platt.
Influence of the College in American Life. C. F. Thwing.
What the Country is Doing for the Farmer. W. S. Harwood.
Some Later Aspects of Woman Suffrage. William C. Doane.
The Justification of Martial Law. G. N. Lieber.
Protection of Bank Depositors. James H. Eckels.
Election Trials in Great Britain. C. W. Dilke.
High Buildings. A. L. A. Himmelwright.
Government by Party. George E. Waring, Jr.
English Epitaphs. I. A. Taylor.
The Animal as a Machine. R. H. Thurston.
Plain Truth About Asiatic Labor. John Barrett.

Outing.—New York. November.

Prominent Horses of the Season. E. B. Abercrombie.
Over Decoys on the Mississippi. Frank E. Kellogg.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Over the Turkish Border.
A Gossip on Golf. H. G. Hutchinson.
American Amateur Athletes in 1896.
Racing Schooners. B. B. Burchard.
Football of '96: A Forecast of the Season. Walter Camp.
National Guard of the State of Maine. Capt. C. B. Hall.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. November.

Unexplored Regions of the High Sierras. T. S. Solomons.
England and Ireland. W. J. Corbet, M.P.
Racing and Racing Men. Charles F. Gates.
A Pioneer School: San Francisco College. A. Inkersley.
Unwise Taxation on Shipping. Charles E. Naylor.
Horse Breeding for Profit.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. November.

The Passing of the Organari. H. A. Vachell.
Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, and Its Memories. Hon. Mary C. Leigh.
The United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. J. Kelley.
Devil-Worship. James Mew.
Old Memories of the Indian Mutiny. Continued. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough.
Matches; Hatches, Matches and Dispatches. J. Holt Schooling.
Italian Prisons. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) November.

Philosophical Faith. A. Campbell Fraser.
The Term "Naturalism" in Recent Discussion. Andrew Seth.
The Relation of Logic to Psychology.—I. D. G. Ritchie.
Hegel's Conception of God. J. A. Leighton.

The Photo-American.—New York. November.

Photography the Modern Alchemy. C. W. Canfield.
Practical Hints on Platinotype Paper. A. Parker.
Orthochromatic Plates Without Screens. W. A. Cooper.
An Elementary Paper on X-Rays. E. B. Meyrowitz.
On the Permanency of Silver Prints. J. H. Janeway.
The Use of Very Small Stops.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. October.

Art and Technic.
Flash-Light Portraiture.—I.
Orthochromatic Photography. M. B. Punnett.
How to Make a Photographic Bas-Relief.
Imagination and Photography. F. C. Lambert.
Artistic Lighting.—VII. James Inglis.
Timing Development. Alfred Watkins.
Uranium Toning. E. J. Wall.

Photographic Times.—New York. November.

Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.
Maritime Photography. Lieut. Albert Gleaves.
Collodion Emulsion for Lantern Slides. J. H. Harvey.
The Hand-Camera. Robert Humphrey.
Intensification with Mercury. Chapman Jones.
The Use of Sulphite. Chapman Jones.
Encyclopedic Dictionary of Photography.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. October.

The International Silver Situation. F. W. Taussig.
Origin of Zamindari Estates in Bengal. B. H. Baden-Powell.
Currency Discussion in Massachusetts in the 18th Century.
Ethnic Stratification and Displacement. C. C. Closson.

Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Ideals of Anarchy.—Friedrich Nietzsche.
Sir Thomas More.
Mar. Scotland.
Cicero's Case Against Cæsar.
Elizabethan Fashions.
Speaker Richard Onslow.
The Papal Conclaves.
Boers and Uitlanders.
Money and the Masses in America.

Review of Reviews.—New York. November.

A Summing Up of the Vital Issues of 1896. Lyman Abbott.
Methods and Tactics of the Campaign. W. B. Shaw.
Would Free Coinage Benefit Wage Earners? C. B. Spahr.
Richmond Mayo-Smith.
George Du Maurier. Ernest Knauft.
"The Eastern Ogre; or, St. George to the Rescue." W. T. Stead.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. November.

The Catholic University of Fribourg.—III.
The Sisters of Mercy in New York.
Letters on the Dominican Order.—VIII. P. Duchaussoix.

The Sanitarian.—New York. November.

Change of Air—The Science of it. L. Robinson.
 The Land of the Lily and the Rose. Roland Belfort.
 Control of Public Water Supplies by Sanitary Authorities.
 Browani, the Cholera Goddess. E. H. Hankin.
 Sand Filtration of Philadelphia Water Supply. A. Hazen.

School Review.—Chicago. November.

History in the School. S. S. Laurie.
 Greek and Latin in the German High Schools.—II. J. E. Russell.
 The Dangers of Examinations. W. B. Jacobs.
 The Reaction in the Study of English. S. B. Knowlton.

Scot's Magazine.—Perth. November.

Eighteenth Century Scotland. J. Reid.
 Jane, Dowager Countess of Dundonald. Continued. A. Small.
 Tortures; Thumbikins and Pinewinks. A. Baxter.
 Hindustani Doctors. W. W. Ireland.
 The Memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson. H. B. Baildon.

Strand Magazine.—London. October 15.

Idols.
 Big-Game Hunters. F. Steelcroft.
 Leaders of the Bar. With Portraits.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. November.
 Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany. H. W. Thorne.
 Talks on Teaching.—IV. John Watson.

Students' Journal.—New York. November.

The Gates of the Danube.
 The Valley of Palms.
 Facsimile of Reporting Notes.

Sunday at Home.—London. November.

The Story of Constantinople. Isabella F. Mayo.
 A Sunday in Königsfeld, Black Forest. J. Monro Gibson.
 Some Recollections of David Hill. With Portraits. T. Richard.
 The Egyptian Book of the Dead. E. Maunde Thompson.
 Ten Years in East London. F. W. Newland.

Sunday Magazine.—London. November.

Day Dreams in the Dales. R. F. Horton.
 Lincoln Palace. A. R. Maddison.
 The Fifth Gospel. James Wells.

Eton Chapel. E. M. Green.
 The Old Religion of China. Alicia Bewicke Little.

Temple Bar.—London. November.

The English Occupation of Sicily.
 Bideford, North Devon; In Kingsley-Land. P. H. W. Almy.
 Louis Pasteur. C. M. Aikman.
 Alexander Petöfi; Hungary's Patriot-Poet. Jessie Douglas Montgomery.
 The Commons at Work. M. MacDonald.

United Service Magazine.—London. November.

The Armenian Question: The Tripes of this Old World.
 "Politicus."
 The Captain's Command in a Battalion of Infantry. Gen. Sir R. Harrison.
 Artillery Organizations:
 I.—For the Defense. A Field Officer.
 II.—For Reform. Another Officer.
 Manœuvres of the XIVth German Army Corps in 1896.
 The Recruiting Problem; Some Suggestions. Col. W. T. Dooner.
 The British Merchant Service. "Nautica."
 Suakim in 1896. "One Who is There."
 A Legacy of the Purchase System. Lieut.-Col. Morley.
 France and War; Pensons y toudours. Captain A. Court.

Westminster Review.—London. November.

Church Endowments. Francis Minton.
 Silver Politics Across Seas—in the United States. Edw. J. Shriver.
 The National Federation of Sunday Societies. Dr. R. Spence Watson.
 The Prospects of International Bimetallism. G. Keith Marischal.
 Through Parliamentary Reform, both Internal and External. F. A. White.
 The Surprise Rise in the Bank Rate. Robert Ewen.
 Emile Zola's "Rome." E. C. Townshend.
 The Present Socialist Position. R. D. Melville.
 A Graduated Income Tax. James Burns.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. November.

How to Study Process Chromatics. C. Ashleigh Snow.
 Toning Bromide Prints. A. Miethe.
 Negative Manipulation for Amateurs. Thomas Aquinas.
 Getting Life in Children's Pictures.
 Photo-Micrography.
 Orthochromatic in Photography. M. B. Punnett.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

October 3.

The Government Printing Office. H. von Zobeltitz.

October 10.

Emigration From Hamburg. H. Bohrdt.

October 17.

Armenia. Hermann Dalton.

August Count von Platen. With Portrait. R. Fuchs.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 18.

The Oddfellows.

Heft 1.

Autobiographical. Karl May.
 Achievements in Surgery. Dr. M. Dyrenfurth.
 Gebhard Fugel. Pfarrer F. Festing.
 The Alpine Föhn.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. October.

The Diary of Count Fred von Frankenberg. H. von Poschinger.

Count Tolstoy and the Russian Theatre. J. Lewinsky.

Reminiscences of Stosch. Vice-Adm. Batsch.

A Community of Cretins. Prof. C. Lombroso.

The Typhoon. R. Werner.

A Visit to Madame Patti at Craig-y-nos. Baroness M. A. von Zedlitz.

Poison and the Black Art at the Court of Louis XIV.

Musicians on Tour 1843-50. W. J. von Wasielewski.

Count Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Bismarck.

Individuation. Edward Count Lamezan.

The Election of a Pope in the Eleventh Century. Dr. M. Manitius.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. October.

The German Emperor's Northern Travels. P. Gützfeldt.

Heinrich von Treitschke. P. Bailleu.

Flowers in the Hochgebirge. E. Strasburger.

The Diary of Theodor von Bernhadi.

Dr. Nansen. M. Ottesen.

The Presidential Election in the United States. M. von Brandt.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

October 1.

Women Students in Austria.

Mr. A. J. Balfour as a Philosopher. I. Mayerhofer.

The Aesthetics of Modern Painting. Dr. J. Pap.

October 7.

The Revision of the Tariffs. S. Schilder.

The Raimund Theatre. A Müller-Guttenbrunn.

October 14.

New German Imperial Politics. C. Alberti

The Raimund Theatre. Continued.

October 17.

New Parties in Hungary. J. Déri.

The Raimund Theatre. Continued.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 3.

Wagner, Rubinstein, Brahms. A. Moszkowski.

The Eifel Country. Continued. A. Dronke.

How I Found Wissmann. G. Kiltcher.

Heft 4.

Freiherr Albert von Rothschild, Amateur Photographer.

Germany and the Paris Exhibition of 1900. A. O. Klausmann.

London Clubs. Continued. J. Forster.

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

The Elections and Trade.—While the outcome of the elections had been largely discounted in advance by Wall Street, yet their effect even there was considerable, while over the country at large there has been a lively and encouraging revival of industry. For the fortnight following decisive news of the result, the daily prints have been full of details of reopening mills, new furnace fires lighted, and new enterprises of one description and another set under way. Commodities in general took an upward turn; even wheat, the remarkable rise of which, in the minds of many, was due to a purely speculative element, continued to advance upon further news of a demand in India. Rates of interest, especially on call money, which just before the elections underwent a hysterical flurry in New York, declined sharply when the result became known, and it is evident that an enormous amount of gold, which had been in hoarding for a number of months, has been seeking circulation,—the amount being variously estimated at from fifty to a hundred millions, and by some even double this. Railway and trust stocks advanced appreciably, the whole market showing a steady gain. Trading in stocks, too, which previous to election had been exceedingly dull, has shown greater activity than at any period during the last year and a half. From all over the country come the same reports of new enterprises which are to be financed and put under way, Baltimore alone reporting something like \$16,000,000. A voluntary advance in wages in a number of instances is announced, collections are reported as much improved, and there seems an era of general good feeling and confidence. As this last was all in the world that was needed to take this country out of the doldrums and launch it on a fine sea of prosperity, there is every reason to believe that the improved tone of business of the last few weeks is but an augury of the next four years, at least. As straws that indicate the general drift, the following may be noted:

Last July the city of New York offered some \$16,000,000,000 of bonds and met with a humiliating

rejection. There was absolutely no market for such securities. The week after election these same bonds were put on the market, with the result that subscription offerings amounted to eleven times the face of the securities. The bonds were sold in blocks at a premium of 4.71 per cent.

On November 14 the Treasury holdings of gold were above 122 millions, a gain of more than 8 millions in the ten days after the result of the election became known. The total amount of gold brought to this country since the recent importations began is estimated at \$67,000,000, and predictions are freely offered now that, with the prospects of a continued balance of trade in favor of the United States, the gold reserve is likely to reach \$200,000,000 within a year.

The opening of a large number of iron and steel furnaces, with an advance of 25 cents in the price of pig iron and a corresponding advance in similar products, indicates that this great industry, which has been almost at a standstill for the last year, will regain its normal activity. Something of the extent of the depression in this line may be estimated from the fact that of 239 furnaces in operation at this time last year more than 100 of them are still idle and that the output is a trifle over half what it was a year ago. The late Jay Gould was wont to declare that the business barometer of this country is iron and that the condition of the latter industry is an index of the general business situation. In this view of the case it is hopeful to note that the indications for iron are good.

Our Splendid Crops.—If the prosperity of the country really depends upon the condition of the farmer class, as the politician is wont to aver, the United States is booked for good times, apparently, for some time to come. The corn crop this year is the largest in the history of the nation, reaching the stupendous total of 2,211,000,000 bushels, as against 1,619,000,000 bushels four years ago. The state of Iowa, the banner state, alone produces 310,000,000. The average yield per acre is 27 bushels, as against 22 bushels four years ago. This magnificent output,

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with corn ruling at 31 cents and apt to go higher, means the conversion of an enormous amount of coin into the farmers' pockets. Wheat, too, is well up to the average, the total yield this year being estimated at 411,000,000 bushels, as against 396,000,000 bushels in 1898. This splendid yield goes hand in hand with prospects for dollar wheat. At this writing the cereal has touched the highest point in the latest rise, 92 cents, and the indications are that it will continue to advance. The oat crop this year is computed at 669,000,000 bushels, as against 638,000,000 four years ago, so that in the three cereals we have a total yield this year of 488 million bushels more than four years ago. This means a direct addition of something like \$100,000,000 to the farm profits this year in these three items alone. Meanwhile there is an equally large potato crop, with the reported failure of the same crop in Central Europe and a consequent prospect for good prices. Hay and other items contribute to the same satisfactory showing. These are the things that make for comfort and contentment.

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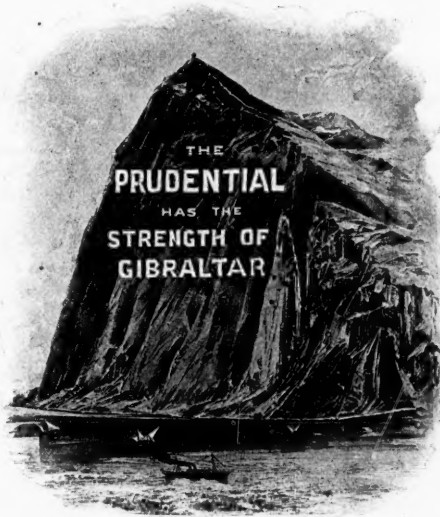
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The Modern Bazaar.—In the world of business there is no more remarkable phenomenon than the present-day return, under modern form, to the antique and primitive bazaar. When one visits the huge retail establishments that have latterly grown up in our great cities there seems little to suggest that it is but the avatar, as it were, of the earliest type of trading establishments, yet one has only to read of the enormous bazaars that even to this day survive among more primitive peoples—the largest in the world, we believe, is to be found in Kano, in Central Africa—to discover in these unorganized and heterogeneous collections of traders the archetype of the department store of to-day—the central market where one may go and buy everything. The retail shops, and later the larger individual stores, which have grown up with modern industry, represent a division of labor, of interest and of stock that is clumsy and needlessly expensive. It required only the organizing brain of some Napoleon of trade, like the late A. T. Stewart, or Marshall Field, to detect this fact and substitute the huge bazaar for the artificially differentiated shop. The bazaar meant an economy of space and rent, an economy of time to the buyer, and economy of interest charges to the seller from the quick sales and quickly realized profits that came with the huge

crowd of shoppers which the bazaar inevitably drew. No more striking tribute to the executive and mercantile genius of Stewart could possibly have been paid than the steady rise of other department stores of like magnitude, and, finally, the engulfment of the magnificent establishment which he founded in the competition created by those who followed the example that he set. Its great helmsman gone, the Stewart store went down steadily, to final disaster, and it is a curious commentary that its *coup de grace* should have been given by a trio of Western merchants who had come to New York to open what is undoubtedly the greatest retail store in the world. There is yet further irony in the fact that the Stewart store has now passed into the hands of John Wanamaker, who rose to fame and fortune through following the example of New York's dry goods prince. There is little doubt that in opening his New York store Wanamaker will duplicate, and more than duplicate, the wonderful establishment he has built up in Philadelphia. With this new store and that of Siegel & Cooper to set the pace, the shoppers of the metropolis are likely to have placed before them such a bewildering variety of bargains as has never yet been seen. More than ever will the small shopkeeper be driven to the wall before the steady advance of these great trusts of retail trade.

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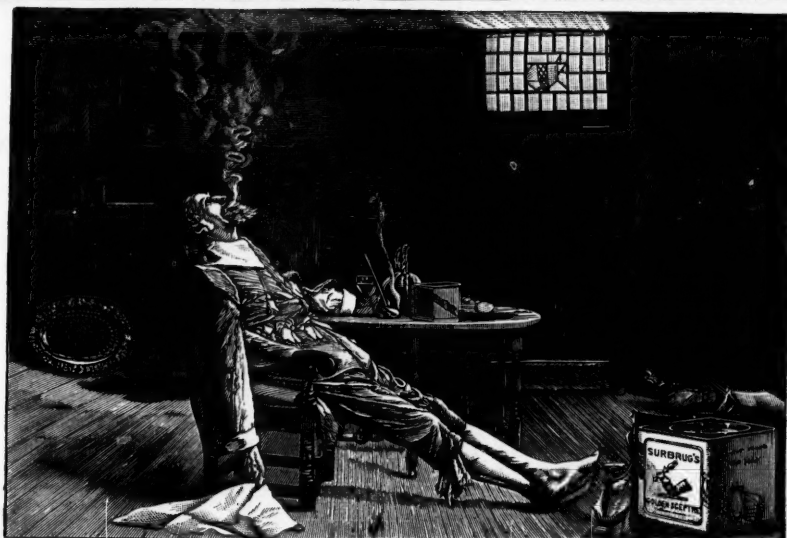
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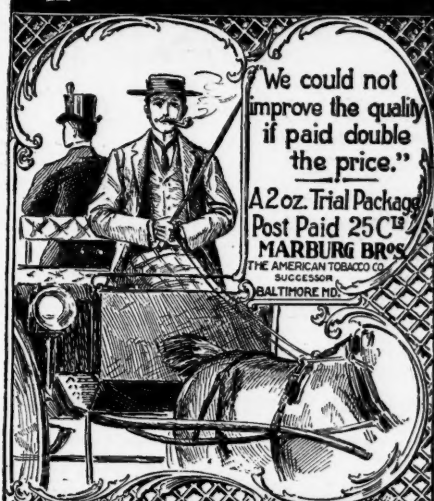
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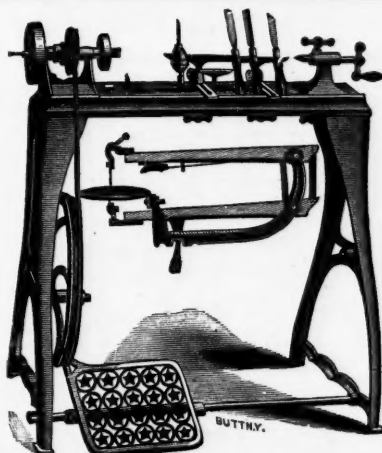
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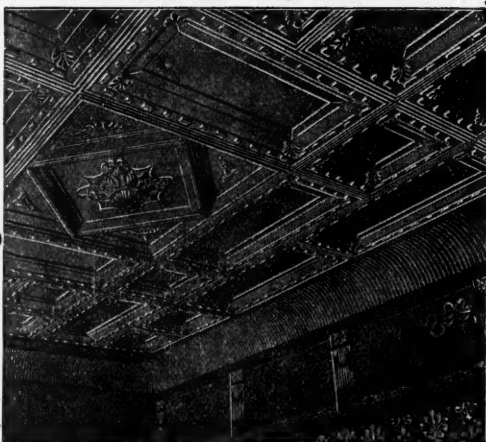
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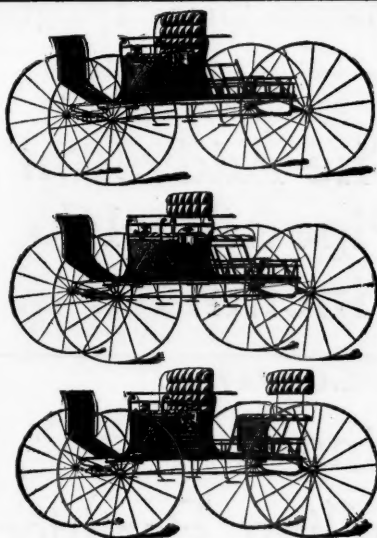
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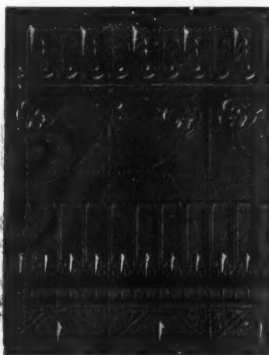
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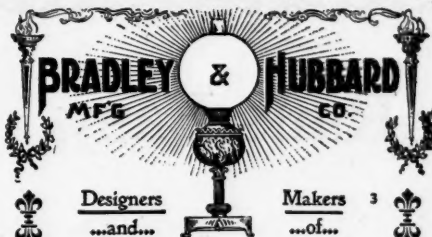
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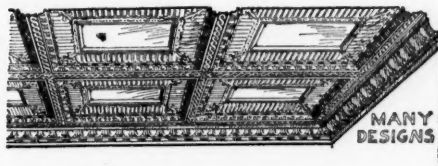
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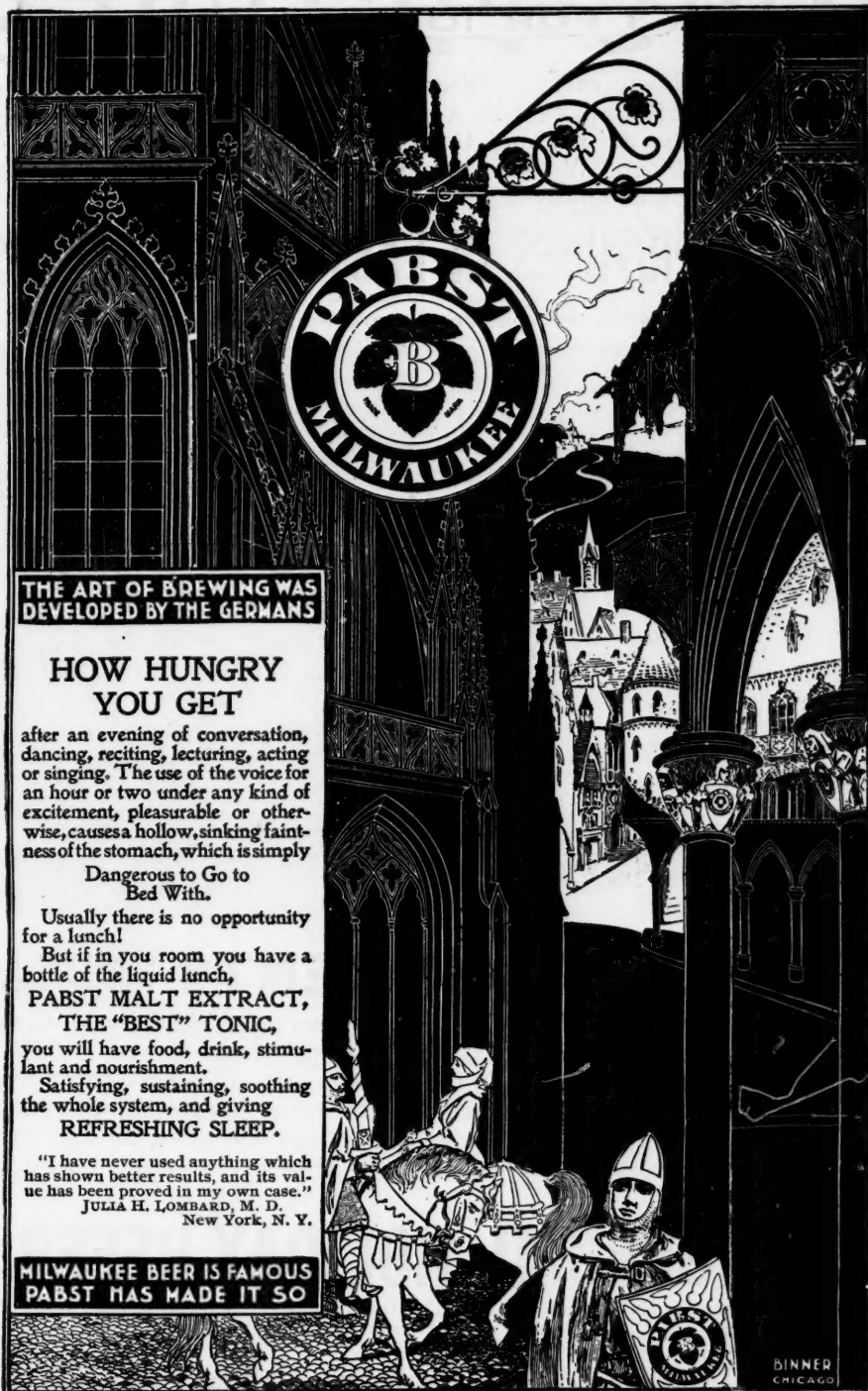


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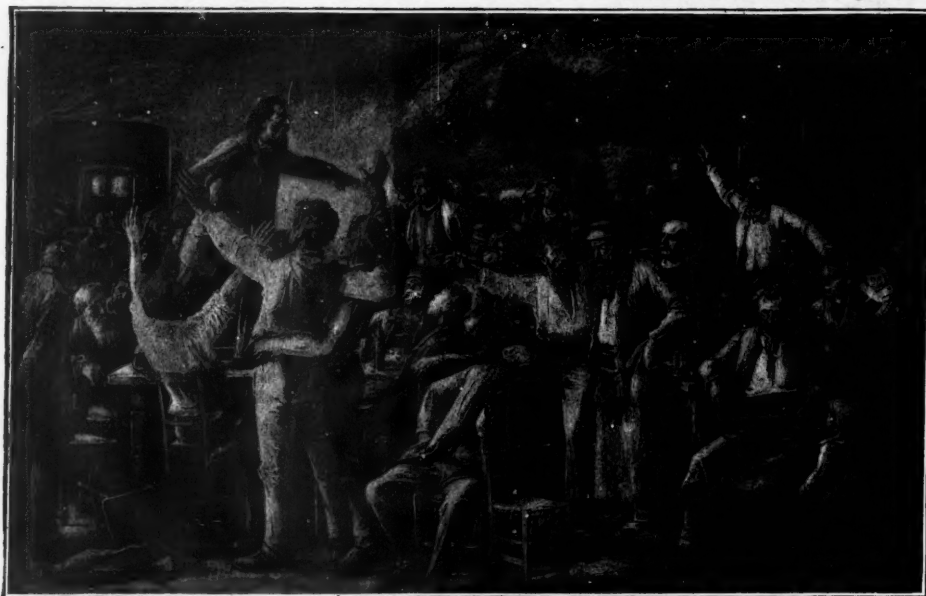
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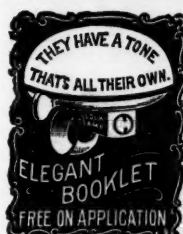
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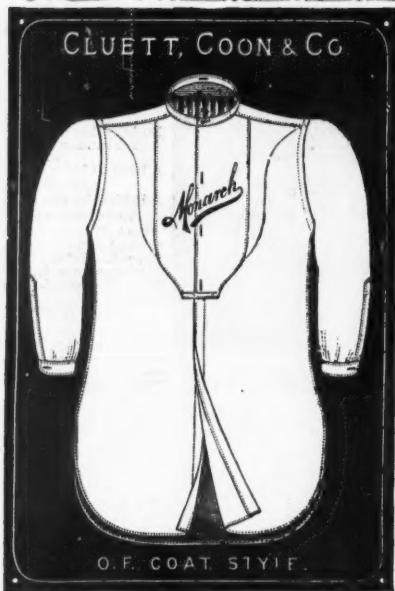
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These are cheap shirts only in the sense that they are worth more than you have to pay for them.

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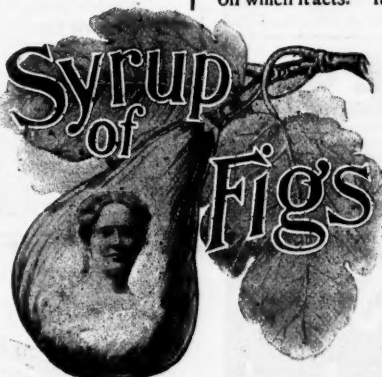
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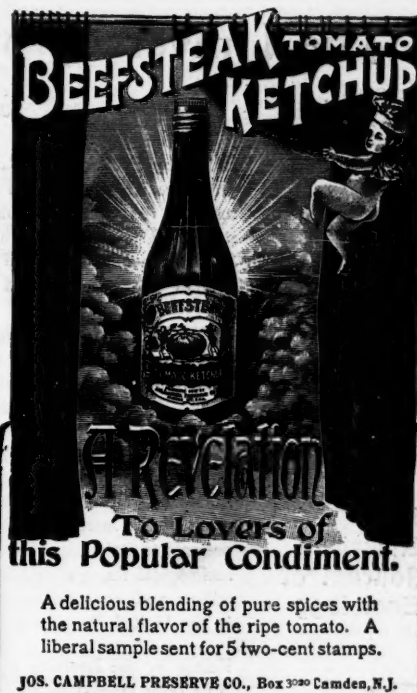
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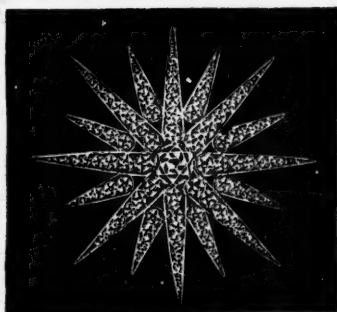
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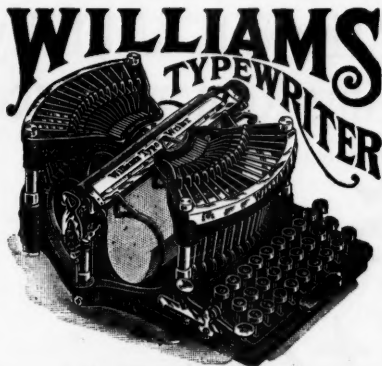
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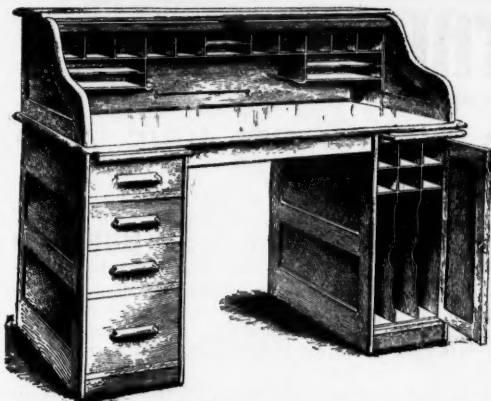
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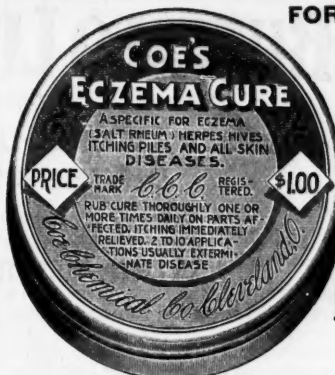
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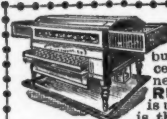


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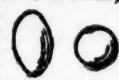
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When a guaranteed article of real merit, bearing the Gorham trade-mark, can be bought for so little money from the *legitimate jeweler*, the fact is demonstrated that it is unnecessary even for those who are obliged to be most careful of their expenditures to purchase unknown and unvouched-for wares.

The following are the prices of the more important pieces:

No. 1254, Hair Brush, small, - -	\$3.50	
" 1253, " " medium, - -	4.00	
" 1252, " " large, - -	5.00	
" 430, Ladies' Comb, - - - -		\$1.00
" 425, Gentleman's Comb, - - - -		.75
" 415, Mirror, small ring handle, - - - -		7.75
" 430, " large " " - - - -		9.50
" 420, " small long " " - - - -		8.75
" 435, " large " " - - - -		11.00
" 1256, Cloth Brush, - - - -		4.00
" 1258, Velvet " - - - -		2.00
" 1280, Hat " - - - -		1.50
" 159, Bonnet " - - - -		2.00
" 1255, Military " - - - -		4.00
" S2595, Puff Box, cut glass, silver cover - -		5.00



No. 1253, Hair Brush.

GORHAM MFG. CO.,
Silversmiths, **NEW YORK.**

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SILVERWARE & JEWELRY

CHRISTMAS SILVERWARE.

No. 300A, Mirror.




No. 603A,
Hair Brush.



No. 460,
Comb.

Purchase your silverware of the **Legitimate Jeweler**, and avoid the doubt which otherwise may arise as to its genuineness; it costs no more.

The best class of jewelers throughout the country will furnish **STERLING SILVER** toiletware of the style shown, made by the Gorham Mfg. Company, silversmiths, and bearing their well-known trade-mark,  which not only guarantees the quality, but also a high standard of workmanship and finish, at the following prices:

No. 602A, Hair Brush, large	-	\$5.00
" 603A, " " small	-	4.50
" 605A, Military "	- - -	3.75
" 606A, Cloth "	- - -	4.75
" 630A, Hat "	- - -	1.50
" 52A, Whisk Broom,	- -	4.75
" 152, Bonnet Brush,	- - -	2.00
" 460, Ladies' Comb,	- - -	1.00
" 455, Gentleman's Comb,	- -	.75
" 300A, Mirror,	- - -	9.00
" 915, Puff Box, all silver,	-	9.00
" S2575, Puff Box, cut glass,		
silver top,	- - - -	5.00
" 21, Nail Polisher,	- - -	2.00

A complete line of every article in silver requisite for toilet use is made to match this pattern in addition to the pieces enumerated above.

GORHAM MFG. CO.

Silversmiths,

NEW-YORK.

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Melba.

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Calvé.

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... THE SYMPHONY ...

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Catalogues giving full information for the asking.

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AND AT OVER 100 OTHER POINTS.

THE WILCOX & WHITE CO., Sole M^{frs},
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SINGING WITH THE PRINCESS ORGAN FOR AN ACCOMPANIMENT.

THE PRINCESS ORGAN

SELF-PLAYING

Plays any piece of Music ever composed.

A child can play it without practice.

\$75.00. An Entirely New and Novel Musical Instrument. **\$75.00.**

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ORCHESTRA**

The introduction of the Princess Organ marks an epoch in the history of musical instruments. This is not a carelessly made claim. It is a thoughtfully considered statement, and one that we are fully prepared to amply demonstrate.

**AN
OPERA
COMPANY**

Nearly everyone is familiar with the wonderful success achieved by the Æolian both in this country and in Europe. This remarkable instrument has been endorsed by almost every living musician of prominence, and numbers among its patrons President Cleveland, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, His Majesty King Alphonso of Spain, The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, President Diaz of Mexico, and thousands of prominent people in every country of the world. Unquestionably, the Æolian is the ideal musical instrument for the home, but there are many people who do not feel that they can afford to pay as much as an Æolian costs. It is to meet the demand for a moderate priced instrument that we have designed the Princess Organ. The

**A PERFECT
KEY-BOARD
ORGAN**

advantages of this wonderful instrument are so numerous that it would be impossible to name them all in so limited a space. We can only suggest a few of the most conspicuous.

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WONDERFUL
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First of these is the Instrument's Simplicity. It requires positively no knowledge of music to play it. A child of five or six years can easily learn all that is necessary to know in order to use it, with a few minutes' instruction. Second in importance is the enormous assortment of music that can be obtained for it. Nearly ten thousand different compositions have already been published. These include Operas, Oratorios, Symphonies, Overtures, all popular songs and sacred music, and over a thousand different selections of dance music. Practically every composition of merit can be obtained for this remarkable instrument. Third—It is a perfect keyboard organ, and can be played in exactly the same manner as any ordinary organ. Fourth—It has a splendid quality of tone, and is loud enough to fill a moderate sized hall. Fifth—It is absolutely reliable and with ordinary care will require less attention than a piano. We will send a book describing the Princess Organ to anyone who applies for it.

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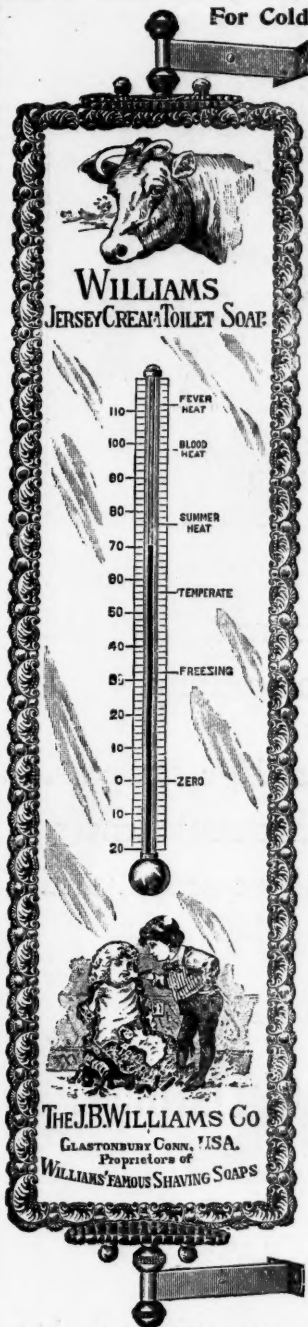
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to fasten outside the window. We shall give away one of these Thermometers

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(For a Limited Time Only), with Each Dozen Cakes of

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TOILET SOAP

*This Soap is Strictly Pure—Delicately Scented, and has the Soft, Healing Effect of—***SWEET, RICH CREAM.**

ANY Druggist or dealer in Soaps can supply you, but, if unable to obtain it for any reason, we will deliver to **any express office in the United States, all charges paid, a package of this Soap, (one dozen cakes), with THERMOMETER, on receipt of \$2.00.** Sample cake (full size) **15 cents**, postpaid.

Address carefully,

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
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Views of the snowy landscape, with its leafless trees and fields of glistening ice, and flashlight pictures of congenial friends gathered about the warm fireside in the long winter evenings, all add to the charms of amateur photography.

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Pocket Kodaks,	}	\$5.00
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Nothing Nicer Than a "Christmas"

Cocoanut Cake made with ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

DUNHAM'S COCOANUT



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RECIPE—"Christmas" Cocoanut Cake: 2 cups powdered sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter, 4 eggs, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder; mix thoroughly and bake in four jelly-cake tins. Flavor with vanilla.

FOR FILLING, beat the white of four eggs thoroughly with 1 lb. powdered sugar, added gradually, until it is stiff, white and smooth. Stir into this $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. DUNHAM'S SHRED COCOANUT. Spread the filling between each layer, and over the top. Sprinkle DUNHAM'S SHRED COCOANUT thickly over top.

All Grocers, 10, 20 and 40 cent packages.

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is antiseptic, and keeps away many of the skin troubles to which little children are liable. It is the best soap we know of for washing babies."

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PACKER'S TAR SOAP is preferable to all others. In removing scurf or dandruff from the baby's head, in relieving the itching and irritation caused by chafing, it is beyond compare. No mother who has ever used it for her babies would willingly do without it."— *Cradle and Nursery.*

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pure, antiseptic, soothing
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All Druggists, or THE PACKER MFG. CO., 83 Fulton St., New-York.

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SOAP

When you hear of "Spotless Linen" you can more than suspect that it was made "So cloudless, clear, and purely beautiful" by Ivory Soap.

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The greatest of all the baking powders for strength and healthfulness. Makes dainty cake and rolls.

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Can be made any width by simply turning a screw.

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